20 1955

Tips For Negro Historians

Little if anything is heard these days of a magnificent structure in the city of Birmingham, Alabama, built back in 1832 by Negro slaves. It stands at the corner of Banks Street and Wilson Avenue and is a monument to the skill of architecture and harmonious accuracy in construction. Five huge columns, hand made, grace the entrance of this structure known as Leila Cantwell Seton Hall, where there is a mural in the rotunda depicting the historical event of its dedication. This mural portrays one of the epochal scenes of the Old South and it vouches in other words for an opportunity for that powerful genius imprisoned in the bosoms of those shackled in slavery.

The dedication was attended by President Martin Van Buren and the slaves who built it were rewarded for their skill by being given their freedom.

This is quite a contrast to the ant-swarm that built and decorated the Taj Mahal. Their eyes were gouged out so that they could not duplicate what they had built for the memorial of the Queen.

Along with Banneker, who invented the clock, there were any number of Negroes who possessed powerful inventive genius. There were old poets, who never learned to read, who left upon the forum of music many spiritual and patriotic strains sung unto this very day.

The Negro slaves who taught "Uncle Remus" his tales that have passed on into immortal literature had great creative powers.

All over the southland will be found ancient structures contrived by the skill of slave mechanism. How much civilization lost in its indulgence in slavery will never be accounted.

The most common of the trades that Negroes mastered was bootmaking. They made some of the finest boots worn, and many of them bought their freedom by making fine boots.

The irony lies in that after some eighty-odd years of freedom, the Negro still finds himself tangled in the maze of discrimination and of obstruction that can be dreamed by those who would still engulf him in the same slavery under another name.

The Leila Cantwell Seton Hall tells its own tale. It stands in this era to take its place along with some of the finest structures of modern skill.

the funeral home here, said more than 40,000 people had filed through over the past week to view the body, naked in the half-open casket.

"It was an exceptional job of embalming," he said.

Treasure Trove

BY ROBERTS

Courier Magazine Section

We Now Realize: "What Man Has Done, Man Can Do"

P. 2 Sat. 3-12-55

Pittsburgh, Pa.

OUR HISTORIANS 'LIFTED' ALL OF US

UNTIL 1913, IN AMERICA, practically all historical works represented the efforts of white scholars. Back in 1915, our Dr. Charles Victor Roman, declared "The Negro never made any history, because if anybody ever made any history he was not a Negro." Continuing, Dr. Roman said "Profane history seems to have been wished upon us as the one-sided chronicles of Aryan prejudice. In reading such history as is now available to white children, the impression is given that we of the minority are a joke."

Mr. Milai — Dr. Woodson — Mr. Rogers

That was the point where Carter G. Woodson, a Howard University teacher, with a Harvard historical doctorate, began rebuttal; that was the hour when the chronicling genius of Joel L. Rogers began repudiating the racial nonsense of the nineteenth century. That was when an eager Negro public remembered with a dawning doubt what England's Thomas Henry Huxley, declared, back in 1865, to wit:

"Assuredly, the highest places in civilization will not be within the reach of our dusky cousins, though it is by no means necessary that they should be restricted to the lowest!"

Too, the more sober non-whites recalled the galling prophecy of the late Senator James Ingalls, circa 1910:

"Destruction is nature's final decree in equity for the black man!"

The drive to cancel such insults had moved into full gear. in 1915, when Dr. Woodson gained the support of three millionaires (Storey, Rosenwald, Rockefeller) to make it financially possible for the Negro History Association to disabuse the minds of Negroes, at least, with textbooks and a monthly journal on Negro history.

In the burgeoning tide of a growing racial self-esteem, priceless volumes of the cosmopolitan Mr. Rogers served, along with the efforts of other Negro scholars, to set the record straight. The Pittsburgh Courier, combining the limitless Rogers' intuition for unearthing facts with Artist Samuel Milai's gifted ability for historical depiction, with pen and brush, served to supplement the efforts of thousands of classrooms. Mr. Milai's drawings reached millions who never saw inside a school, as well as those who would never again find time to attend any school!

Fortified with gospel truth, as peregrinated by thousands of college teachers,

during the past thirty-five years, millions of Americans of color are well informed about the splendid niche achieved by Africans and their descendants, on the stage of global history.

As Mr. Rogers complained, last week, white philanthropists naturally allied themselves only with a movement to accredit the historical Negro within the framework of a greater Caucasian world. Mr. Rogers, however, being independent, alone transcends any line.

Dr. Roman also observed that ". . . the white man has written history as white Americans now know it, and he has had no scruples in recommending himself most highly." Having found our own warming part in the world pageant of history, the next problem is to make it available also to the majority . . . especially their children!

'Petrified' Memphis Negro Buried in Style 38 Years After He Died Broke and Lonely

Commercial Appeal

Mon. 2-28-55

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 27 (AP)—They buried Ed Cochram today—38 years after he died of exposure one cold night up in Missouri, a long way from home.

The funeral home was crowded. But not many were relatives or friends. They came partly out of curiosity, partly so Ed Cochram could go to his grave in style, just as his brother wanted.

It had taken a long time. Ed Cochram, a Memphis Negro, died back in 1917 in Caruthersville, a Mississippi River town, broke and alone. No one knew his next of kin.

The body was embalmed and lay in a funeral home, shrinking a bit with each passing year, until it looked like an Egyptian mummy minus wrapping.

In fact, the story goes, the embalmer used to boast—he's dead now—his method was the same "secret" process used on pharaohs and nobles in King Tut's day. It "petrifies," he said.

The brother, E. L. Cochram, 76, of Memphis, sent for the body last week.

He knew where it was all the time, he explained, but never had the money for a proper funeral.

"My wife was after me to tend to it and I wanted to see to him being buried before I die," he added.

M. J. Edwards, part-owner of

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

CHARLES GILPIN

20

HAD TAKEN MANY MENIAL JOBS WHEN A STRUGGLING ACTOR IN NEW YORK. ..WAS SWEPT TO OVERNIGHT FAME BY HIS PORTRAYAL OF EUGENE O'NEILL'S EMPEROR JONES IN 1920!

THIS BEGAN A NEW ERA OF LEGITIMATE PARTS FOR NEGROES — A BREAK AWAY FROM SLAPSTICK AND MINSTREL DAYS!

GILPIN'S PERFORMANCE ENJOYED A RECORD RUN AND WAS ACCLAIMED ONE OF THE TOP TEN OF NEW YORK THEATER FOR THE YEAR!

Weekly Sat. 3-19-55 P. 3B
New Orleans, La.

Ex-Slave, 102, Dies At Home Of Her Son

BESSEMER, Ala. —(ANP)—Mrs Annie Tannyhill, a former slave, died here last week, just one day after her 102nd birthday anniversary.

20

She passed in the home of her son John Hunt, 77, with whom she lived. Mrs. Tannyhill had been ill for more than a week. She was not aware of her birthday.

Besides Hunt, survivors include twelve grandchildren and nine great grandchildren.

Agile 107-Yr. Old Looking For Birthday

LOUISVILLE—(ANP)— Old Dan Hughes took time out last week to reminisce about the 90-year-period which saw the United States really become united.

Relaxing at his daughter's home here, Hughes who is 107 years old, spoke of the civil war days which ended with Negroes being freed and the South and the North welded together forever.

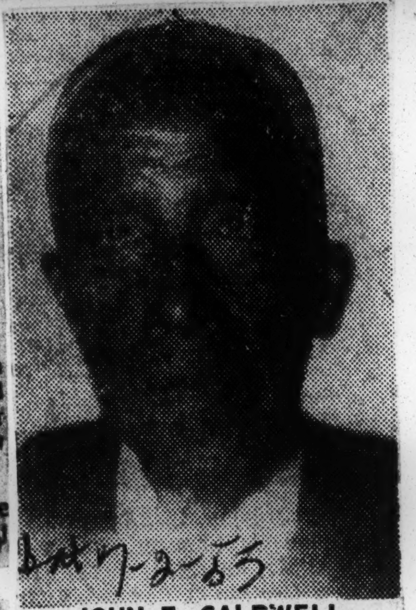
"I remember when we come free," he said. "It was on a Sunday morning way back yonder....It didn't make much difference to me. I was well treated and belonged to good people..."

Commenting on the war itself, Hughes said he remembers when the Yankees took Ft. Donelson and the time the Union forces captured his father and pilfered his master's plantation.

After the war Hughes ran away and worked as a roustabout on the steamship Idlewild which worked on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He came to Louisville about three years ago to live with his daughter, Mrs. Viola Whaley.

Though now retired from active work, he still is in remarkable physical condition. His hearing is excellent and he has never worn glasses. Today, however, he says, "when I thread a needle, I got to hold it up pretty close so I can see it."

Hughes expects to be around to observe his 108th birthday anniversary sometime in August.



Sat 7-2-55

JOHN E. CALDWELL
Marks 92nd birthday

Afro American P. 9 Baltimore, Md.

Shoe shop owner hopes to be '100'

Sat 7-2-55

GREENSBORO, N.C. — John Edward Caldwell recently celebrated his ninety-second birthday and now eagerly looks forward to living to be one hundred years old.

Mr. Caldwell, 627 S. Ash St., who was born April 18, 1863, has operated a shoe repair shop for the past 47 years at 206 Lewis St. He is a devoted member of the St. Matthews Methodist Church.

Mr. Caldwell is father of two sons, Lindon H., and the Rev. Gilbert Caldwell, who is pastor of the St. Matthews Church.

20 1955

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

1871 - 1938

BORN IN JACKSONVILLE, FLA., LATER TO BECOME HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL THERE, WORLD FAMOUS AS A POET, AUTHOR, LYRICIST, JOURNALIST, COMPOSER AND PRODUCER OF LIGHT OPERAS, LAWYER AND STATESMAN! UNDER PRESIDENT "TEDDY" ROOSEVELT SERVED AS U.S. CONSUL TO VENEZUELA, LATER TO NICARAGUA AND TO THE AZORES! WITH HIS BROTHER, J. ROSAMOND JOHNSON, HE COMPOSED THE NEGRO NATIONAL ANTHEM!

Weekly

Sat. 4-30-55
P. 6B
New Orleans, La.

CONTINENTAL FEATURES — CLAUDE NEWKIRK

100th Birthday

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Mrs. Sina Haraway last week celebrated her 100th birthday anniversary.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University .... Jefferson City, Mo.)

BISHOP JAMES W. HOOD

One of the outstanding churchmen of the A.M.E. Zion church was the Reverend James W. Wood. He was born May 30, 1831, in Kennett township in Chester county, Pennsylvania, the son of Levi and Harriett Hood. His father was a preacher and the Hood family was one of the thirteen families which helped to found the separate Methodist church in Wilmington, Delaware.

His education was very meagre and he was able to attend school only a few months in his early life. He did not let this disturb him, but continued his effort to secure knowledge and learned some of the modern languages without the aid of a teacher. He kept up this study the rest of his life.

SAVAGE

Called To Preach At 25

At the age of 25, he felt the call to preach. Of course, he had been in the environment all along, his father being a preacher. In 1859, he was received on trial in the New England conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church. In 1860, he was ordained a deacon and was sent to the Nova Scotia Mission, where he remained for two years.

In 1863, he was sent to Bridgeport, Conn. but did not remain all the year. He was sent to North Carolina as a missionary. War was raging in the South and the slaves were leaving the plantations. They needed guidance, so his church sent him to take part in this work among the emancipated slaves. The Rev. Mr. Hood was one of the first, if not the first, of his race to engage in missionary work in the southern states.

He was located at Newburn, N. C., and the troops were still fighting in that state. Some of the troops had no chaplain and Rev. James W. Hood preached to them. He was often called "Chaplain" but did not hold a commission. He was sent to Newburn because his church had been asked to send a missionary to the section by General Butler in whose department North Carolina was at the time. Newburn was still under fire while Hood was there, so he had an idea of what it was to be under enemy fire.

The Negroes realized that if they were to get what was rightfully theirs they must take counsel among themselves. One of the first conventions was held in Raleigh, N.C., in 1865. In this convention the Rev. Mr. Hood was elected president. There were two other candidates and they made it possible to elect Hood as neither of them could be elected.

Insisted Upon Rights

In his opening address, he insisted that all nations are of one blood and that the Declaration of Independence applied to Negroes as to other persons. He demanded for the Negro the right to jury box, the ballot box and the cartridge box. Such a demand was re-

sented by the papers of that section. One said that if the Negro insisted on these rights he would get all of these in one box, but such threats did not distrub this young preacher.

He was insistent on his civil rights. In 1868, he demanded a cabin passage on a Cape Fear steamer. This was against the policy of the company and the steamboat agent informed him that the only reason the company yielded was because the city was under martial law. He advised Hood, now a bishop, not to attempt to use the facilities for it would be worse for him and other Negroes when the military was removed.

The bishop let it be known that he would use the facilities while he could and trusted God for the future. His right to use the steamboats on that river was never again questioned. Some have insisted Negroes would in most cases, get what belongs to them if they would insist. Of course, such a statement is only partially true.

In 1867 Bishop James Hood was elected to the Constitutional Convention of the state of North Carolina and took such an active part in this convention that the constitution was called by the Democrats "the Hood constitution." This consitution remained in operation until 1875, when it was revised.

To Education Post

In 1868, he was appointed as an agent of the State Board of Education and assistant superintendent of public instruction. He was very active in the interest of public schools for Negroes. During this active work with the public school, he did not give up his work in his church. He was able to build an outstanding Zion church in Charlotte, N.C.

Another position in the field of education came to him during the period of his work with the State Department of Education. He received a commission from General O. O. Howard, superintendent of the Freedmen Bureau, to act as assistant superintendent in the South. Hood had under his jurisdiction 49,000 children in 1870. This was one of his real contributions.

In spite of his work in education he was fundamentally a missionary and his interest was in the extension of the church. During his career he built and gave assistance in the building of hundreds of churches and extended the influence of the Zion church in the South. He is one of the outstanding churchmen of his age. He died on October 30, 1918. At his death the church lost a great chaplain and the race lost a real fighter ror the rights of mankind.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

EDWARD WILMOT BLYDEN

1832 - 1912

AFRICAN PATRIOT, LINGUIST, EDITOR, DIPLOMAT AND ARABIC SCHOLAR, BORN AT ST. CROIX, WEST INDIES... BECOME SECRETARY OF LIBERIA IN 1864 - IN 1877 LIBERIAN MINISTER TO ENGLAND WHERE HE RECEIVED MEMBERSHIP IN THE LEADING SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY CLUBS!

HE WAS RECOGNIZED AND ACCLAIMED BY THE "GREATS" OF HIS TIME IN LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, VIENNA AND ROME!

Advocate Sat. 5-21-55

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Ex-Slave, 111, Dies In Ind.

MT. VERNON, Ind. (INS) — A former slave, believed to be 111 years old, died late Tuesday in Mt. Vernon.

Mrs. Mary Webb had lived in Mt. Vernon for 74 of those years. She came to Indiana from Winchester, Ky., where she had been born in slavery. Her husband, Melton, who had fought in the Civil War, died in 1909.

The aged woman also had outlived all of her children except one daughter and one son.

Memorial at Tubman shrine

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — More than 100 delegates from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey were in attendance recently at the two-day regional conference of the National Council of Negro Women.

All business sessions and workshops of the seventh annual meeting were held at the Park Central Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Rosa Hawkins, president of the Syracuse Council and Mrs. Daisy S. George, regional director of region one, presided. The delegates were welcomed to Syracuse, by Mayor Donald H. Mead.

THE THEME was "Twenty Years of Endeavor — A Challenge to the Future." The workshop was divided up into three panels (1) youth's preparation for the challenges of the future, (2) educational preparation, (3) international relations, women's concern for world problems.

The climax of the first day's session was a banquet held at the Roof Garden of Hotel Onondaga. Mrs. Helen Rice Walker from the Syracuse Council presided.

Dr. James H. Robinson, minister, Church of the Master, New York City, talked about the battle for support in Africa and Asia that is being waged between the free nations and communism.

Dr. Arenea C. Mallory, president of Saint Junior College, talked about desegregation in schools, and Mrs. Raymond Clapper, director of CARE, Washington office, talked about bad conditions in Red China.

Honored at the banquet were Mrs. Laura Kohles of Syracuse, Sara Lou and Buddy Bowser of New York City, and "The Save-A-Child" Fund, Inc.. The Morning Call, Paterson, N.J.

ON THE SECOND DAY, delegates were guests of the Syracuse Council at Dellamorte's Restaurant for breakfast and later took a bus tour to the Harriet Tubman Shrine in Auburn, N.Y.

Mayor Robert Nelson of Auburn and State Senator Metcalf welcomed the women. Mrs. Maudie Goodman of Newark presided at a memorial service conducted at the shrine, with Mrs. Arthur E. Mays, Mrs. Gertrude Guilford and Mrs. Helen Norvelle participating.

An evergreen tree was planted at the Harriet Tubman Shrine by the council women and the first soil was spaded in by Mrs. Daisy S. George regional director. Benediction was given by the Rev. Arthur E. Mays, director of the Harriet Tubman Shrine.

20 1955

Things You Should Know

Call P-26

RICHARD HILL

Fri. 5-27-55

1795-1872

JUDGE, SCIENTIST, HISTORIAN AND ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATOR —— BORN IN JAMAICA... EDUCATED IN ENGLAND, HE WORKED TIRELESSLY FOR YEARS TO ABOLISH SLAVERY IN JAMAICA!

Kansas City

HIS BOOKS, ILLUSTRATED BY HIMSELF, WERE NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED...HE WAS QUOTED BY CHARLES DARWIN! WHEN OFFERED THE GOVERNORSHIP OF ST. LUCIA HE DECLINED!

CLAUDE NEWKIRK

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

Call P.18

FELIX EBOUE

Fri 6-10-55

1884-1944

Kansas City, Mo

BORN IN CAYENNE, FR. GUIANA, HE WAS BRILLIANT IN SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATED IN FRANCE AS WELL...IN 1940, AFTER YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN FORIEGN AFFAIRS, HE WAS MADE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF EQUATORIAL AFRICA—MORE THAN A MILLION SQUARE MILES IN AREA!—GOVERNING SIX MILLION PEOPLE! HIS 15,000 AFRICAN TROOPS IN LYBIA HELPED TURN THE TIDE OF WORLD WAR TWO!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Homage Paid Negro Born Slave In Haiti

Advertiser

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP) — A small group of Irish-Americans gathered at a little East Side churchyard to pay homage at the grave of a Negro born a slave in Haiti nearly two centuries ago.

Montgomery, P. 12 A

Annually, members of the John Boyle O'Reilly Committee for Interracial Justice, a Roman Catholic group, pay homage to Pierre Toussaint, a fellow Catholic who achieved freedom in old New York and became a church trustee.

She is quite proud of the fifth generation son, Vance, Jr.

Things You Should Know

Call P. 20 Kansas City Mo. Fri. 6-17-55

JAN ERNEST MATZELIGER

1852-1882

BORN IN DUTCH GUIANA, OF A DUTCH FATHER AND NEGRO MOTHER... CAME TO NEW YORK AFTER HIS EARLY TRAINING AND AT 25, IN LYNN, MASS., BEGAN INVENTING A MACHINE TO LAST SHOES AUTOMATICALLY! AFTER 12 YEARS OF WORK, HIS PERFECTED INVENTION REVOLUTIONIZED THE SHOE INDUSTRY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD! IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE RESULTING YEARLY INCREASE IN SHOE SALES WAS $ 16,000,000

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

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Informer P. 21 Houston Texas Sat. 6-11-55

FIVE GENERATIONS—Five generations are pictured here and all are quite happy. Reading from left to right top: Mrs Vance Heard, Corpus Christi; Mrs Jimmy Bell, Dallas; Mrs Letitice Calhoun of Dallas holding five months old Vance Heard Jr, and Mrs Rachel Smith of Tyler who is 107 years of age. (see story)—Photo by Butts.

Mrs Rachel Smith, 107 Yrs, Oldest Citizen In Tyler

Informer Sat. 6-11-55

Dallas citizens feel quite proud of having the oldest citizen of Tyler here visiting her children. Mrs Smith is the mother of sixteen children of which four are living namely: Mrs Ida Bonner of Tyler; John Gleason of Rockwall; Mrs Letitia Calhoun, Dallas; and Henry Webster Flanegan of Tyler.

Mrs Smith is in good health and still have a number of her original teeth. She has never worn glasses and her hearing and memory are still very good.

She has never been confined to the hospital and was very active up to about three years ago.

At the tender age of 107 she lives to see 10 great grand children.

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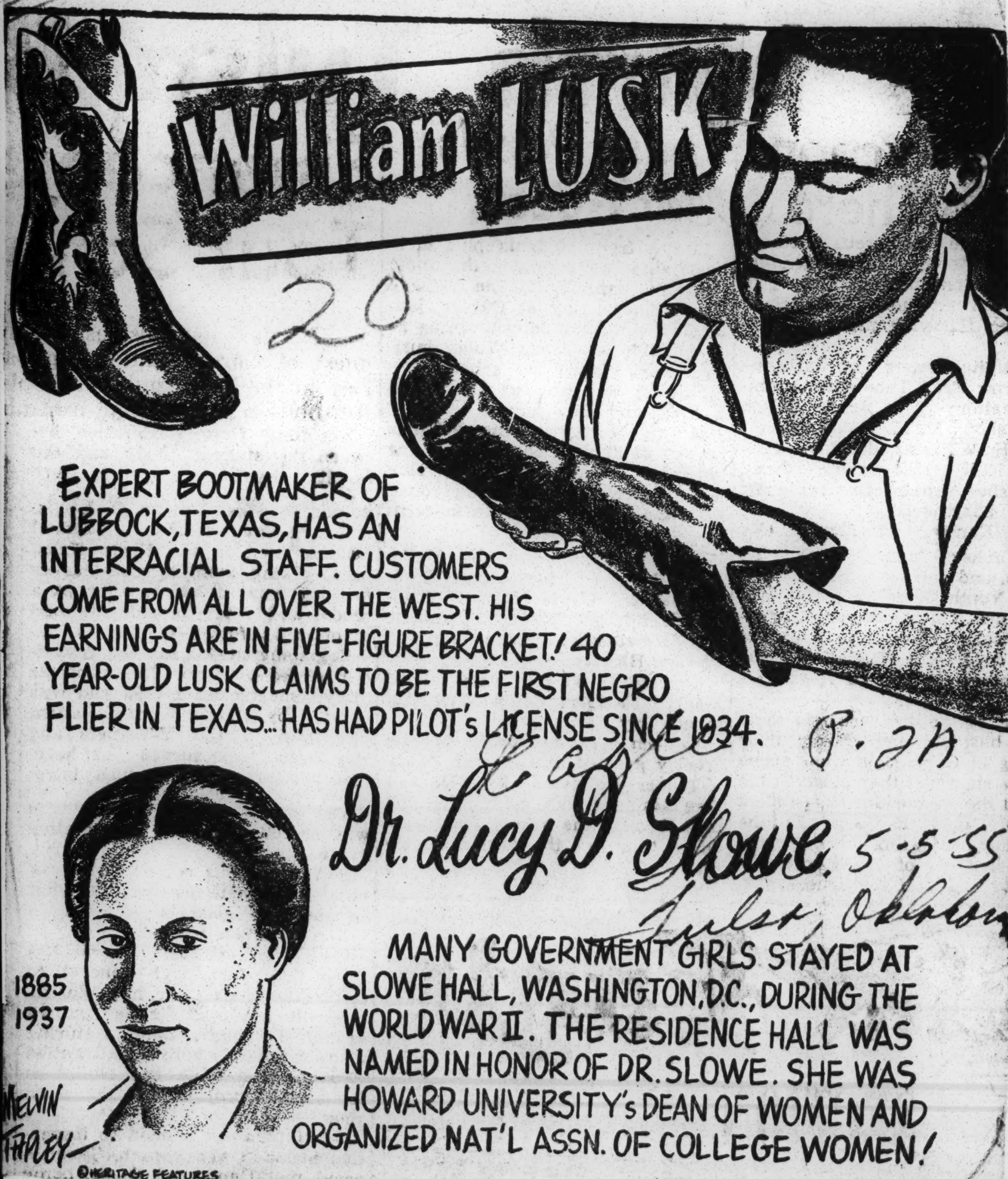
20 1955

"Our People"

....By Melvin Tapley



Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University .... Jefferson City, Mo.)

JOHN ROCK, FIRST AMERICAN NEGRO LAWYER

The subject of our sketch this week is John Rock, the first Negro who was admitted to the bar in the United States. He was an unusual character and made a good impression in other fields. Little is known of him and that is the reason he is being considered this week.

He was born in Salem, N. J., in 1825, during the period of American history known as "the period of good feeling."

SAVAGE

The names of his parents are not known to us but they were much interested in his education and kept him in school until he was 18 years of age. From his earliest years he was very much interested in his books and took little time from his study for amusement. In this respect he was unlike most children of his time.

At the age of 18, he submitted himself for an examination to teach in the public schools which he passed successfully. He taught from 1844 to 1848. One veteran teacher, David Allen, said Rock's school was the most orderly and best conducted school he had ever visited.

Had Rigid Schedule

This energetic young man worked by a very rigid schedule. He taught six hours each day then put eight hours in study. When this was completed he gave private lessons for two hours. This was carried out with regularity. Two doctors opened their libraries to him and he began the study of physics and medical subjects.

After he had finished these studies, it was impossible for him to get in a medical school. He had to give up the idea of becoming a physician. He then began the study of another profession that of denistry with Dr. Habart. He finished his studies in the summer of 1849 and began his practice in Philadelphia in the winter of 1850. He made success in his profession and by 1851 he had been awarded a silver medal, a patent for making artificial teeth.

When an Apprentices' high school was established, Rock was made the director of it. This school at the time was an evening school and as long as it was an evening school it was in charge of Rock, but when it became a day school it was in charge of C. L. Reason. Young Rock continued his study at the American Medical college and was graduated from that institution in 1852.

He left Philadelphia in 1853 and went to Boston. He was respected in the city of Brotherly Love for his ability in his professions. Professor J. F. B. Flagg said he had seen Dr. Rock's operations and was very much pleased with them and said Dr. Rock was a scientific man and he would miss association with him. Other members of the Dental profession spoke highly of him. After he went to Boston, he practiced both medicine and denistry.

Didn't Give Up Hope

He kept up all through life his intense application to study and business. This was too much for him so in the summer of 1856 he was forced to give up all business. He had several operations and hope was given up that he would ever be returned to good health again. However, Dr. Rock did not lose confidence and decided to go to France. When all was ready, he applied to the State Department for a passport but was told by Lewis Cass, who was Secretary of State, that a passport had never been granted a Negro since the foundation of the government. Dr. Rock went to France and underwent a severe operation at the hands of the celebrated Nealthon. It is not made known how he was able to

go to France after he had been refused a passport by the State Department.

Professor Nealthon advised him to give up denistry altogether and his shattered health made it advisable on account of the exposure involved, to give up medicine. He gave up both professions and bent all of his energies to the study of law. In September, 1861 Dr. Rock was examined on motion of T. K. Lothop, Esq. This occurred in the Superior Court before Judge Russel. His examination was satisfactory and he was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law in all the courts of Massachusetts. Dr. Rock was examined on September 14, 1861, and was appointed as a justice of the peace for seven years for the city of Boston and the county of Suffork.

Was Abolitionist

Besides his professional work he was active in the anti-slavery movement. We have available extracts of an address which he delivered before the Massachusetts Anti-slavery society which shows him a man of great ability. One man, speaking of him as a speaker, said, "Dr. Rock stood high, his discourses were elevated in tone and logical arrangement." He spoke on many things and showed a great learning in many of them. In 1860 he delivered a lecture on the Character and Writing of Madam De Stael and showed to good advantage before this audience.

As a member of the Boston bar, he stood well and was able to secure a fair share of patronage and made a success in his last chosen field. Dr. Rock was successful in all of his fields, but he is best known as a lawyer for he is said to be the first Negro to be admitted to the practice of law in the United States. He has remained an unknown figure for many years.

Recalling Most Stirring Year In Alabama

By C. M. Stanley
Editor, The Alabama Journal

THE HON. MASSEY WILSON of Oakhill in Wilcox County is one of the only two survivors of the Alabama constitutional convention of 1901, the other being the Hon. Erle Pettus of Birmingham.

STANLEY

Mr. Wilson was elected attorney general of Alabama in 1902 and now lives in retirement and eminently deserves to be regarded as one of Alabama's "elder statesmen."

A letter from Mr. Wilson recalls perhaps the most stirring year in Alabama political annals. It was 1859 when Alabama was choosing delegates for what is now called the "secession convention."

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Advertiser P 3B

June 6-12-55

Montgomery, Ala.

WHEN THE 100 chosen delegates assembled, Judge W. McLin Brooks was the leader for secession and Robert Jemison of Tuscaloosa for the cooperationists; that is those, mostly Whigs, who wanted to wait to see what Lincoln was going to do before taking hasty action. The advocates of immediate secession won and elected Brooks convention chairman by 54 to 46 for Jemison. The final vote for secession after three days of fiery debate in Montgomery was 69 to 31.

William L. Yancey, John T. Morgan and Gov. A. B. Moore were leaders for immediate secession. Jemison's followers for more deliberate action included Jere Clemens and Nicholas Davis of Madison County and Bolling Hall and ex-Gov. Benj. Fitzpatrick of central Alabama.

HERE IS the letter from Mr. Massey Wilson recalling some of the arguments used in the historic campaign for convention delegates in 1859:

"Oakhill, Ala., May 29, 1955.

"Dear Col. Stanley: Your reference to Mr. L. D. Rouse in your Sunday article in today's Advertiser reminded me of a conversation I had with the late Judge Wm. E. Clarke, of Demopolis, when I was a very young man about 65 years ago.

"Judge Clarke said he was attending circuit court at Wetumpka during the campaign for secession. Mr. Yancey made an eloquent appeal for secession and aroused his audience to a wild frenzy of enthusiasm.

"WHEN HE HAD finished Mr. Rouse (I think his name was L. D., too; I am sure he was either the father or the grandfather of Mr. L. D. Rouse) answered him. Judge Clarke said that Mr. Rouse told the people that if the South seceded it would mean war; that the conflict would be fought on our soil with the slaughter of our finest young men and the destruction of our property; that we would lose the war; that our slaves would be freed without compensation; that the South would lose its dominant influence in national legislation; that directly or indirectly we would be made to pay the cost of the war, and would not fully recover from its disastrous effects for a century.

"Judge Clarke said he often reflected what a true prophet Mr. Rouse proved to be.

"Sincerely,
"MASSEY WILSON."

THE LATE Miss Annie Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Joe Wheeler, was a remarkable woman in many ways. Recently we referred here to the whimsical slide she made in her 70's down the same dirt bank she had used as a sliding place in her childhood and insisted that her lawyer, George Bliss Jones, take the same slide to see what fun it was.

Miss Wheeler was 86 years old when she died last April 10 and had managed the big Wheeler 30,000-acre plantation estate for many years. Until a few years before her death Miss Wheeler indulged in another hobby.

"Often she would decide," recalls Mr. Jones, "that she would hike from Wheeler's Station to Courtland (18 miles) and she would walk it with her car and driver following along to bring her back. I heard that she was still doing this not too many years ago."

A LETTER from W. H. Mitchell Jr., of Florence, gives some interesting facts about the funeral of Miss Annie Wheeler, whose remains were interred in the old family cemetery near the homestead. He writes to Mr. Jones:

"I wish that you might have attended Miss Annie's funeral because it was something of a picture of the old South that I have never seen before and none of us may ever see again. The service was at her home and Bishop Carpenter officiated. The family cemetery is a good many hundred yards from the house and there is no road for vehicular traffic. The pathway is lined with boxwood and tremendous overhanging trees. Eight or ten of us were selected as pallbearers, so that we could alternate during the course of the journey. It really was too much of a load for the same men to handle all the way by themselves. Of course, there were a great number of people in attendance and there was a long walking procession from the home to the cemetery, led by Bishop Carpenter in full regalia. Two dozen or more Negroes were at the grave, and when the procession left the house they began to sing 'Swing Low Sweet Chariot' and sang it over and over again until all of the crowd was assembled at the cemetery. It really was a beautiful and touching sight."

HOWARD C. SMITH, of Bladon Springs, who died last fall, wrote me a letter Sept. 17, 1952 in which he made the following references to one of Alabama's distinguished educators who is now pastor of the Methodist Church in Greensboro.

"Dr. Walter D. Agnew, for so many years president of Huntingdon College, was not spectacular but he was efficient. A girl dressed in fine raiment, close to mink, entered his office, and when asked her father's occupation said, 'bootlegger.' . . .

"For the erring to face Agnew in his office was for him to look down and find the truth. He was not spectacular but quiet and kept order by having an orderly mind. I was with him for a time and so came to know him. His dignity never left him; he knew what was the right thing to do and he did it, with a muted trumpet."

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CONGRESSIONAL ? QUIZ ?

By Congressional Quarterly

Q.—Do all three branches of the Federal Government carry on some of their business in secret? Courier

A.—Yes. Committees of Congress, for instance, often hold "executive" sessions behind closed doors (a recent Congressional Quarterly survey found that the press and public were barred from about 40 per cent of all committee meetings during the first four months of this year). President Eisenhower's order f rbidding Defense officials to testify before the Senate Investigations Subcommittee about their conversations on the Army-McCarthy dispute was based on precedents set by at least 13 earlier Chief Executives who had refused to give Congress secret information it requested. The Supreme Court, too, deliberates in strict privacy on the cases it decides.

Pittsburgh Pa

Q.—I see that the Senate has voted in favor of amending the Constitution so the Supreme Court would always have exactly nine justices. Haven't there always been nine? Sat. 3-5-55

A.—No. Congress changed the size of the Court several times during the first eighty years of the nation's history. Originally, there were six justices, but the Court was reduced to five in 1801, increased to seven in 1807, to nine in 1837, to ten in 1863, reduced to seven in 1866 and again increased to nine in 1869. Membership has remained at nine for the past eighty-five years.

• • •

Q.—When was the first time the Supreme Court declared a state law unconstitutional, as it recently did in the segregation cases?

A.—In 1810, in the case of Fletcher v. Peck. The Legislature of Georgia had passed a law to sell tracts of her Western lands. After the land had been sold, a new Legislature annulled the earlier law on grounds that it was passed fraudulently. Chief Justice John Marshall's decision ruled the later act unconstitutional, because it violated the clause forbidding any state to interfere with a contract.

(© 1955, Congressional Quarterly)

Answers to I. Q. Quiz

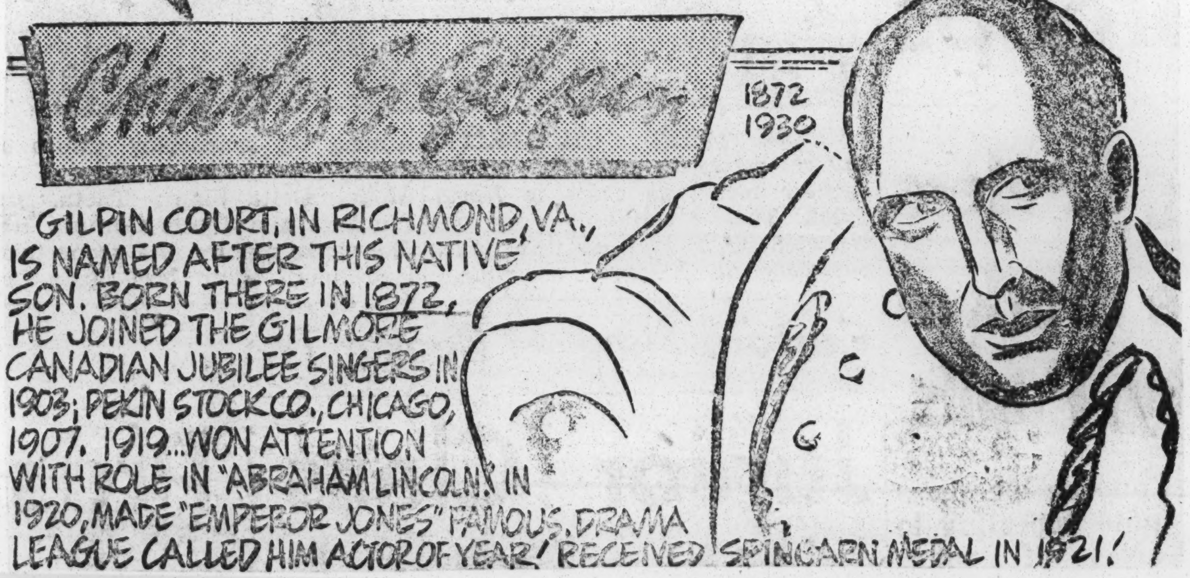
1. For "best supporting" role as the Mammy character in "Gone With The Wind."
2. In 1731. He was a leading astronomer and mathematician—making one of the first clocks in the U. S.
3. In 1926 by Carter G. Woodson.
4. Harvard-educated William Henry Hastie, appointed in 1937.
5. A Boston-born free Negro who in 1784 set up the first Negro Masonic lodge in the U. S.

YOUR INFORMATION I. Q.

1. For what role did Hattie McDaniel receive the Academy Award?
2. Approximately when was Benjamin Banneaker born and for what was he famous?
3. When was Negro History Week first started and by whom?
4. Who was the first Negro to become a Federal judge?
5. Who was Prince Hall?

(ANSWERS ON THIS PAGE)

Eagle News P 2 A



Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University .... Jefferson City, Mo.)

THE SLAVE CHARLES

One of the unusual slave cases was that of the slave Charles. This was not a national case, but an international one involved in the controversy between the United States and Canada. It deserves more consideration than it has up to this time received.

Charles was a mulatto slave boy who lived in 1860 in the city of Olympia, the capital of the Washington territory. There he was in the service of Major James Talton. According to Major Talton, Charles was only a hired servant. However, he did admit that Charles was a slave and according to his statement belonged to R. R. Gibson of Talbot County, Md.

Charles had been hired or employed by Major Talton in the city of Olympia. The slave Charles was treated well, according to all the evidence available to us, and there was no reason for him to leave on that score. He desired freedom because it's a universal desire of mankind and because he had been able to associate with free Negroes who came in ships from Canada. The men were cooks and deck hands on the ships plying between these parts.

SAVAGE

This case is significant because of its relation to the Eliza Anderson, a mail steamer, which plied regularly between Olympia and Victoria, Vancouver Island, and way ports. Charles had been able to strike up a friendship with some of the hands and by this method had planned to escape from slavery regardless of how he was treated.

On September 24, 1860, Charles secreted himself on the vessel and was not discovered before the Eliza Anderson sailed. However, he was discovered before the ship reached her destination. After the slave boy was discovered, the captain of the Eliza Anderson put him under arrest and locked him in the lamproom.

Some of the friends of Charles who were on the ship sued for a writ of habeas corpus. One of these was James Allen, who made an affidavit before the court of civil justice. He said that he was a cook on the Eliza Anderson and that Charles came on the vessel to make his escape from slavery and Major James Talton. Allen further stated that Charles at that time was locked in the lamproom on the Eliza Anderson.

This document was signed with his mark which showed that Allen could not read. This was not at all surprising for most of the Negroes in Canada were escaped slaves who had gone to that country to escape the rigors of slavery in the southern states.

William Davis, a citizen of Victoria, who was also a passenger on the Eliza Anderson on this particular trip of September 24, 1860, from Olympia to Victoria, said that the slave Charles was on board the ship. Davis declared in his sworn statement that Charles had said to him that he was a slave and belonged to Judge James Talton. The third affidavit came from William Jerome, a cook who lived on Yates Street in Victoria.

Jerome swore that he had known Charles who had been living for some time in Olympia before his arrival in Canada. Charles had given the same information to Jerome which he had given to Davis, that he was a slave of Judge Talton and that he had tried to escape but had been under such close observation he had not been able to do so.

Jerome said that he had been informed that Charles at that time was on the Eliza Anderson and that he was being wrongfully detained by the officers. This was wrong, Jerome said, because Charles had touched the soil of England and was no longer a slave. This witness, like James Allen, could not write his name.

The captain locked up Charles in the lamproom because he did not want him to touch the shores of England. The reason for this action was the broad principal laid down in the Mansfield case which said that when a slave touched the shores of England he was free or became so. The captain had another charge against Charles. He said this young slave was a fugitive from justice but does not tell us whether he was a fugitive from slavery or from some other crime he had committed.

This case came before the Court of Civil Justice in September, 1860. Judge David Cameron said that upon reading the affidavits and the complaints of the lawyers before him he intended to grant the habeas corpus.

He then ordered the sheriff to bring in Charles who was being detained on the ship, Eliza Anderson, by the Captain and mate of that vessel. The order to the sheriff was specific enough and it assigned Wednesday as the day on which Charles would be brought into the court. The sheriff was to get Charles at once and keep him in his custody until September 26th, the day he was to be brought into the court.

Agile 107-Yr. Old Locking For Birthday

LOUISVILLE—(ANP)— Old Dan Hughes took time out last week to reminisce about the 90-year-period which saw the United States really become united.

Relaxing at his daughter's home here, Hughes, who is 107 years old, spoke of the Civil War days which ended with Negroes beging freed and the South and the North welded together forever.

"I remember when we come free," he said, "it was on a Sunday morning way back yonder... It didn't make much difference to me. I was well treated and belonged to good people..."

Commenting on the war itself, Hughes said he remembers when the Yankees took Ft. Donelson and the time the Union forces captured his father and pilfered his master's plantation.

After the war Hughes ran away and worked as a roustabout on the steamship Idlewild which worked on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers He came to Louisville about three years ago to live with his daughter, Mrs. Viola Whaley.

Though now retired from active work, he still is in remarkable physical condition. His hearing is excellent and he has never worn glasses. Today, however he says, "when I thread a needle, I got to hold it up pretty close so I can see it."

Hughes expects to be around to observe his 108th birthday anniversary sometime in August.

Ex-Slave 102 Dies At Home Of Her Son

BESSEMER, Ala. —(ANP)—Mrs. Annie Tannyhill, a former slave, died here last week just one day after her 102nd birthday anniversary.

She passed in the home of her son John Hunt, with whom she lived. Mrs. Tannyhill had been ill for more than a week. She was not aware of her birthday.

Besides Hunt, survivors include twelve grandchildren and nine great grandchildren.

Henson honored

(Detailed story on page 2)

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—His native Maryland which ignored him in life, moved quickly Friday to accord Matthew Henson, co-discoverer of the North Pole, recognition after his death.

A joint resolution was passed by the House of Delegates while Governor McKeldin has been asked to commission him posthumously, so that he could be buried in Arlington Cemetery beside Admiral Peary.

Ex-Slave Dies At 102

BESSEMER, Ala.—ANP—Mrs. Annie Tannyhill, a former slave, died here last week just one day after her 102nd birthday anniversary.

— Alabama Highlights —

Alabama's two Senators and six Congressmen elected as a result of the convention of 1865 were refused their seats when they reached Washington.

Congress, following the end of the War Between the States, was controlled by radical elements who claimed Alabama and other Southern States were not states any longer and if they wanted to be admitted to the Union again they had to be recreated as states.

The newly organized governments of Alabama and other Southern states following the end of the War Between the States were not recognized by Congress, and the states were divided into military districts, with Alabama, Georgia and Florida making up one of the districts.

Thousands of "carpetbaggers", so called because their personal property was packed in a bag made of carpet material, swarmed to Alabama following the end of the war.

Carpetbaggers were joined by "scalawags", the name given to Southern whites who had remained loyal to the Union or had deserted the Confederate cause, and they gained control of state government in Alabama.

There were two whites and one Negro on each registration board appointed in Alabama when reorganization began after the War Between the States.

Approximately 60,000 whites and over 100,000 Negroes had registered to vote in Alabama when registration was completed late in the summer of 1867.

Because most of the white men in Alabama had participated in the War Between the States they were not allowed to register to vote after the war was over.

At the election held in October, 1867, 18 of the delegates elected to the state convention in Alabama were Negroes.

Carpetbaggers who had no interest in good government in Alabama controlled the state convention held after the election of October, 1867. The constitution adopted by the convention was not legally accepted by the registered voters of Alabama but it was by Congress.

20 1955

"Our People" ....By Melvin Tapley

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

CAME TO U.S. AND ENROLLED AT STORER COLLEGE, (LITT.D.), LINCOLN U., (LL.D.), U. OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND COLUMBIA U. ATTENDED OXFORD. DURING HIS 9 YEARS IN AMERICA, 'ZIK' SUPPLEMENTED HIS EDUCATION WITH BRIEF STINTS AS BOXER, COAL MINER, ETC. RETURNED TO AFRICA IN 1934. OUTSPOKEN AGAINST UNFAIR TREATMENT OF LABOR. FOUNDED WEST AFRICAN PILOT. HAS A CHAIN OF 4 OTHER NEWSPAPERS! WAS FIRST LAGOS MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE. WROTE SOME BOOKS. IS FELLOW OF ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE; JOURNALISTIC INSTITUTE; AND ROYAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Thu. 5-26-55

JAMES SMILEY, JR.

ONE OF THE BEST STEEPLECHASE RIDERS OF HIS TIME IS 36-YEAR-OLD JIM SMILEY, OF AIKEN COUNTY, S.C.! (INCIDENTALLY, IN 1944, HE WAS NOT ALLOWED TO RIDE IN CAMDEN, S.C. BECAUSE HE IS A NEGRO!) STARTING AT $60 MO., HE NOW AVERAGES $15,000 YR. IN 1947, FOR ONE RACE... RIDING 'LITTLE SAMMIE'... SMILEY RECEIVED $1300!!

Eagle Phila. 5-26-55

Tulsa, Okla.

©HERITAGE FEATURES

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University ... Jefferson City, Mo.)

JONATHAN C. GIBBS

A Preacher and Politician

Jonathan C. Gibbs is a brother of Miflin A. Gibbs, the author of that inspiring little volume, "Shadows and Light." He was the son of the Rev. Jonathan and Maria Gibbs, who at the time lived in the city of Philadelphia.

The Rev. Mr. Jonathan Gibbs was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, once known as the Wesleyan Methodist church. His mother was a member of the Baptist church which was called by some the "hardshell" variety. In spite of this difference in denomination, there was no difficulty.

SAVAGE

Miflin and his brother, Jonathan, were sent to what was called the free school. It was at the time taught by a citizen from Ireland. This arrangement did not last long, for in April, 1831, their father died. The mother was left with four small children and she was in poor health. She thought her sons should learn trades. They studied with James Gibbons, one of that group of slaves who had purchased their freedom and moved north to teach others what they had learned on the plantations.

To Presbyterian Church

In a revival, Jonathan and his brother, Miflin, were converted. They did not join either the church of their father or their mother but the Presbyterian church. Jonathan entered the Dartmouth college under the auspices of the Presbyterian assembly. He finished his work there and entered the ministry in the Presbyterian church in Philadelphia where he served for one time.

When the war was over and Reconstruction was going on in the South, the Rev. Jonathan Gibbs decided to move South and participate in it. One of the things which concerned Negroes most was education. In many cases private schools were opened. In South Carolina where Jonathan C. Gibbs first went, there were established many private schools, one by this young Presbyterian preacher.

He moved from South Carolina to Florida where he became active in the politics of that state. The reason so many Negroes moved to Florida was the hope that the government was going to give land to the newly emancipated citizens of the South. These Negroes became very active in the state.

In a convention which was held in 1868 forty-six delegates were elected and 18 were Negroes. One scholar, speaking of this period, said; "The most cultured member of the convention probably was Jonathan Gibbs, a Negro." He went on to say that Gibbs was a person with a high forehead which indicate he was a mulatto. This author made his study several years ago before we knew as much about anthropology as we know today, but it is significant that Gibbs was recognized as the most cultured and one of the best trained if not the best educated, in the whole group. Gibbs was very active in the politics of the state.

Try To Impeach Governor

In 1868, there was an effort made to impeach Governor Harrison Reed. Secretary of State Alden was active against the governor. At that time in Florida, the governor had the right to appoint the chief state officers. The governor used his authority and removed Alden. In his place he appointed Jonathan C. Gibbs, which greatly increased his prestige among Negroes, and enabled Reed to stay in office.

This young minister stayed in office as Secretary of State until Reed failed to be renominated and then, of course, was not appointed by the next governor. It was evident that Gibbs was so popular he had to be given some consideration.

The governor, C. B. Hart, did not want to give Gibbs anything but the Negroes threatened to join with the Democrats and defeat all the legislation so the only hope the governor had was to appoint him to an important office. The office he secured was that of Superintendent of Public Instruction which he held from 1872-1874.

The school system was in a wretched condition when he took it over. The collection of enough funds to operate it was a difficult matter and the whole system was run down. Gibbs took it over and established an orderly system. In spite of this good work which this man did, the records have disappeared which is indeed regrettable.

Asks Resignation

In 1874, Govenor Hart died and Stearns became the chief executive of the state. One of his first acts was to ask for the resignation of Gibbs, but he had promised to nominate Gibbs for Congress but was afraid he would not be able to control the popular Negro leader. He was not removed.

Things were very troublesome and the superintendent feared for his life and slept in the attic of his house in a place which s... more like an arsenal than sleeping quarters. He feared the Ku Klux. He was hopeful of better conditions is the state.

He died of apoplexy, so his brother tells us. Others claim it was poison. It was probably the former reason. When this man died there had passed from the race one of its most promising members.

Mrs. Jane Thomas . . . 106 and still pretty . . .

Mayor, Governor felicitate woman, 106, on birthday

Mrs. Jane Thomas, who survived both double pneumonia and a broken arm at the age of 105, passed her 106th birthday Sunday at the Los Angeles home of her daughter, and city and state dignitaries took time out to admire her heartiness and to wish her many happy returns of the day.

Undoubtedly Los Angeles' oldest citizen, Mrs. Thomas was born to slave parents June 10, 1849 in Edwards, Miss.

She married Anthony Thomas at the age of 15 in 1864 and bore 15 children. She has outlived all but five of them. She has 60 living grand children, 82 great grandchildren, and 38 great, great grandchildren.

Sunday's party was tendered by the honoree's daughter, Mrs. Mary Anderson, of 3967 ... ave.; her granddaughters, Mmes. Marie Forrest and Jessie Mae Pitts, and a great, granddaughter, Miss La-Tuka Spurrier, who is a professional Congo drummer.

A wire was received from Mayor Norris Poulson, and a letter from Governor Goodwin J. Knight. Motion picture player Amanda Randolph sent a bouquet of flowers.

Another motion picture player, who is fast approaching the century-mark, herself, Madame Sul-Te-Wan, helped her open her presents, along with Miss Calla Steward, another professional.

Her proud family boasts that the centenarian can still dress and undress herself, that she can climb a flight of stairs and go for long walks. Her long life and good health is attributed to "good clean living" and "loving care" by her family.

One other of the aged woman's children lives in California, Alfred Thomas, Sr., of San Bernardino. Two, Ross and Wish Thomas, live in St. Louis, and a daughter, Jessie, in Beulah, Miss. Mrs. Thomas lived in Needles from 1930 until 1951.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University ... Jefferson City, Mo.)

ROBERT BROWNING ELLIOTT

The subject we shall consider this week is one of the best educated congressmen who ever represented the Negro race. He was born in Boston, August 11, 1842. There is some dispute as to where he was born, some claim it was in South Carolina. This is the way of great men. Sometimes they are claimed by several towns.

His education was secured in his native city of Boston in a private school. He did not remain here very long but was sent to Jamaica, where he had advantage of the grammar schools. He made a good impression here and in 1853 was sent to England, where he entered the High Holbon academy. He graduated from this institution

SAVAGE

three years later. He then entered Eton college, one of the colleges of the University of London. In 1859 he was graduated with high honors.

After young Elliott had graduated he turned to law as the profession which interested him most. He began his study with Sargeant Fitz Herbert of the London bar. He soon returned to the United States and studied with some outstanding teachers. He completed his law courtse and went to South Carolina as a place to work.

Begun As Printer

He began his work in South Carolina as a printer with the Charleston Leader which was owned by Bishop R. H. Cain. This paper changed its name to the Missionary Record. He soon became the editor of this paper and his masterly work gave this paper and the editor distinction.

Young Elliott went to South Carolina during the period of Reconstruction. He became so important that his advice was sought very often. Both his wisdom and his eloquence were much in demand. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention from the Edgefield district. He was one who always wanted to be certain of his position and for 14 days after the convention opened, when he did speak he impressed all present of his knowledge of the needs of the government and the methods of giving solution.

Robert Browning Elliott made such an impression that when the time for election under the constitution came he was elected from Barnwell county to the lower house of the State legislature. In this capacity he acted for the people of that county from July 6, 1868, to October 23, 1870. At the time he was a representative, he held the position of assistant adjutant general of the state by appointment of the governor.

Elected To Congress

He held this position until he was elected as a member of 42nd Congress of the United States. In this election, he ran as a Republican as most Negroes were at that time and was able to receive 20,264 to 13,997 over the Democrat.

He served in this capacity until March 4, 1871, when he resigned and returned to South Carolina. It is said by many who served in that Congress that he made an excellent impression. He took issue with some of the most prominent members of Congress on the civil rights bill.

In spite of the resignation in the 42nd Congress, he was re-elected to the 43rd Congress and received more votes than for the 42nd. He came in contact with the leaders of Congress again on the bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment better known as the Ku Klux bill. He served this time from December 1, 1873 to May, 1874, and resigned a second time to accept the very lucrative position of sheriff. In spite of his effort he was elected to the legislature again. Because of his ability and education he was constantly in demand.

In 1881 he was appointed by John Sherman, then secretary of treasury, as a special agent of the treasury with headquarters in Charleston, S. C. On the death of President Garfield there came a change of administration and he was out of office as a result. He had been transferred from Charleston to New Orleans.

Robert Browning Elliott then returned to the practice of law. He went into this in a big way and set up an office in Pensacola, Fla., conducted by Messrs. DeTuker and Thompson. He did not return to Charleston but began the practice of law in the city of New Orleans, where he made the same kind of success which he had made in his other efforts.

He was also very active in fraternal organizations. He wanted to re-establish the society of the Masonic Order in the state of South Carolina. He died on August 8, 1884, and was buried with the ancient rights and ceremonies on August 10, in the city of New Orleans.

One writer, speaking of Robert Browning Elliott, said when this great man passed away the race lost one of the brightest types of American men and that he left an influence which will inspire many who are to follow.

20 1955

Ex-Slave 'Glories' In Early Days Of Howard

BY EMMETT WEAVER

Time has a way of erasing memories of long, long ago.

But not for a 108-year-old Marion County Negro woman who grew up in slavery and still can remember the early pioneer days of Howard College.

A remarkable and interesting personality, Willie Banks, has been closely associated with Howard College's long and eventful history.

Today she still is active in body, mind and spirit—in spite of her old age.

Willie likes to talk about the days when she was a girl of 14 and learned the dramatic news of the outbreak of the Civil War.

Willie then was a slave of Dr. Joe Kent of Selma, who decided to train her to assist him in his hospital because she was small and unable to work in the cotton fields.

Because of the war emergency Howard College, then situated on the present site of Marion Institute, was converted into a hospital for Confederate soldiers.

Willie was put to work as a night nurse, caring for wounded soldiers.

After the war Willie became well-known by the early students of Howard and Marion Institute.

She faithfully and loyally nursed and cooked for many of the students.

For a short while Willie left her home at Marion and came to Birmingham, where she trained at the old David Clinic on the Southside. That was about 1885.

She claims to be the first Negro nurse to be graduated in the South—and no one ever has disputed her title.

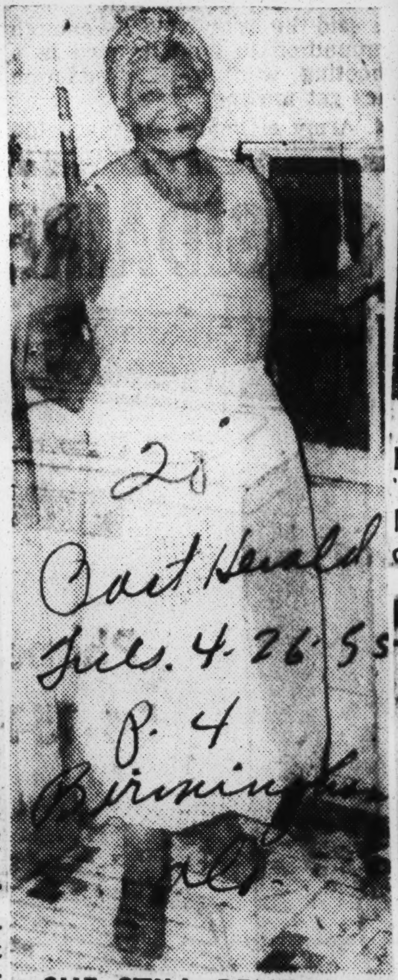
Today Willie lives around a quarter of a mile from the old Howard campus in Marion.

She is an "honored" member of the community and many people come to visit her.

It must be difficult for this 108-year-old woman, who has become practically a legend, to conceive of what will happen in Birmingham just one week from today.

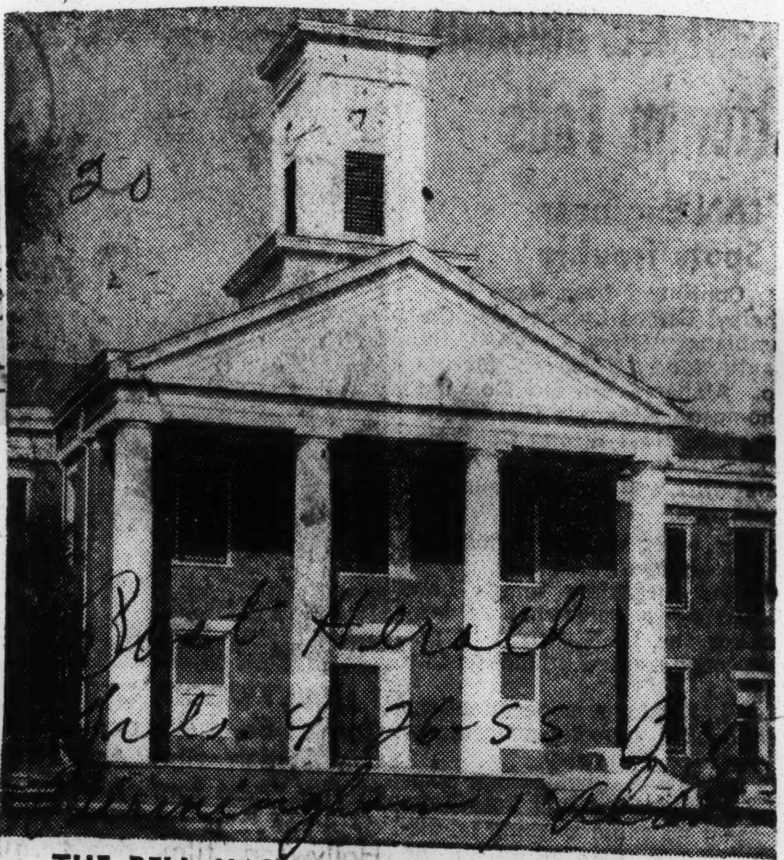
On that day Howard College will reach a significant milestone when cornerstone laying ceremonies are held for a new multimillion dollar campus in the Homewood-Mountain Brook section of Birmingham.

But one thing for sure, the kindly old woman certainly would approve of what is taking place.



SHE STILL REMEMBERS—Willie Banks, 108-year-old former Negro slave who recently celebrated her birthday, can recall the early days of Howard College when it was at Marion.

If anyone loved Howard College it was Willie Banks!



THE BELL HASN'T STOPPED RINGING—The old Howard College Chapel at Marion, built around 1857, still is being used today by Marion Institute. For nearly 100 years its bell has called students to programs and classes.

Fruit Picker Asks Social Security

He's 108, Can Retire in 18 Months

CHARLIE SMITH, Negro fruit picker at Auburndale, enrolled for social security for the first time and gave his age as 108. He was conservative, according to Mrs. Hicksia Willis, city clerk. She said he has affidavits to prove he is 113.

A federal agent, who delivered Smith's social security card told him to apply for his retirement benefits in about 18 months.

"I'll be there," said Smith, who'll be either 110 or 115 by then.

The town of Foley, built 26 years ago, is literally disappearing from the map. Its 200 houses, once the home of some 1,600 persons, are being moved away, mostly to nearby Perry.

The Buckeye Cellulose Corp. bought the townsite as part of the site for its multi-million-dollar cellulose pulp mill, which started operation last year. Buckeye is selling the houses to employes who agree to haul them to new locations.

Reminders of Civil War Abound at Gettysburg

Gettysburg, Pa., forever written into the pages of American history as one of the bloodiest and most decisive battlegrounds of the Civil War, today is a peaceful, green-clad community that plays host to more than half a million visitors a year. And there is good reason why this "Monument Town" is so popular with travelers.

Unlike many Civil War battlefields where time has completely camouflaged the ravages of war, Gettysburg still has many vivid reminders of that bitter conflict. There are wheeled fieldguns sticking their tapered barrels over weathered stone walls and picket fences, cannon balls neatly stacked beside the rows of guns, snipers' rifles poking out of natural rock fortresses, life-size statues of soldiers seemingly waiting for the next attack, old breastworks, war-time photographs of the battle and many other sights. In fact, as one tours Gettysburg National Military Park, he almost expects the battle to break out again—so realistic and so abundant are the relics of those fateful days of July 1-3, 1863.

Tour Takes Two Hours

A complete tour of the battlefield—either with a licensed guide or self-guided by one of the excellent maps of the area—takes about two hours. But to get the most out of a visit to the park, one should plan to spend a bit longer since there are many sights worth more than just a hurried glance.

To see the most as comprehensively as possible, visitors should follow a predetermined route. One of the best is the tour outlined by the National Park Service. Briefly, this loop trip leaves downtown Gettysburg via Liberty St. and E. Confederate Ave., going to Culp's Hill, thence via U. S. 140 to the National Cemetery, past Meade's Headquarters and the Highwater Mark via Hancock Ave., then toward Big Round Top via Sedgwick and Sykes Aves., past Devil's Den and through the Wheatfield westward to W. Confederate Ave., then back to town past the point where Pickett began his famous charge.

Perhaps the most unusual aspect of this trip is the continual stream of monuments such as those to troops from Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Alabama and other states. There are small markers, huge monoliths, statues and tablets of almost every conceivable shape and design erected with lavish abundance to memorialize just about every general and every unit that participated in the battle. They constitute easily one of the world's greatest concentrations of monuments which provides an impressionistic sight that most travelers never forget.

Many Attractions

There are, of course, literally hundreds of things to see in Gettysburg and the park area. But every visitor should make it a point to include these attractions: the National Cemetery where Lincoln delivered his immortal address; Gettysburg National Museum where the three-day battle is re-enacted on an electric map; the Cyclorama of Pickett's Charge; the small, white, clapboard farmhouse which Gen. Meade used as his headquarters; boulder-strewn Devil's Den with its typical sharpshooter's barricade in the rocks; the site of the Highwater Mark and Pickett's Charge; the magnificent Eternal Light Peace Memorial where a perpetual flame burns in a huge bronze urn atop a fifty-five-foot-high shaft, and the panoramic views of rolling farmland, deer-populated woodlands and hazy blue hills as seen from the lookout towers atop Culp's Hill and Big Round Top.

Gettysburg can be easily reached by leaving the Pennsylvania Turnpike at Shepherdstown and traveling south on U. S. 15. However, this writer prefers the slower, more picturesque route of U. S. 30 which traverses the lovely Pennsylvania Dutch country of snug farms, red barns painted with "hex" signs, quaint, box-like buggies and the distinctive dress of the Amish and Mennonites who live in this beautiful coun-

tryside. It's a route that sets the stage for Gettysburg. For like Gettysburg and its park area, it allows tourists to turn back the pages of time for an unusual and unforgettable look at American history come to life.

ALABAMA HIGHLIGHTS

At a meeting in 1874 the Medical Association of Alabama adopted resolutions that resulted, in 1875, in the passage of a law making the association a state board of health.

The act of the 1875 Alabama Legislature that made the Medical Association of Alabama a state board of health also provided that the association in each county was to be a county board of health under the supervision of the state board.

It was hoped that with the passage of the 1875 law creating state and county boards of health that public health matters in Alabama would be taken out of politics.

The Legislature in 1877 passed an act that prohibited a person from practicing medicine in the state until he passed an examination prepared and given by a board of medical examiners.

Boards of medical examiners as provided in an act of the 1877 Legislature were to be picked by committees appointed by state and county medical associations, and all rules regarding examinations for permission to practice medicine in Alabama were to be provided by the Medical Association of Alabama.

The State Board of Health was given power by the 1877 Legislature to quarantine persons known to have communicable diseases.

By 1900, little had been done to change the method of farming

in Alabama and the crops that were grown were the same ones that had been produced for generations.

Alabama, in 1872, took advantage of a federal law passed during the War Between the States to give the states land for the establishment and support of agricultural and mechanical colleges. Thus Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, later to become Alabama Polytechnic Institute, was founded. A land-grant college, Alabama A. & M., was established for Negroes near Huntsville.

In 1900, Alabama produced more than 1,000,000 bales of cotton, the state's most important crop, on about 3,000,000 acres of land. In that same year, corn was planted on about 2,600,000 acres and production exceeded 29,000,000 bushels.

Former Slave Dies In Newark, N. J. At 105

NEWARK, N. J. — Mrs. Nancy Mott, who was born a slave in Oglethorpe, Ga., died here last week at 105. She had outlived her husband and eight of her nine children.

Mrs. Mott is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Ida Turner. Her husband, George died in 1928.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University ... Jefferson City, Mo.)

SAINT BENEDICT — The C. O. In A. D. 1589

Those persons are canonized in the Catholic church who have done exceptional work for the uplift of the church. There is no other way than that they are exceptional in the work of the church and help the poor and needy. Through its long history the church has canonized many of its members, but all of them were exceptional. Some of them have been Negroes. The sktch this week is of the life and work of Saint Benedict the Black.

This son of the Catholic church was born in 1526 in Sicily. His parents were Negro slaves, Christopher Manasseri and Diana Lercan. They were Christians but they were still slaves. It was the desire of this family not to have children because they did not desire their sons and daughters to grow up in slavery.

SAVAGE

They would not have any children until they were promised by the masters that their first born would be given freedom. Their first born was a son which they called Benedict. Whether there were other children to this marriage or not we are not told. If so they had to be slave according to the agreement with the master.

Lived Near God

When Benedict was large enough he was given charge of sheep among the mountain pastures. Such a life was lonely and such an occupation brings one in close contact with nature. He was far away from contact with men and his biographer says he lived far away from men and near God. He spent long hours on his knees with his hands clasped tightly and his eyes raised toward Heaven. He remained at this job for sometime.

When he had grown to manhood he was able to economize on his small wages to buy a pair of oxen, which enabled him to work independently for three years. At the age of 21, he had the feeling of a divine call or one which he considered a divine call. Desiring to make full preparation for his work, he sold his oxen and entered the Order of the Hermits of Saint Francis, and took up his abode at the hermitage of Saint Domenica, where he was dressed in costumes of palm leaves.

Fame Spreads Far

The fame of these monks spread far and near and many visitors came to see them. This disturbed the order for there was a fear that so much visitation might interfere with their training and the humility they were trying to attain. In order to prevent this they moved to the Valley of Mozzara but they were not left alone here, but they did remain for eight years.

People came from far and near and so they found it necessary to move to the barren and frozen solitude of Mancusa. At this place Benedict performed a miracle and that caused the crowds again to come to Mancusa. It was necessary for them to retreat again to Monte Pellegriono, where they erected rude cells along the ledge of the rocks. There they were able to remain for sometime.

While here the superior of the order died. Benedict had made such a good impression on the other monks that he was elected to head the Order. He carried out the duties of the office until 1562 when Pope Pius IV incorporated the Order with the one from which it had originated. But he remained with the Order of Saint Francis and continued the work which he had begun.

Benedict entered several of the convents of the children of St. Francis and worked to carry out the reformation which had been going on in the Order. He acted as a cook in one of these convents.

Deveted To Work

This gives some idea of how devoted these members were to their work, for they would do any work they felt was for the good of the Order. Benedict was willing to be a cook even though he had been head of the order. In this capacity he is said to have performed a miracle. A heavy sonw had appeared and there was no food in the convent. This holy man filled several vessels with water and prayed all night and in the morning the vessels were filled with live fish.

In 1578 Benedict was appointed Superior of the Convent of Santa Maria. His next position was instructor of novices and then again cook. In 1589 he became ill and died. His work had been so outstanding that he was canonized by Pope Pius VII. He became one of the selected and honored for his good work.

20 1955

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.)

SISSIERETTA JONES — BLACK PATTI

One of the very early singers of the Negro race who made a great reputation in the field of music is the subject of our sketch this week. This was important for few expected Negroes to do much with serious music.

It was known that the race had a sense of rhythm and that its members had given much to this phase of American life. Some have insisted that the Negro folk songs are the most important part of the original music in the nation.

SAVAGE

The songs by the Negro in many cases sprang from the slaves while they were at work or while passing through trials, tribulations and the horrors of slavery. It was known by everyone that the Negro was excellent in the production of these songs.

Paved Way For Musical

Sissieretta Jones was not known for the production of these songs alone, but the best in the music of the world. That is the reason this success story is of great importance. This effort has helped to pave the way for the musical success of the Negroes in our day.

Matilda A. Joyner, stage name Sissieretta Jones, better known to many as Black Patti was born in Portsmouth, Va. Her biographer does not give us the day, month and year of her birth. He does, however, tell us that she had been in Providence over 66 years at the time of her death.

We are not told with whom she studied or how long, only that she developed a remarkable dramatic soprano voice. She made such an impression locally that she attracted attention outside of Providence and was engaged to tour the West Indies and South America. In these sections she attracted the same kind of attention which she had done in New England. Her fame was now spreading far and wide.

In 1892 when she came back to the United States, she was employed as the principal soloist at the Madison Square Garden Jubilee in New York City.

The New York City Clipper, a theatrical paper which was famous at that time, referred to her as the Black Patti. This was high praise for Adelina Patti was one of the famous operatic stars of her age and must be classed as celebrated singers of all times.

Madam Jones next engagement was with Jules Levey's Band. This was one of the best known bands in the United States. She had several engagements with this band and was considered a great success.

other engagements, among them soloist with the Gilmore band at the Pittsburg Exposition. This appearance was in 1893 under the management of Major Pond. She was reported as having been given $2000 for a week's work. This was an unusual amount for that time.

Sissieretta Jones soon attracted so much attention that she was invited to the White House by President Harrison. She also sang for many high officials of the government such as Chief Justice Fuller, Senator Andrews and many other distinguished persons.

This lady of song organized her own group, the Black Patti Troubadours. This group was heard for 19 years in western and southern cities. She had with this group at one time or another Bob Cole, as "Willie Wayside," the tramp. Cole was a graduate of Atlanta university who with Rosamond Johnson made a great success as a team.

There was also Ernest Hogan, whose real name was William Fields, with the outfit. He was thought by many to be one of the best comedians who acted and sang at the time. The last of the group of stars with Black Patti Troubadours was Billie Johnson, who with Cole wrote some of the songs which became famous.

She gave concerts in Europe, in Caribbean and in Central America. One concert is outstanding, the details of which have been recorded for us. It was given in the Emancipation Garden on the St. Thomas Island in the Virgin group of islands. Thousand stood we are told, while the Chairman of the local legislative body pinned a medal of honor on her. The purpose of this medal was to honor the visit of this great woman. This is one of the outstanding events of this island.

Madam Sissieretta Jones, known best by her stage name Black Patti, is a person who should be better known than she is today. Her work made known to many the ability of the Negro in the field of serious music.

Slave Prayed for, Converted Evil Master

ONCE UPON A WONDERFULLY long time ago, a Mississippi planter, Col. Tom Meddlin, horse-and-buggied into nearby Greenville, Mississippi. There he met yeoman farmer Hampton Padgett and, as previously agreed, paid him the sum of $500 for a 45-year-old slave, Pinder Ross.

"Beingst ah'm quittin' farmin', you git 'im about half-price," said Padgett. "He's steady and quick . . . only thing wrong is he's heard about Jesus Christ and likes to pray, like he was you . . . or me."

Colonel Meddlin, a quiet type of moneyed-man, said he wasn't worried about Pinder's praying. "I'll break him of that," he declared, ". . . just since he works good."

A week later, just before midnight, Colonel Meddlin discovered his new man deeply submerged in prayer. Insanely angered, the colonel had two husky Simon Legree-type goons batten down Pinder. The master then lashed the victim with a bull whip . . . left him unconscious.

Upon Pinder's recovery, the dose was repeated . . . only the leather, at last, had eaten into the flesh. Kayoed again, Pinder was carted to his pen and locked in. "That ought to teach him that I mean business," snarled the high voltage tempered colonel.

Next day, amid the evening meal, Colonel Meddlin suddenly collapsed at the table. Surgeons rushed out from Greenville, Memphis. They did all they knew to do. The colonel sank . . . down, down, down. The family medico, Dr. Honus Spencer, suggested that prayer be offered . . . that medicine had done its best . . . the rest was up to God.

Mrs. Hattie Meddlin, the colonel's wife, suggested that the slave, Pinder, be asked to come in and pray. Frantically, the head Simon Legree rushed to Pinder's pen. **"I've already been praying for colonel," said the bloody Pinder.**

At bedside Pinder again prayed and there was response . . . for better. Within that night, the colonel was well, and by noon, next day, was converted.

A month later, Pinder, a free man, joined his master on a mission of soul-saving that lasted the rest of their lives . . . as the Rev. Mr. Ross and the Rev. Mr. Meddlin.

"Our People"

By Melvin Tapley

Eagle Thur. 3-17-55
Tulsa Oklahoma

Dean, Scovel Richardson

FIRST NEGRO TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES PAROLE BOARD... WAS MADE BOARD CHAIRMAN FOR 1955! — RICHARDSON, PROFESSOR AND DEAN OF LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, MO., LAW SCHOOL, 1944 TO 1953, IS ON THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE NATIONAL LAW JOURNAL. HE WAS A PRACTICING LAWYER WITH LAWRENCE AND RICHARDSON, '38-'39, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR AT LINCOLN U., '39-'43; SENIOR ATTORNEY FOR O.P.A., WASHINGTON, D.C., '43-'44. ACCORDING TO AUTHORITIES, HE CONTRIBUTED TO THE OUTLAWING OF RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS WHEN HE CONTESTED SUCH AGREEMENTS AND WON IN THE CASE DOLAN VS. RICHARDSON! HAS B.A., M.A., U. OF ILL., '34-'36; LL.B., HOWARD U., '37.

Officer Howard White

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORAOPOLIS POLICEMEN'S PENSION FUND IS THIS EX-GI WHO SERVED IN OKINAWA DURING WORLD WAR II AS A FIRST SERGEANT! FIVE YEARS AGO, PTL. WHITE BECAME THE FIRST NEGRO COP HIRED IN CORAOPOLIS, A PENNSYLVANIA TOWN OF 12,000 POPULATION! WHITE HAD BEEN ON THE FORCE A YEAR WHEN HE WAS ELECTED TREASURER... DURING HIS THIRD YEAR, HE WAS CHOSEN VICE PRESIDENT! THE POPULAR OFFICER IS IN CHARGE OF THE FINGER-PRINT SECTION OF THE CORAOPOLIS POLICE FORCE. HE ATTENDED FBI-CONDUCTED COURSES!

HERITAGE FEATURES ©54

Bids Called For Four-Lane Entrance Highway Project

News 12-23-54 Tuskegee Ala.

Bids for construction of the remaining link of the Montgomery Highway project in Macon County have been called by the State Highway Department for Jan. 7. The project calls for grading and paving of six and three-quarters miles from Tuskegee westward.

Completion of the project will give Tuskegee a four-lane entrance highway approximately one and one-half miles to a point beyond Green Forks. Sidewalk on one side and curbing will be laid over the four-lane stretch.

Work is rapidly nearing completion on approximately 15 miles of highway from the Montgomery County line to Tuskegee. Several new bridges have been built and the highway widened and straightened.

Condemnation proceedings on property needed for right-of-way for the remaining link were started last month but will not delay start of construction, it was understood.

The contract will call for completion of the project in 140 working days.

A four-lane entrance highway to Tuskegee from the east was completed several weeks ago.

MISS JANE E. HUNTER (left), president-director of the National Phyllis Wheatley Association; Congressman Frances P. Bolton (center); and Chester J. Gray, vice chairman of the National Planning Committee for the 200th Birthday Celebration of Phyllis Wheatley, gather in Mrs. Bolton's Washington office after a conference at the White House where they discussed the possibilities of a Phyllis Wheatley commmorative stamp. Mrs. Bolton, Republican representative of Ohio's 22nd District, is urging the Government to issue a stamp in honor of the poetess.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University Jefferson City, Mo.)

THOMAS J. BOWERS — A Singer of Ability

One of the outstanding Negro singers of early times is the subject of our sketch for this week, Thomas J. Bowers. He was the first Negro tenor to distinguish himself in the early history of the American nation. This was achieved when slavery was at its worse, when it was thought in many quarters that Negroes sould never acquire American culture. It was considered out of the question for him to participate in the fine arts.

SAVAGE

Thomas J. Bowers was born in Philadelphia in 1836 when there was constant confusion over the slavery issue in that city. His father was a member of St. Thomas Episcopal church, which opened its doors on July 17, 1794, under the guidance of Absolom Jones. This church grew out of a fellowship with the free African Society which was organized in 1787.

Difficult To Worship

This institution also grew out of the changes which had come about in the city of Philadelphia. In the early history of America, the few Negroes who lived in the North had no difficulty attending services in the churches in these sections. As more of them moved to that section and the slave question became of much more concern to both the North and the South, Negroes were forced to find places of their own to carry on their worship. Out of this movement came some of our most important Negro churches. The father of Thomas J. Bowers was a warden in the St. Thomas church.

John C. Bowers, an elder brother, studied both organ and piano and became the organist at the St. Thomas church, a position which he held for some years. When Thomas was 18 he followed his brother in this position as organist of that church. Thomas had been taught piano and organ by his brother, John. He kept this position and it gave him the opportunity to study voice with the famous Negro singer, Elizabeth Greenfield Taylor. He had progressed so well that by 1854 he appeared in a local concert as her pupil.

Shortly after this appearance he was engaged for a concert tour which took him to the eastern and middle western states. Some of the important persons in the field of music were interested in him. Colonel Wood, a man of distinction, who had once managed the Cincinnati Museum arranged concert appearances for him in New York and Canada.

No First Class Seats

In Hamilton, Canada, there was some hostility toward Negroes who wished to attend his concerts. This occurred over the right of a party of six Negroes to use first class seats, which they had purchased. The understood rule of procedure was that Negroes were not expected to occupy first class seats in Canada. This action was protested by the purchasers.

The singer took the side of the purchasers for he said he would not give the concert unless this action was changed, for he declared he did not leave the United States to encourage discrimination. This point was recognized and Bowers not only established himself as a singer of more than average ability but that he was willing to fight for the rights of citizenship.

He had a very extensive repertoire which included arias from standard operas, songs from oratarios of the old masters and the Negro spirituals and folk songs. He had the reputation of singing only these songs which had musical value. He was called by many, the American Mario. The comparision was with the noted Italian tenor, Coute di Canadia Mario, who was the most celebrated singer of that day.

The Boston Journal spoke of Bowers as possessing a voice of wonderful power and beauty. The paper went on to say his singing was second to none of the celebrated opera tenors who were singing at that time.

The Daily Pennsylvanian said of a concert given in Samson Street Hall in the city of Philadelphia, that Thomas J. Bowers had a naturally superior voice to many of the tenors who had been engaged for star opera troupes. Bowers did have certain mannerisms which were better suited to the opera stage than to the concert stage.

Bowers said that he had appeared as a singer to prove that Negroes could sing first class music as well as the folk songs and the ministrel songs. This man is one of the bright lights of the musical world but he had little opportunity at that time. Such persons as Bowers help in the success which Negroes are enjoying today.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

THOMAS GARRETT

IN THE COURSE OF HIS WORK AS AN AGENT FOR THE FAMED "UNDERGROUND RAILWAY" HELPED NEARLY 3,000 SLAVES ESCAPE TO FREEDOM! —A QUAKER OF DELAWARE, HE WAS FINALLY CONVICTED AND FINED TO THE EXTENT THAT HE LOST ALL HIS PROPERTY AND WAS LEFT PENNILESS AT THE AGE OF SIXTY! ...HE LIVED TO SEE THE DAY, HOWEVER, WHEN ALL THE SLAVES WERE FREED BY LAW!!

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Advocate
Sat. 4-16-55
Jackson, Miss
P. 4

CLAUDE NEWKIRK

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

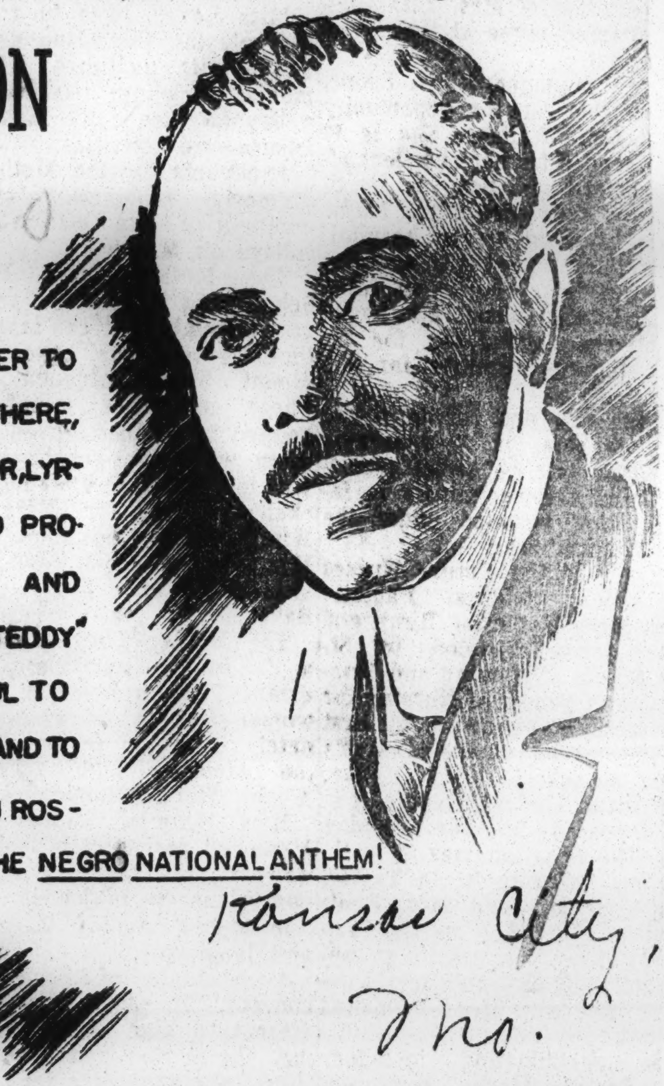
Things You Should Know

Call Fri. 4-22-55 P. 20

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

20

1871 - 1938



BORN IN JACKSONVILLE, FLA., LATER TO BECOME HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL THERE, WORLD FAMOUS AS A POET, AUTHOR, LYRICIST, JOURNALIST, COMPOSER AND PRODUCER OF LIGHT OPERAS, LAWYER AND STATESMAN! UNDER PRESIDENT "TEDDY" ROOSEVELT SERVED AS U.S. CONSUL TO VENEZUELA, LATER TO NICARAGUA AND TO THE AZORES! WITH HIS BROTHER, J. ROSAMOND JOHNSON, HE COMPOSED THE NEGRO NATIONAL ANTHEM!

Kansas City, Mo.

[redacted]

...NTINENTAL FEATURES

CLAUDE NEWKIRK

20 1955

It Ended 90 Years Ago, But . . .

Civil War's Fascination Still Is on The Increase

By National Geographic Society

WASHINGTON.—Ninety years ago this April at Appomattox Courthouse, General Grant, in a private's uniform, and Lee, in resplendent gray, gripped hands in a farewell to war.

Although four other wars have involved the United States in the intervening 90-year period, no farewell in Civil War interest seems in sight today. Fascination aroused by books, battlefields or family tradition makes it the nation's most-discussed conflict.

Book publishers now assign special editors to Civil War works. A recent recording of songs loved by the Southern soldiers—ringing with a Rebel yell authenticated by the late historian Douglas Southall Freeman—became a best-seller. The restored house where Grant and Lee met attracted 62,000 visitors last year, while Gettysburg drew 12 times that number.

The Interest Is Great

Millions read how the Union's one surviving soldier, at 105, shoveled snow recently in Duluth, Minn.; how a Confederate, aged 109, tried out a new wheel chair and took an airplane ride; how another Southern warrior, aged 106, bagged a six-point, 140-pound deer.

Evidence of renewed interest in the struggle centers around numerous Civil War Round Tables. The first sprang up in Chicago 15 years ago. From an original membership of 15 who met in a bookstore "for war talk," the rolls have swelled enormously and raised a kindred fever in other cities.

Civil War scholars and plain "fans" took to the idea in Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, and Los Angeles. An interest in the war is the prime requirement for membership.

Often they ask each other privately, "What's behind this common feeling?" Writer Harnett T. Kane answers for them, "For millions this war still has the bitter sweet pathos of the Lost Cause, even for descendants of Northerners." Historian Bruce Catton adds:

"Under it all, perhaps, we are subconsciously trying to recreate a mood: that strange haunting mood made up of racial memories and built-in instinctive emotions, which somehow possess us all at times . . ."

"Instinctive Emotions'

In 1911 these "instinctive emotions" brought two Union officers back to a private spring they drank from during the Petersburg-area fighting. They enclosed it in a small memorial park. Later a Massachusetts man returned a State flag his forebear had hauled down from the Confederate capitol at Richmond. At the final Confederate reunion, in Norfolk in 1951, the United States paraded its armed might, drawn from both the North and the South, before three surviving Gray veterans.

One expert thinks the basic interest in the war "always has been there," but was ignited by Carl Sandburg's works on Lincoln and Freeman's biography of Lee. A further outpouring is expected to add to what is possibly the largest literature on any war.

"We may look now for special-campaign histories, centering much on the Western area fighting," an authority predicts

Indian Words Added To Language

News

BY DR. J. M. GLENN

The Indians of the different tribes have added various words to our language. Among them are hominy, tomahawk, scuppernong (a kind of grape) squash (as-squash) raccoon (aracubn) squaw (a woman or girl) opposum and sassafras, or saxafras. In Alabama a good many people used to drink sassafras tea, especially in the Spring of the year, and for atime it was used in Europe as "American Tea". Other words were "poke" bread, pumpkins (or pompeons, chinkapin, etc.

Turning for a moment to another state, Captain John Smith, in his History of Virginia (1612 adapting the Indian word, says "An Opassam hath a head like a Swine, and a tail like a rat, and is in bigness like a Cat. Under her belly she hath a baggo, wherein she lodgeth, carrieth and sucketh her young." Also he say of the Putchamins—or persimmons as we know them—"The fruit is like a medler; it is first greene, then yellow, and red when ripe: If it be not ripe it will drawe a mans mouth awrie with much torment; but when it is ripe, it is as delicious as an Apricock," or apricot.

Likely as in Alabama also, he says the Indian women acted as the barbers, "Using two shells to grate away the haire" from the faces of the men. All the Indian men of any of the tribes had only very sparse beards, and the shells could serve as their only razors. No Indians wear beards or mustaches.

The Indians in Alabama and other states showed our early settlers how to make ash-cakes. Likely few indeed of present readers have ever eaten one — as has this writer, but without any enthusiasm. Dough made of corn meal is wrapped in a wet cloth, or wet paper, then placed in ashes, under live coals. After awhile the cloth is removed from the hot ashes, and cool water is poured over the cake taken from the ashes. Of course if some ashes still adhere to the warm ash-cake, that is not very surprising. Has the reader ever tried one?

In Alabama, as in other states, the Indians showed our early settlers various uses of corn, one of them being our "roasting ears" with the ears in the shuck placed near a fire to roast. They made boiled corn into sofkee, or hominy, and boiling fresh grains of corn and beans together, they made "Succotash." They showed the whites how to cook "planked" fish by a fire, or on a small platform over a fire, like our barbecues. Also they showed the whites how to roast and otherwise use oysters.

The Indians parched grains of dry corn, then pounded the corn, or ground it between stones, into a kind of meal, which would keep for a long while. When journeying, or on the warpath, or on long hunting trips, even a small pouch of it, with water from the streams they crossed, would suffice the Indian braves for many days.

Lorenzo Dow, the Methodist

107-Year-Old Ex-Slave Gets Letters From Descendants of His Owner

Recalls Stories Of Early Days

Among the letters Dan Hughes, 107-year-old former slave, has received since a story about him appeared in The Courier-Journal on March 12 are two from descendants of his former owner.

The letters indicate that the writers are great-granddaughters of Col. Joe Hughes, prominent Crittenden County planter who lived at Weston on the Ohio River. It also appears they had the same grandfather.

Dan Hughes was one of about 60 slaves owned by Colonel Hughes before they were freed at the end of the Civil War.

Remembers Incidents

A picture of Dan Hughes also appeared with those of other oldsters in last Sunday's Courier-Journal in a story about persons in Kentucky who are more than 100 years old.

The former slave's grandson, the Rev. J. C. Wilson, assistant pastor of Phillips Chapel, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church at 36th and Grand, said his grandfather well remember the persons and incidents referred to in the letters he has received.

Mrs. F. A. Emery, 4044 Massie, wrote to ask Hughes who had been his master. She said her grandfather was Wesley Hughes. The centenarian knew Wesley, who he described as the son of Col. Joe Hughes.

The other writer is Mrs Mamie Hughes Wofford, Repton, Ky. She states that Col. Joe Hughes was her great-grandfather and that his son "Thomas Wesley" Hughes was her grandfather. (Wesley and Thomas Wesley are the same according to the Dan Hughes, who lives at 312 S. 20th.) Mrs. Emery said yesterday she didn't know Mrs. Wofford but "it seems we're related."

Mrs. Wofford also asked Dan Hughes if he recalled the time a Negro woman named Aggie held a deer captive. The old man did remember the occasion and knew Aggie. One of the children of Colonel Hughes and Aggie were taking a walk when a deer appeared, tossing his horns threateningly. Aggie held the deer by the horns while the child ran for help. The men on the place came and sawed off the horns.

"My grandfather can remember many stories of those early days," said Mr. Wilson. "He is getting a kick out of the letters he is receiving.

There are five generations of us here who can get together in an hour's time—and I'm proud of it," he added.

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preacher from New England, who crossed Alabama by the old Indian trails, and who preached the first Protestant sermon ever heard in Alabama, in 1803, at old Tensaw, in Baldwin County, in his autobiography gives us some glimpses of the Indians of his day. The Choctaws were then in Southwest Alabama, and at a later date (1811 he tells of being at our St. Stephens, in Washington County, at the time of the Choctaw annual day of mourning over their dead of the past. He says they made a great deal of noise in their loud lamentations, causing the horses of his party to prance around very much.

Dow also tells about the Choctaws having an official known as the "Neck-Breaker". If a man was quite sick, and the medicine men thought he was going to die anyway, the Neck-Breaker was called in, and he then killed the patient by breaking his neck.

In one case, a very sick man, suspecting what was in store for him, managed to crawl off and hide himself in the woods, and finally recovered. Seeing that, the Indians realized that mistakes could occur, so they laid hold of their Neck-Breaker, broke his neck, and thus ended the former custom for all time to come.

Braving the rain, snow and sleet, Saturday, March 5 at the Boston Massacre celebration ceremonies at the monument on Boston Common were L. to R.; St. Clair Kirton, Louise E. Pasco, Pres. Equal Rights League; Atty. T. J. McInerney, Rep. John D. Brown, City Greeter; D. Olivia P. Stokes, Mrs. Lillian Williams, Col. Larkland Hewitt, representing the Governor; Ernest O'Banyoun, Dr. C. G. Steward, present but not in picture, W. J. Stevens.

20 1955

Things You Should Know

DR J. EMMETT SCOTT JR

BORN 1876 IN HOUSTON, TEXAS, AND SERVED AS SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR HE WAS APPOINTED SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY OF WAR!

IN THIS CAPACITY HE HELPED BRING ABOUT THE ENROLLMENT OF COLORED RED CROSS NURSES AND UNRESTRICTED ADMISSION OF NEGROES IN THE MILITARY!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

CLAUDE NEWKIRK

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Call
March-18-55 Fri.
P. 22
Kansas City, Mo.

Never Sick One Day Dies At Age Of 105

Afro-American
Baltimore

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N.C. — John Myra Stepp, who remembered skirmishes between Union and Confederate troops during the final stages of the Civil War and who celebrated his 105th birthday in January, is dead.

The son of a white stagecoach operator who lived from the days of the oxcart to those of the jet plane, died of "old age" March 9. He had not been ill and, according to relatives, was never sick a day in his life and never under care of a doctor.

Gone is the venerable looking old gent who with the white-beard formerly sat in a rocking chair on the front porch and chatted with younger people about the last days of the Civil War and the "pony express."

* * *

A MAN WHO NEVER used tobacco or alcohol, according to one of his daughters, he was the father of 15 children, 38 other descendants and four wives. All of his wives preceded him in death.

He could neither read nor write, but saw to it that all of his children got at least a grade school education. One of his sons is a college graduate.

A farmer all of his life, Mr. Stepp, until two years ago, worked a garden in the rear of his home and kept a cow. He became inactive during the Christmas holidays and went into the house and remained until his death.

ALL OF HIS children are still living, the oldest son, John Lee Stepp, being 76. John and Henry Blaine Stepp, 60, both, living in Florida, while William Edgar, 71, and Joe Harrison Stepp, 67, are New York residents.

All these are children byhis second wife, Millie Garrison, his first wife dying young and childless.

The third wife, Lucinda, was mother of the eleven other children, Mary Ruth, Joshua, Bessie, Maggie, Minnie and Jesse, all of Black Mountain; Jake, Azor and Kate, all of New York and Charlie Stepp, serving in the Air Force.

* * *

MR. STEPP'S FOURTH wife, Julia, died in 1951. There were no children of that union. Mrs. Annie Duke, wife of an Asheville minister and an AFRO columnist, is one ofthe nieces of the deceased.

He had 30 grandchildren and great grandchildren. Only one of his descendants has died. He was a grandson who was drowned two years ago while serving with the Air Force.

3-26-55
P. 20

Things You Should Know

Col CHARLES YOUNG

Call Fri. 4-1-55 p. 22

BORN IN KENTUCKY, COLONEL YOUNG GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY IN 1889, AND IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, HIS ALL-NEGRO CAVALRY UNIT RESCUED THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S FAMED "ROUGH RIDERS"! HE WAS INSTRUCTOR IN MILITARY SCIENCE AT WILBERFORCE UNIV., OHIO, AND IN LIBERIA! LATER SERVED AS UNITED STATES MILITARY ATTACHÉ TO LIBERIA....

Kansas City, Mo.

20

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

CENTURY MARK—Mrs. Sarah A. Johnson, only living classmate of the immortal Booker T. Washington, is shown on the eve of her 100th birthday recently. She celebrated the anniversary by "tending to regular business." The "regular business" consists of active membership in four clubs and participation in Westminister Presbyterian church activities at Los Angeles, Calif. The Hampton Normal college grad does her own housework, but admits: "I don't see so good now." (Newspress Photo)

20 1955

The 'stuff' of history is "warm", Civil War veteran's widow demonstrates to Tribune

"My family and I always read the TRIBUNE and like it very much.

"I am a Civil War Veteran's widow and retired Policewoman St. Louis, Mo.

"I have a copy of the New York Herald, an Extra, announcing the death of Abraham Lincoln, date April, 15, 1865.

"I just thought you would like to know about such a copy of the paper of that date."

Would we?

Would any newspaper!

This is more than 'grist for the mill' — this is the bone and sinew of newspapering . . . this is history . . . this is news!

The writer of the letter, quiet, well-spoken Mrs. Lillian Carter, was interviewed by the Tribune on her birthday.

She was 74 years old on Tuesday, Feb. 22, Washington's birthday.

Sturdy, in spite of her years, strong and firm of voice, she is markedly simple and unostentatious to be invested with so much of a race's history.

The widow of a Civil War veteran . . . there are not many. . . .

The second Negro policewoman in a St. Louis, Mo., which yet has but two . . . and with all in the way of superior attributes which must have been called for in a Negro woman securing and sustaining such a position for 27 years.

MUST HAVE BEEN A SLAVE

Joseph Carter, the father of one of Mrs. Carter's two daughters, was born in Virginia.

He must have been a slave, Mrs. Carter recollects, because she has heard his late sisters comment that they were much more afraid of him than they were of "Dennis McDonald," their master.

He served in the Union Army. An official War Dept. document reads, he "enrolled Nov. 15, 1864, at St. Charles, Mo., and was mustered as a private into Co. E, of the 67th Regiment, U. S. Colored Infantry at Benton Barracks, Mo., on Nov. 15, 1864, transferred to Co. D, 65th Regiment, U. S. Colored Infantry, and honorably discharged on Nov. 3, 1865 as a private at Baton Rouge, La."

With his mustering out, her husband moved to St. Charles, which is about 8 miles outside of St. Louis, where he farmed up to his death in 1915. She was his second wife. They married in 1910. There were about 30 years difference in their ages.

Her daughter by the 'freedom fighter' lives now in Sacramento, and Mrs Carter has with her the late veteran's grandson, 9-year-old Michael Grimes, who attends the Nativity Catholic school at 57th and Vermont.

Mrs. Carter was born in Monmouth, Ill., and reared in Peoria. She taught school in Missouri before becoming a policewoman, just because "I thought I would like it."

She makes her home here with another daughter, Mrs. Lorena Crump, at 615 W. 58th st. She has been here three years and thinks she is going to "like it fine", now that she has gotten used to the climate.

But that isn't the end of "history" to the precise little lady — she was favored in investigation on the St. Louis police force because she was "little", 5', 3" and 130 lbs.

She came to Los Angeles to be with her only brother, Ernest Bennett, of 1637 W. 35th pl., who has lived here 30 years or more. Since coming here, she has become a deputy registrar of voters, and wanted to favor publisher Lomax's paper with her story because he had, in a registration drive, done her a kindness by sending someone to take her to where she might register voters.

Mr. Bennett is a musician, plays just about all of the string instruments, his sister says, was one of the founders of the Musicians' Union, and once had his own orchestra.

He's ailing, and in bringing him comfort was how Mrs. Carter spent her birthday.

She cooked him "some chicken and rice", and took it to him, and spent the day with him.

Of such warm and folksy stuff is "history" made.

By Harry Goodwin, Staff Photographer

Richard Welby Roy: "I've had the time of my life."

Onetime Virginia Slave To Mark 101st Birthday

Come Friday, Richard Welby Roy will begin his 102d year of living up to the rule of life he set for himself back in the days of the Civil War.

It's a pretty simple rule.

"I have never looked for trouble," said Roy, "so I've never had any. And life doesn't owe me a thing. I've had the time of my life."

This life of Roy's began inauspiciously on March 4, 1854, inauspiciously because he was born into slavery, the son of parents who were owned, separately, by neighboring plantations in Fauquier County, Va.

Roy lives in Alexandria now, at 630 N. Patrick st., in the little house built 63 years ago as a harness shop which he took with him from its original site to the spot it now occupies.

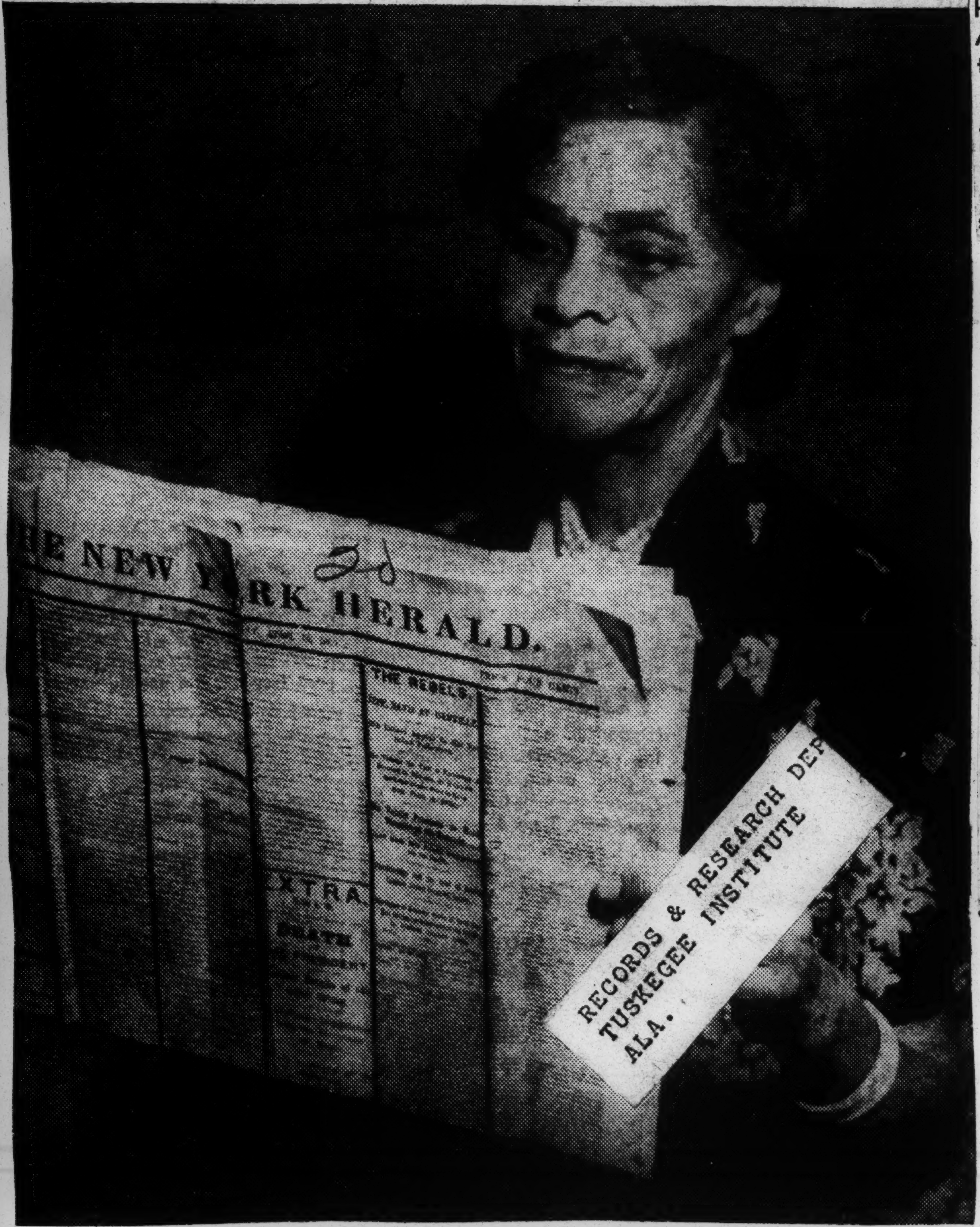
Roy's wife died in 1908, and he lives alone and alert now, but within easy visiting distance of the dozens of grand-nieces and nephews born to his nine brothers and four sisters. (Roy has outlived all 13 of them.)

The former operator of a hauling and carriage business and a watchman until a couple of years ago, Roy says he's never been sick a day in his life, if you discount the 14 days he was laid up with pneumonia back in 1945.

A resident of Alexandria since 1867, Roy's memory takes him back to the post-bellum period with ease. The other day he recalled that he'd punctured a popular rumor that cobblestones in the 100 block Prince st., were laid by Hessian soldiers.

Not so, says Roy. They were laid by just plain Alexandrians. He knows because he helped cart the stones to the folks doing the job.

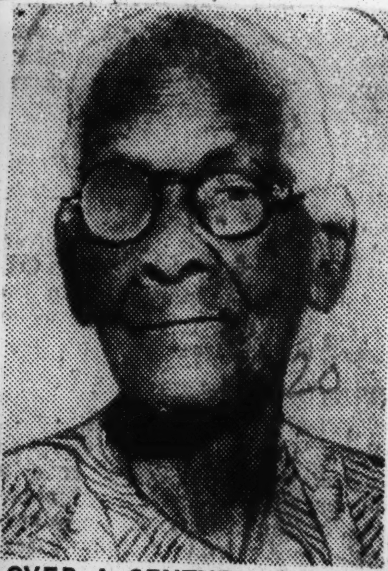
HAS LINCOLN ASSASSINATION HEADLINE



RECORDS & RESEARCH DEP
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALA.

A BIT OF HISTORY HERSELF — Mrs. Lillian R. Carter, who was 74 on Washington's birthday, holds a copy of the New York Herald extra of April 15, 1865, which announced the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Mrs. Carter is a Civil War veteran's widow, and was the second Negro policewoman in St. Louis, Mo. Her brother, Edward Bennett, whom she came to Los Angeles to be near, was one of the founders of the Musicians' union here. See story page 4. (Smith photo)



OVER A CENTURY—A great deal of life has passed by the eyes of Mrs. Addie Biggers of Baltimore, Md., who celebrated her 103rd bithday on Wednesday. Mrs. Biggers is in good health and most of her time is spent sewing. She has five grandchildren, five great-grandchildren and 10 great-great-grandchildren. She lives with her daughter, Mrs. Lillian Jones.

Answers to I. Q. Quiz

1. "Marching Blacks," published in 1945.
2. It did service in the Spanish-American War with all Negro officers.
3. Farina.
4. In 1921.
5. In 1852.

YOUR INFORMATION I. Q.

1. What was the title of the book written by Adam Clayton Powell Jr.?
2. What was unique about the Eighth Illinois Infantry Regiment?
3. What was the name given the Negro child star of Our Gang Comedies?
4. When was the Tulsa, Oklahoma race riot?
5. When was Uncle Tom's Cabin first published?

(ANSWERS ON THIS PAGE)

? Congressional Quiz ?

By Congressional Quarterly

Q.—How many children go to public schools where the laws require racial segregation, which the Supreme Court now has ruled against?

A.—More than eight million white children and over 2½ million Negro children go to school in the seventeen states (plus the District of Columbia) where state laws or constitutions have required segregation. They make up nearly 40 per cent of the national public school enrollment. In four other states local communities have decided whether they wish to segregate children of different races.

Q.—Is the Communist party a legal political party?

A.—Yes. But a House Judiciary subcommittee has been holding hearings on thirteen measures that would outlaw the party. There are five similar Senate bills but there have been no hearings in the upper chamber. Fourteen of the eighteen measures were introduced in 1954. There are three House bills that would take away the citizenship of American Communists, and one proposal to create a commission to study outlawing the party.

20 1955

Mathew A. Henson Dies; Went to Pole With Peary

Matthew Alexander Henson, eighty-eight, the Negro companion of Adm. Robert E. Peary during the latter's successful expedition to the North Pole in 1909, died yesterday in St. Clare's Hospital after a week's illness. He lived at 246 W. 150th St.

Mr. Henson had lived in retirement for the last sixteen years, emerging only to receive belated recognition ten years ago for his services with the Peary expedition. In June of 1945, thirty-six years after the polar exploit, he received a Navy medal along with others on the expedition.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Lucy Ross Henson, and a sister, who lives in Washington.

Visited Eisenhower

Last April 6, on the forty-fifth anniversary of the conquest of the North Pole, Mr. Henson visited President Eisenhower at the White House. Together they looked at a large globe of the world in the President's office and Mr. Eisenhower, pointing to the Arctic area, remarked, "Now we have air bases all along there."

Living on an $85-a-month government pension, Mr. Henson took only occasional trips to receive awards from various groups but gave up even these although until his illness he maintained his routine of walking four miles a day.

Mr. Henson was a porter in a Washington hat store in 1886 when Mr. Peary came in to buy a hat and mentioned to the proprietor he was looking for a valet. Mr. Henson got the job, stayed with Mr. Peary on and off for five years, then remained with him steadily for eighteen years during which Adm. Peary made all his eight polar expeditions.

Lecture Tour

Mr. Henson's rewards were a silver loving cup from the Bronx Chamber of Commerce and a $960-a-year job as a mail clerk in the Customs House. He wrote a book that did not sell, and he made a lecture tour that netted only a few hundred dollars. In 1926 Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N. Y., tried to get him a $1,700 pension and a Congressional medal for bravery, but nothing came of it.

He and four Eskimos were Adm. Peary's sole companions when they stood at ninety degrees North Latitude on April 6, 1909. Six others who had started on the final dash over

Herald Tribune—United Press

Mathew A. Henson in his polar exploration outfit.

the ice from Cape Columbia had returned one by one as the supplies diminished. At the end of the month Capt. Bob Bartlett was the only white man left with Peary, and he turned back in 87 degrees 48 minutes North, the highest latitude reached up to that time.

Over the last stretch Mr. Henson bore the brunt of the trail-breaking. On the whole sledging conditions were not unfavorable. But on the morning of April 6, although his observations showed him to be in Latitude 89 degrees 57 minutes—only three miles from the pole—Peary was so nearly exhausted that with the prize actually in sight he could go no further.

At Pole 30 Hours

After a few hours sleep, however, he covered the remaining miles. He raised the Stars and Stripes above a cairn of ice while Mr. Henson led the Eskimos in three cheers. The party remained at the pole thirty hours, took observations, and, on sounding a few miles from the pole, found not bottom at 9,000 feet. The North Pole was thus proved to be in the center of a vast sea of ice.

The return was made in forced marches, and further time was saved by occupying the igloos built during the northern advance. The weather was favorable, and with the light loads the dogs made rapid progress. The distance from the pole to the base camp at Cape Columbia was covered in the incredibly quick time of sixteen days.

Heckled on Lecture Tour

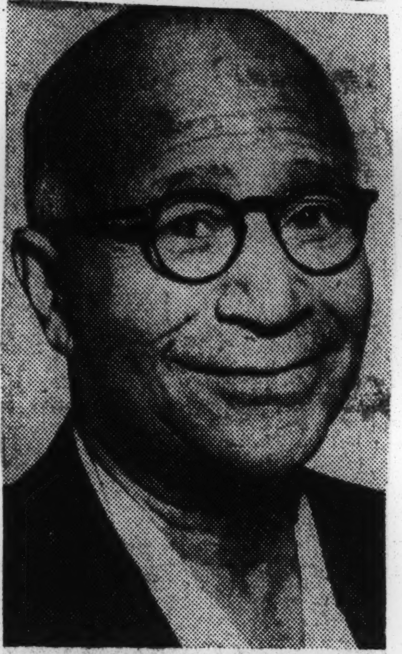
Mr. Henson was heckled unmercifully when he attempted a lecture tour upon his return.

Sinister meaning was read into the fact that on the final dash to the Pole, Adm. Peary had chosen him instead of Capt. Bartlett. It was not generally known that Mr. Henson had been with the admiral on seven previous Arctic expeditions, that he was probably the best dog driver in the party and that he could get along better with the Eskimos than any of the white men.

"He was the only man in the party who could build a snow house," recalled Cmdr. Donald B. McMillan years later. "He made every sledge and cookstove used on the route to the pole. Henson was altogether the most efficient man with Peary."

Matthew Henson Rites Scheduled for Monday

Helped Peary Conquer Pole



MATTHEW A. HENSON

Services for Matthew Alexander Henson, 88, last survivor of the 1909 Peary expedition to the North Pole, will be held Monday at the Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Mr. Henson, who lived at 246 W. 150th St., died yesterday in St. Clare's Hospital. He was the only American to make the final dash to the pole with Adm. Robert E. Peary and four Eskimos.

The six raised the American flag at the pole on April 6, 1909. Last year, on the 45th anniversary of the conquest of the pole, Mr. Henson visited with President Eisenhower at the White House.

Mr. Henson first met Adm. Peary, then a Navy lieutenant, in 1886, when he was working in a Washington hat store. Adm. Peary told Mr. Henson he was being assigned to Nicaragua to survey the area for a canal. The two talked of the sea, and Mr. Henson was invited to go along as a valet. The invitation led him to the Pole.

Adm. Peary said after their successful trek to the Pole—which followed a series of heart-breaking failures—that he could not have made the trip without Mr. Henson. They had been together on seven previous Arctic expeditions, and Mr. Henson did most of the trail-breaking over the last stretch.

Mr. Henson wrote two books on his experiences, "The Negro at the North Pole" and "Dark Companion." He became a clerk in the New York Customs Office in 1913, on an order from President Taft, and retired in 1936.

He became an expert at making sledges, driving dogs and hunting seal, walrus, deer and Arctic hare to provide fresh meat for the expedition.

His wife, Mrs. Lucy Ross Henson, and a sister survive.

100 PLUS TWO — Mrs. Susan MacDowell, 2140 Oakland St., Arlington, Va., reached her 102nd birthday on March 1. She is a native of Columbus, N.C. and married Hith MacDowell of that city in 1880. She had 14 children, three of whom are living. She has seven grandchildren, 18 great grandchildren, and six great great grandchildren. She lives with her daughter, Mrs. John Thacker. In the photo is her oldest child, Weldon T. MacDowell of 1413 P St.

Mrs. Susan MacDowell feted at party for 102nd birthday

Afro-American Sat. 3-19-55

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Susan MacDowell, said to be 102 years old on March 1, celebrated her birthday last Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Agnes Thacker, 2140 Oakland St., Arlington.

Although no actual records of Mrs. MacDowell's birth can be found, she recalls that she was 12 years old when Emancipation was proclaimed in 1863, her daughter reports.

* * *

MRS. MACDOWELL has a grandson, John Raymond Thacker, who was also born on March 1 and who is now eight years old.

He is the son of Mrs. Thacker, now 42, who was the "baby" daughter of Mrs. MacDowell, and who is one of the four survivors of the family of 14 children, born to Mrs. MacDowell. The others are Waldon MacDowell, 70, of 1413 P St., NW; Luke MacDowell, 68, of Landrum, S.C.; and Cephas MacDowell, 62, of Forest City, N.C.

In addition, Mrs. MacDowell has six other grandchildren, 18 great-grandchildren, and six great-great-grandchildren.

She has resided for the past nine years with Mrs. Thacker and her husband, John T. Thacker, a government employee.

* * *

"MY FATHER asked me to take care of my mother and I promised that I would and I have tried to keep my promise," says Mrs. Thacker. "It is sometimes hard, but with the help of my niece we do our best and we have had some happy days together.

"My husband does all he can to make my mother happy, too. He baked the birthday cake for her party on Sunday. How many other sons-in-law would do that?

"My mother is a wonderful woman and I thank God for her presence with me and also for answering my prayers about her."

* * *

MRS. THACKER revealed that her mother suffered a stroke in 1947 which paralyzed her side and deprived her of speech for a year.

Later, in 1954, Mrs. MacDowell suffered another stroke from which she has not yet fully recovered, Mrs. Thacker reported, saying:

"Her speech hasn't come back yet, but she still loves children and my son, John, helps keep her happy."

* * *

MRS. THACKER is a member of Tenth Street Baptist Church where she sang in the choir for 10 years. She is also active in the auxiliary of the American Legion.

The cake for Mrs. MacDowell's birthday celebration bore 50 candles and was enjoyed by over 22 friends and relatives who were dinner guests at the Thacker home last Sunday. Among them were:

Frederick and Leroy Holbert, great-grandsons; Mr. and Mrs. Weldon McDowell, son and daughter-in-law; and Mrs. Robert Carson, granddaughter, and Mr. Carson, all of Washington;

Mrs. Annie Ogburn, Mr. and Mrs. William Burleigh, Mrs. Gaynell Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wormack, Mr. and Mrs. Charles White, Mrs. James E. Nickens, and Mrs. Burnell R. Henderson, all of Arlington;

Also Jerry Vanderhorst, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Smith, James O. Brinson, and Mrs. Katie Bullock, all of Washington.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo.

20

GANVILLE T. WOODS
—An Early Engineer—

One of the first Negroes to make a real contribution to the field of invention was the subject of our sketch this week, Ganville T. Woods. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, April 23, 1856. Who his parents were is not revealed to us but they were probably persons who had to work hard to make ends meet like thousands did early after emancipation.

His education was very meagre for he was only able to attend school until he was ten years of age. At that age he was placed in a machine shop to learn the machinist and blacksmith trade. In spite of his handicap which faced him, he kept up his quest of knowledge. He took private lessons and attended night school.

SAVAGE

Ganville Woods knew early in life what course he wanted and took every course for experience he could secure to reach his objective.

In 1872, he left his home town of Columbus and moved further west to Missouri, where he secured work as a fireman on the railroad of that state and was a success. The locomotives were coal burners and the work of a fireman was very difficult. Ganville T. Woods was promoted to the position of engineer in spite of his racial handicaps.

In a job of this sort he found a great deal of leisure time on his hands. Most of the railroad men spent their time in the saloons and in many ways that one could find the most glamorous life.

This did not interest young Woods, he spent his time in the study of electricity which was just now absorbing his interest. In 1874 he left the job with the railroad and took a job in Springfield where he secured a position in a rolling-mill, where he worked for almost two years.

His work here seems to have been satisfactory but he left it in 1876 when he left for the eastern part of the United States. He devoted himself to the task of study in the fields of electrical and mechanical engineering at a college where this kind of training was taught, which was done on a part time basis. He worked in the morning in a machine shop and the afternoon and evening he devoted to study.

His job was varied and the next one took him to sea as an engineer on the Ironsides, a British steamer, which took him to a large number of countries all over the world. These years had been used in education and experience.

In 1880 he finally settled in Cincinnati in order to carry on his work as an inventor and established his own factory. He argued that the reason most Negro boys were refused jobs was because they were not equipped to do the job that they were applying for. They must have the courage to apply again and again.

Ganville T. Woods felt one of the greatest needs the Negro had was an industrial school where he might learn mechanical trades. He thought the school must soon be established so that the youth might have placed in their hands a means of a livelihood.

This man was an inventor of distinction and some of his inventions were of great value to both transportation and communication. One of the most important inventions was the induction telegraph, a system for communicating to and from moving trains. This came at a time when there was much loss of life and property. The hope was by this method to tell where the trains were. The block system was a fine one but it failed many times in foggy weather.

His inventions were becoming more and more significant. The Catholic Journal of January 14, 1886 said of him, "Ganville T. Woods is the greatest Negro inventor in the history of the race." It went on to say that he was the equal if not the superior of any inventor in the country and was destined to revolutionize the mode of street transit. He would be a master of this situation and his name would be handed down to future property.

One of his most useful inventions was the air brakes. Many of these inventions have been with us so long that we never think of the time when they were not a part of the regular equipment. The difficulty of controlling the mile long trains if there were no air brakes made it important, but it has also become of great importance on trucks and trailers.

Ganville T. Woods had a variety of inventions which were brought by the largest electric firms, Westinghouse and General Electric.

He died January 30, 1910 and was one of the outstanding inventors the nation has produced.

Ex-Mississippi Slave Dies in Chicago at 108

20

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A man who asserted he was 108 years old, died here last week in the home of his 64-year-old son.

Alexander Turner, according to his son, Walter, was born in Mass. and was the son of a freeman who was a saddle maker. Both were kidnaped and sold into slavery in Kentucky where they remained for several years.

Later Turner was sold to a slaveholder in Mississippi who owned a cotton plantation. After the Civil war, Turner stayed on the plantation until 1932 when he came to Chicago.

Sat. 2-19-55

Besides Walter, survivors include, a son, William, 77 of Brinkley, Ark.; two daughters, Mrs. Haddie Fountain, 59, of Chicago, and Mrs. Macey Chatman, 87, of Greenville, Miss., and nine grandchildren.

Slave Started Revolt On Road To First Class Citizenship

Atlanta World Sat. 2/12/55 P.2

CHICAGO — (ANP) — When a slave named Cato led a revolt Stono, S. C., in 1739, he started against plantation masters in toward first-class citizenship. the Negro along the long road fought for his freedom.

Progress along that road has been marked by strife and struggle which at times was bathed in blood. Today however, despite the many obstacles encountered the Negro stands on the threshold of full citizenship.

20

How often has that particular phrase been used, "threshold of full citizenship"? Yet at no time in previous years has that phrase had more real meaning than today.

Negro History Week, to be observed Feb. 13-20, will dramatize events leading to the colored American's present status. Among those will be his contribution to the arts and sciences, to the defense of his country, to athletics and to business.

When the first boatload of slaves landed in the United States in 1619, little did they or their soon-to-be masters think that their descendants would some day be among the nation's foremost citizens.

The major part of the Negro's life was spent in slavery, a position in which he had no legal rights. His welfare varied with the moods and desires of his master. If the master was of a benevolent mind, the slave was allowed to learn to read and write and master some trade or skill. Often, however, the master was not so inclined; he saw in his slave only clined; he was in his slave only something to use to further his own material ambition.

From the beginning, the Negro slave protested his fate. After Cato, others who led revolts included Denmark Velsy and Nate Turner. Still others sought to escape from the unbearable conditions of slavery by fleeing to free states. This brought into being the "underground railroad" which had as its great "pilot" Harriet Tubman.

The Negro's greatest struggle for freedom came, of course, with the Civil War. Not content with setting back and letting white men decide his fate, the colored man enlisted in the Union army and

Legislation passed after the war, in theory, gave Negroes full rights as citizens; however, those rights proved to be illusory, for the various states devised ways of circumventing them.

The greatest impetus to full rights for Negroes came with the advent of two world wars. Because of the United States emphasis on democracy and its need to utilize to the fullest extent its manpower potential, the Negro since 1917, has made progress in leaps and bounds.

The two wars also saw the greatest migrations of colored persons to the North and West, in search of better economic opportunities. Because of these migrations, colored persons today possess knowledge of trades and skills which enable them to compete in the workaday world which is America.

The individuals and organizations that contributed to the Negro's progress are too many to mention in full. Nevertheless, some of them have played such a significant role that any review of progress would be incomplete without mention of them.

Crispus Attucks is credited with being the first person to give his life in the Revolutionary War. Others who have distinguished themselves in America's defense include Col. Charles Young, World War I; and Gen. B. O. Davis, Sr. World War II.

In literature, Phyllis Wheatley earned laurels as a poetess; Paul Laurence Dunbar, Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes, James Weldon Johnson and Alain Locke, as poets and Richard Wright and Frank Yerby, novelists.

Among the educators who have contributed to the Negro's progress are Booker T. Washington, late founder and head of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president, Howard University; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president, Morehouse College; and Dr. Charles S. Johnson president, Fisk University.

FOURTEENTH BIRTHDAY — of the Tribune is marked by the publication of this issue as an Annual tribute to the community's "Living History", pioneer citizens who have had a large part in the development of the city.

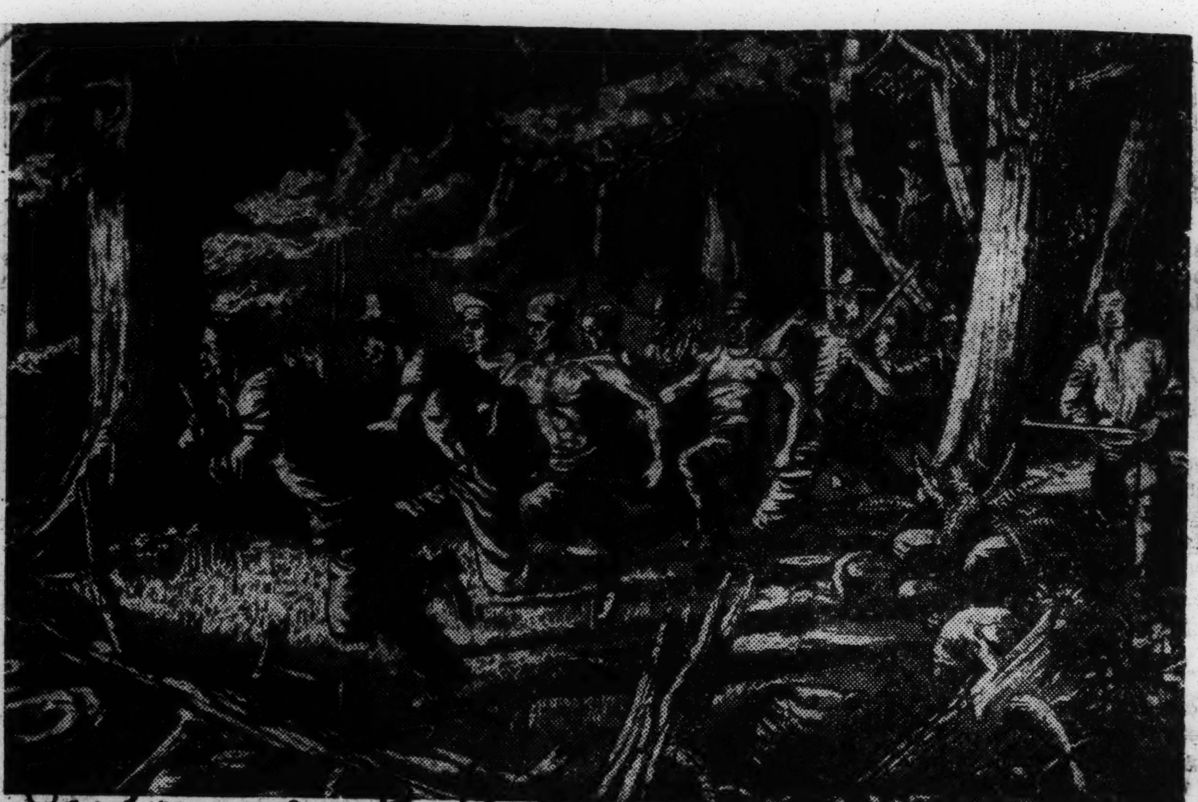
Symbol of the militancy of the pioneer spirit, the Tribune feels is Mrs. Sarah A. Johnson, perhaps the oldest pioneer in the city, who passed her 100th birthday Dec. 21.

Mrs. Johnson is the only living classmate of Booker T. Washington. Until a few weeks ago when she suffered a slight stroke in her home at 3426 S. Walton, she was active in four clubs, including the 50-year-old Sojourner Truth Industrial club, and Westminster Presbyterian church.

The mural on which Mrs. Johnson is superimposed was done by Hale Woodruff, California artist, on commission for Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Co., in whose home office building at Adams and Western, it hangs.

It depicts the second episode of "The Negro in California History — Settlement and Development." Pictured are the gold mine workers; William Shorey, captain of a whalingship; workers on Boulder Dam and the San Francisco Bay Bridge; publication of the Elevator, militant newspaper of the 1860's; Negro troops guarding transcontinental railroad crews; Mammy Pleasant, civil rights crusader; Pony Express riders; the Convention of Colored Citizens of California; and the growth of Golden State Mutual, which was founded in 1925 and now has an insurance volume of $83 million.

20 1955



NAT TURNER, colorful figure in Negro History, led the so-called Nat Turner insurrection in 1831. Highlighted in the 1955 Negro History Calendar offered by Schenley Distributors. Inc., Nat Turner is one of the first Negroes to dare strike out for liberation. He inspired two hundred fellow slaves into action, only to have them crushed by North Carolina and Virginia troops. He and 46 of his men were hanged, and scores of others were punished most inhumanely and without trial.

March Of Progress Fells Chicago's Old Bailey's Hall

By LEE BLACKWELL

An old Chicago landmark will soon pass into history to make way for progress.

Bailey's hall, at 3638 State st., closed its doors Jan. 1 for the first time in more than 50 years. It is destined to be razed shortly and in its place will rise a modern Chicago Housing Authority project.

M. T. Bailey

In its more than half a century of existence according to aging M. T. Bailey, the man who made it famous, more than 1,500,000 fraternal persons attended meetings there. And Bailey says he has "seen enough people come up and down those steps who have since passed away to make a city as big as Peoria."

The personal story of M. T. Bailey is interesting as the legend that has been built around the hall he devoted his life to.

Bailey was born in Harmony, Va. and is one of the oldest living graduates of Virginia State college. He was graduated from Virginia State in 1900, when it was still Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute.

He served 28 consecutive years as president of the school's alumni association and has returned for commencement exercises every year since graduation except one.

Jet. 1-29-55

Bailey migrated to St. Louis in 1901 as a traveling agent representing the Grand Fountain, United Order of True Reformers and Savings bank. He came to Chicago in 1903 and the following year established an office and hall for the fraternal order at 3638 State st. Bailey recalls that it was the first hall opened for Negroes west of the Mississippi.

After four years the fraternal organization gave up its lease on the building and Bailey took it over. It soon became a favorite meeting place for fraternal groups and churches.

Bailey, who remembers the bloody Chicago race riots of 1919, has dealt in real estate for 35 years. He has also managed several apartment buildings. The former Virginian started selling subdivisions in Morgan Park when that now populous section of the city was a mere corn field.

VISITED BY FAMOUS

He also remembers many of the famous names who visited Bailey hall. Men like the late Robert S. Abbott, founder of the Chicago Defender; Louis B. Anderson, Robert R. Jackson, W. A. Wallace, Walter M. Farmer, Bishop A. J. Carey, Oscar DePriest, Warren B. Douglas, Richard W. Wells and George T. Kersey.

Bailey, who was often called the "right arm" of the late Rep. Charles J. Jenkins, has served as a Republican precinct captain in the second and third wards for more than 25 years. Jenkins served as an assistant precinct captain under Bailey before moving up in the political ranks.

Bailey now works as a clerk in the state treasurer's office and also served as a public accountant in the state auditor's office, a clerk in the county treasurer's office, deputy city collector and as a clerk with the deputy board of review.

A bachelor, Bailey managed the building which housed Bailey's hall for 40 years. At times the

BAILEY'S HALL

second and third floors were utilized for meetings. At other times portions of the building was rented to permanent tenants.

The home it knew for so long will soon crumble but the legend of Bailey's hall will live on in its new home at 4231 Calumet.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.)

J. ERNEST WILKINS: A CABINET MEMBER

One of the bright spots of the present Republican administration has been the appointment of J.Ernest Wilkins as assistant secretary of labor in charge of International Affairs. It marks another mile-stone in the recognition of full citizenship.

It is the first time in the history of the nation that a Negro has been appointed to a sub-cabinet position. It is not the first time it has been offered to a Negro. Such a position was offered Ralph Bunche which he refused because he was already with the United Nations Organization and did not wish to move his family to Washington.

J. Ernest Wilkins, the son of a Baptist preacher, was born in Farmington, Mo., a small town in southeastern part of the state. Wilkins, like most of the Negro children of Missouri, attended the school set aside especially for Negroes, which was only an elementary school with some of the high school subjects added.

He entered what would be the high school but then called the preparatory school at Lincoln institute and remained from 1910 to 1912. There, he showed himself to good advantage and displayed that scholarship which has characterized all of his study since. While in school at Lincoln university, then Lincoln institute, he won the B.F. Allen prize for excellency in scholarship and displayed the highest average of any person in his class and graduated

College Work Delayed

Wilkins was not able to begin his college work when he had completed his secondary work, as he did not enter college immediately. It was not until 1914 that he entered the University of Illinois where he made an excellent record and maintained the superior work which he had carried on at Lincoln institute.

He selected as a field of concentration mathematics and won special honors in that field and a prize of $250. He was also awarded at the same institution the Phi Beta Kappa Key which is an indication of his scholastic ability.

At this point he was not able to go on with his education for the country was at war and he, a loyal son, heard the call of his country and joined the armed forces where he served from August, 1918, to 1919. This was an important experience in the work he has been doing since that time.

When the war was over he began the study of law at the University of Chicago Law School where he kept up the same kind of work he had done in the other schools he had attended up to this time. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence in September, 1921.

He immediately passed the bar of the state of Illinois and began his practice in the city of Chicago where he has practiced continuously since. J. Earnest Wilkins has made a great success in his practice and has handled several cases of great importance.

He has been interested in other things than his professional achievements. From 1925 to 193[illegible] he was the Secretary of the Beneficial Department of the Knights [illegible]

He was active in the organization of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, Greek Letter organization. He was for a number of years Keeper of Records and Seals of that organization and became known as "Mr. Kappa."

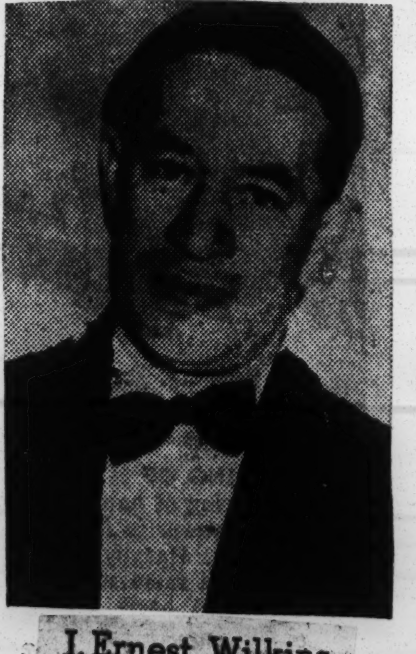
He also served as chairman of the Pan Hellenic Council. This is an organization which has done a great deal of good among the Greek letter organizations and has sent [illegible] working harmoniously together. It has set up ethical standards so the organizations can work together for the same goals.

Attorney Wilkins has been interested in education perhaps because he was a good student himself or there might be other reasons. Whatever they were, he has tried to encourage scholarship. For many years now he has given the J. Ernest Wilkins Award to the student at Lincoln university who is a member of the graduating class and is in the upper quarter of the class who shows the greatest promise of future success. This is still a much coveted prize at Lincoln university. This is praise—worthy when the whole academic world has been carried away with sports. He is a highly respected member of the Methodist church.

One of the most important honors which has come to this lawyer was his appointment last March by President Dwight D. Eisenhower as Under Secretary of Labor for International Affairs. His job is to represent the United States at International Labor conferences.

This is vital and important and demonstrative that the Negro is now throwing off the curse of second class citizenship. Wilkins had attracted attention more recently when he attended a cabinet meeting filling in for the Secretary of Labor. This, of course, was another "first" for never before has a Negro attended that meeting. Mr. Wilkins with these honors is glorifying the Negro race.

There could have been found no better representative to handle this situation than J. Ernest Wilkins. Like Jackie Robinson in baseball, others will follow. This is a signal honor to Wilkins and the race and it marks an historic milestone.



J. Ernest Wilkins

Alabama Highlights

Alabama officials elected and appointed after the convention of 1867 were the most ignorant, and probably the most dishonest, group ever to hold high office within the state.

Under the carpetbagger-scalawag regime following the end of the War between the States there was little protection for life or property in Alabama and most of the white population was helpless.

During the reconstruction days in Alabama the carpetbaggers and scalawags used the Negroes' votes but gave little in return except promises.

Out of the confusion that reigned in reconstruction days, grew the Ku Klux Klan, a secret society founded in Pulaski, Tenn., and soon it was flourishing in Alabama because the people turned to such groups for their own protection.

After the War Between the States the price of cotton fell to 30 cents a pound (in 1867) after selling at $1 a pound in 1864.

Alabama's reconstruction Legislature levied taxes on almost everything in the state and from 1868 to 1870 the state government spent nearly $4,000,000 a year, five times as much as was spent the year before the War Between the States. Much of the money was spent without records being kept to show where it went.

In 1874 Alabama Democrats and Whigs forgot their differences and united to wrest control of state government from corrupt carpet-baggers.

On a suggestion from the Black Belt that a resident of north Alabama be elected governor, George S. Houston of Limestone County was nominated and elected in 1874. Houston, who had had long experience in Congress before the War Between the States, was an honest and level-headed official who had the interests of Alabama at heart.

Find Man, 105, Expired in Bed

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Horace P. Lawrence, who was reputedly 105 years old was found dead in bed last week-end, at his home, 4229 Sewanee Road.

Mr. Lawrence moved to Memphis several months ago from Crawford, Miss., where he formerly worked. He has one son, seven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

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309 YEARS — Mrs. Priscilla Boatwright 108, shows a patchwork quilt she made to Mrs. Amy Randolph (seated right), 100, and Jefferson Davis, 101.

'Oldster,' 108, congratulated by two 'youngsters,' 100, 101

By RUTH ROLEN

PHILADELPHIA

This is a story that tells itself. It all happened on Dec. 23, the day after Mrs. Priscilla Boatwright of 2707 W. Fletcher St. celebrated her 108th birthday.

Mrs. Boatwright was cooking beef tripe for dinner when she was visited and congratulated by Mrs. Amy Randolph and Jefferson Davis.

It so happens that Mrs. Randolph of 4605 Paschall Ave. observed her birthday on Dec. 4. Davis of 226 Chestnut Ave., Ardmore, marked his 100th birthday on Oct. 22.

IT WAS something of a feat to get these three centenarians under one roof. Each was in a merry mood and chuckling with humor, dry or otherwise. Here's how it all happened.

First stop was at the home of Mrs. Randolph. She was buttoning up her gray jumper when the door bell rang. Her daughter, Mrs. Lavinia Crump, answered the door.

"Gal, if you want me to go with you, you had better help me finish dressing," Mrs. Randolph said. She grinned and caressed the caller.

She was not ready to go until she had tried on three hats, including one of her daughter's, and two coats. We were on our way after a search for the pocketbook she never did find. She was well gloved. She had one on one hand and two in another.

SECOND STOP was at Davis' suburban home. Tired of waiting for us, he had gone upstairs to lie down.

When he learned we were there he got back downstairs ahead of his daughter, Mrs. Emily Young. There had been a difference of opinion as to which pair of pants he should wear.

Mrs. Young had to remind her father to get his cane. When we were on our way, he was wearing the trousers of his choice.

* * *

THIRD STOP, our destination, was at the home of Mrs. Boatwright. Several rings brought her son, Uley, to the door.

Mrs. Boatwright was the surprise of the day. The oldest, she looked the youngest. Wrinkles were hard to find at second glance. The only thing the others had on her was height. She was the "shorty" of the three.

She was also the spryest. As for her competition, Mrs. Randolph, while standing, bent down and picked up a handkerchief from the floor with absolute ease. She also crossed her legs at the knees.

Davis walked unassisted back and forth across the street. When Mrs. Young started to assist Mrs. Boatwright, the latter lady politely but stoutly assured her it was not necessary.

MRS. BOATWRIGHT was born 1846, in Jefferson County, Ga. She was a teenager when the Emancipation Proclamation was issued.

She came to Philadelphia in 1925 to live with her son. He is the lone survivor of her 15 children.

Mrs. Boatwright recalls that her father joined Union troops when they marched through Georgia.

Somewhat crippled by a leg injury, Mrs. Boatwright, nevertheless, attends the Holiness Church, 29th and Dauphin Sts. She does housework, cooks and sews whenever she feels like it. That is just about every day.

Neither she nor the other two were wearing eyeglasses. Davis insists he can see better without his.

Incidentally, Davis popped a question to Mrs. Boatwright. The first thing he asked her after being introduced was, "Do you have a boy friend?"

Mrs. Boatwright answered. "Oh, no, I wouldn't have one."

Not so with Mrs. Randolph. She has an admirer in the Masonic Home. He wrote that, after seeing her picture in the AFRO, he would like to visit her.

When the weather breaks, he said in so many words, he will be "Johnny-on-the-spot."

Anna Hatcher, 106, recalls Civil War

RICHMOND

A spry old lady who remembers her uncle being whipped for saying he was free, celebrated her 106th birthday quietly last week.

Mrs. Anna Hatcher, the only living child of 15, was born near Reidsville, N.C., Dec. 15, 1948.

Extremely active for her age, Mrs. Hatcher is in good health and has good sight and hearing. She now lives with her niece, Mrs. Ada Moxey of 606 Denny St.

The whipping incident occurred shortly after the end of the Civil War. Yankee soldiers had visited the plantation on which her family worked and Mrs. Hatcher recalled that her mistress slapped her sister for saying "I'm as free as a bird."

Mrs. Hatcher said her boss whipped her uncle "several times" for making similar remarks.

She also remembers that her mother refused to give the boss food that she had received from the Yankee soldiers.

"Soon after the surrender," the elderly lady recalled, "the Yankees came by and saw mother and said to her,
er and said to her, 'Dinah, have you got any children?'

* * *

"MOTHER SAID she had a houseful."

Mrs. Hatcher continued:

"They went to our boss and asked him for the smokehouse keys. He said he didn't know where they were, so they broke the door down, went in, got some meat and other food and brought it to my mother.

"They told her to feed her children and not give it back to the boss and said, 'We'll be back to see if you do.'

"After the Yankees left, my boss came and tried to get my mother to give it back to him but she wouldn't," Mrs. Hatcher reminisced.

MRS. ANNA HATCHETT
106 Years Old

107 years old—everyday her birthday

CHICAGO (ANP)— Worried about what you're going to do next year? Mrs. Abbie Wainwright isn't. She'll celebrate her birthday every day of the coming year.

Born in 184?, Mrs. Wainwright doesn't know the exact day of her birth, so to play it safe, she'll make every day a birthday.

She was 17 years old when the Civil War ended. She says she has lived a full life and as she looks back on it, she intends to go on living it.

"DON'T THINK I'm getting old and too forgetful just because I don't know my birthday," she said. "As it happens, birth records were not kept when I was born."

Mrs. Wainwright does quilt work, discusses the careers of the 23 presidents inaugurated during her lifetime, and at times dances a jig.

When the war between the states came to its conclusion, Mrs. Wainwright continued to live on the plantation of Col. Joseph Moseby in Somerville, Tenn. She said there, she met the man who became her husband and raised 18 daughters and one son.

* * *

INCIDENTALLY, she has outlived her husband and 17 of her children.

In 1947, her two remaining daughters, Mrs. Manrandy Stevenson, 66, and Mrs. Hattie Robinson, 39, and the baby of the family, brought their mother to Chicago.

Mrs. Wainwright says the church is the keynote to her long life. "I love God and God loves me," she says.

Marietta Woman, At 99 Recalls War Between States

BY EDDIE BILLINGSLEY

MARIETTA—"The truth will stand" Mrs. Mary Petty, a bed-ridden but spirited woman said was the secret of her long life. She is 99 and recalls fleeing the Yankee soldiers during the War Between the States.

In thinking back to the war torn years of her youth, Mrs. Petty tells of the flight from the soldiers who invaded their home where her crippled father was lying helpless.

"I remember," she said, "my ma picking me up and running through the woods and my toes were hitting against the rocks. When we saw the soldiers go in the house where Pa lay we went back to beg the soldiers to spare him. They told us they didn't want to harm him but wanted to take him with them to make music. When Pa came back to us two months, his rheumatism was cured and he could walk again."

She smiled dreamily as she relived the past.

Mrs. Petty was active until five years ago when she fell and broke her hip. She never was able to walk after the accident but she still has a zest for life and talks about the future. Her eyesight and hearing are just fair but her memory is very good, in fact she can repeat the 23rd Psalm withfaltering.

She came to Cobb County 35 years ago from Cherokee County and has been a member of Sardis Baptist Church at Kennesaw since that time. During her active years she spent much of her time visiting the sick.

Mrs. Petty's children who planned a celebration honoring her Lawrence Petty, Mable Chenault and Flora Mullin, of Marietta, Walter Petty, of Chicago and Mary Williams who lives with and cares for the aged Mrs. Petty.

Mrs. Susie Smith, who is 100 today, at her quilt making handiwork in home at 1359 S. Peoria st. yesterday. [TRIBUNE Photo]

Poetess' 200th birthday noted

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The plan for the observance of the 200th birthday of Phillis Wheatley, poetess, got under way, here, this week.

Announcement was made by Mrs. Jane E. Hunter, president and director of the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation, of the appointment of a national planning committee to have charge of the celebration scheduled for early in May of this year.

Among those named on the national planning committee are Dr. H. W. Hunter, chairman; Chester J. Gray, vice chairman; Norman L. McGhee, attorney, secretary; Donald W. Gropp, Dr. R. A. Harris, Judge Perry B.Jackson and Dr. R. E. Jenkins.

The National Phillis Wheatley Foundation has made, through Congressman Frances P. Bolton, an application to the Postmaster-General for the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp honoring this remarkable woman.

Ex-Slave Believed 104 Dies at Elizabethtown

Special to The Courier-Journal

Elizabethtown, Ky., Dec. 24.—Elizabethtown's oldest citizen Will Thomas, was buried here yesterday. He was born a slave and was known affectionately as "Uncle Sid Cain." Relatives and friends believed him to be 104.

ALABAMA HIGHLIGHTS

In World War I, the "Fighting Fourth" Infantry Regiment, Alabama National Guard, was federalized and became a part of the famous Rainbow Division.

Among the troops Alabama furnished the nation in World War I, more than 6,000 were casualties.

Houston County, in the southeastern corner of the state, was the last Alabama county to be created —in 1903.

Prior to the creation of Houston County in 1903, the last county to be created in Alabama had been Cullman in 1877.

Three Alabama counties—Chilton, Escambia and Geneva—were created in 1868.

Colbert, Hale and Lamar Counties were created in 1867; and in 1866 these counties were created: Bullock, Clay, Cleburne, Elmore, Etowah and Lee.

Alabama' first county to be created was Washington, in 1800, followed by Madison in 1808 and Baldwin in 1809.

Alabama's population, according to the 1950 federal census was 3,061,743, an increase of 228,782 or 8.1 per cent over the population recorded in 1940.

Baldwin, one of the first counties to be created in Alabama, is the largest in the state in land area, and Jefferson County is the population leader.

Alabama has had one father-son combination as governor of the state. In 1882 Edward Asbury O'Neal of Lauderdale County, was inagurated as chief executive, and in 1911 his son, Emmett O'Neal was inagurated governor.

Three Alabama counties have each furnished the state with four men as governor. They are Montgomery, Madison and Lauderdale. Counting an acting governor, Jefferson also furnished four.

Dies at 104

WASHINGTON — (ANP — One of Washington's oldest residents was buried last week. She was Mrs. Emily Payton 104 years old. Born a slave on a plantation in Salem, Va. (now Marshall, Va.) she died in her home. She ascribed her longevity to hard work and hearty breakfasts.

MISS JANE E. HUNTER (left), president-director of the National Phyllis Wheatley Association; Congressman Frances P. Bolton (center); and Chester J. Gray, vice chairman of the National Planning Committee for the 200th Birthday Celebration of Phyllis Wheatley, gather in Mrs. Bolton's Washington office after a conference at the White House where they discussed the possibilities of a Phyllis Wheatley commmorative stamp. Mrs. Bolton, Republican representative of Ohio's 22nd District, is urging the Government to issue a stamp in honor of the poetess.

20 1955

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

Call P. 20 Fri. 1-28-55

HENRY BOX BROWN

EXPRESS TO FREEDOM,

Kansas City Mo.

BROWN, AN AMERICAN SLAVE OF RICHMOND, VA., ESCAPED BY BEING SEALED IN A BOX TWO FEET BY THREE IN SIZE! JAMES A. SMITH, A FRIEND, SENT IT BY EXPRESS TO THE ANTI SLAVERY OFFICE IN PHILADELPHIA. OVER TWENTY-SIX HOURS LATER, BROWN EMERGED FROM HIS BOX – A FREE MAN!

50

Courier P. 13 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Outstanding Scientist—

Dr. George Washington Carver, born of slave parents to rise to national prominence, is among the eminent leaders illustrated in the 1955 Negro history calendar offered by Schenley Distributors, Inc. Dr. Carver was twenty before he could read or write; however, he worked his way through college to become one of the greatest leaders in agricultural science. His many wonderful discoveries greatly lessened the miseries of Southern farmers, both Negro and white. Copies of the calendar may be obtained free by writing to Schenley Distributors, Empire State Building, New York.

99 Year Old To Celebrate

By Modesta Frederic and Cleveland Williams

Undaunted by a sudden change of events, an olive-complexioned, youngish-looking 99-year-old woman, who was in serious condition at Charity hospital this week after breaking her hip in a fall last Tuesday, was anxiously awaiting a quiet celebration of her 100th birthday, March 6.

Despite her operation Friday, Mrs. Lizzie Travis of Zachary, a brunette with a strain of silvery-gray here and there, sat up in bed for approximately an hour and a half Sunday listening intently as Louisiana Weekly staff writer questioned her daughter, Mrs. Mabel T. Washington, while a visiting religious group rendered songs and prayers.

A widow for 22 years, Mrs. Travis reared 12 children of whom four are still living.

A staunch christian, she was converted at the age of 11, just two years after the emancipation proclamation. Her daughter recalled how proudly she spoke of the days when she would go to church on Sundays in her pink calico dresses.

Because of the accident and advanced age, the voice of this five-foot, 160-pound old-timer was difficult to understand except for the persons constantly near her. She is still able to see. and appeared somewhat frightened when her photograph was taken.

According to attaches at the hospital, from all likelihood Mrs. Travis will have to celebrate her centennial birthday in her hospital bed instead of being at home surrounded by her loved ones and friends.

Although her memory has somewhat faded with the years concerning conditions during the so-called "good old days," she offers this sage advice to moderns: "Be a christian and live right. Be honest and stay out of bad company." This is the advice which she continually passes on to her grand and great-grandchildren (mostly the boys).

She was the "Mother Steward" at the Little Rock Baptist church in Slaughter, La., for 44 years. One of her favorite pastime is to listen to someone read the Bible.

Flanked by relatives and a lovely bouquet of mixed flowers, Mrs. Travis requested the visiting re-

ALABAMA HIGHLIGHTS

News Thurs. 7-21-55 Tuskegee, Ala.

20 P.3

Alabama in the 1830s and 1840s became a great cotton growing state. Cotton was a crop that would grow in nearly all parts of the state.

In the early days Alabama had plenty of rich land for the growing of cotton and laborers came to the state by the thousands.

Most Negroes in early Alabama were slaves and they were used on the plantations. There were slaves in the state from the days of the French in Mobile.

As the production of cotton increased in Alabama in the last century the number of slaves increased—faster than the number of white persons.

Most slave owners in Alabama owned fewer than 10, and a majority of the farmers did not own slaves.

In many instances, the big plantation owners had to spend so much money for upkeep that they were not men of great wealth.

Alabama did have some wealthy plantation owners and they lived in fine homes set in beautiful surroundings. While high ceilings kept the houses cooler in Summer, they were also colder in Winter.

Homes of the wealthy early-day Alabama planters were filled with furnishings that were frequently rich and elabroate. Many items were imported from Europe. It took many well trained servants to run such large households.

While cotton was the principal money crop, early Alabama plantation owners usually planted enough fields in other crops to provide food for their slaves and

P.3-A

Widow Breaks Hip in Fall, 100th Birthday March 6th

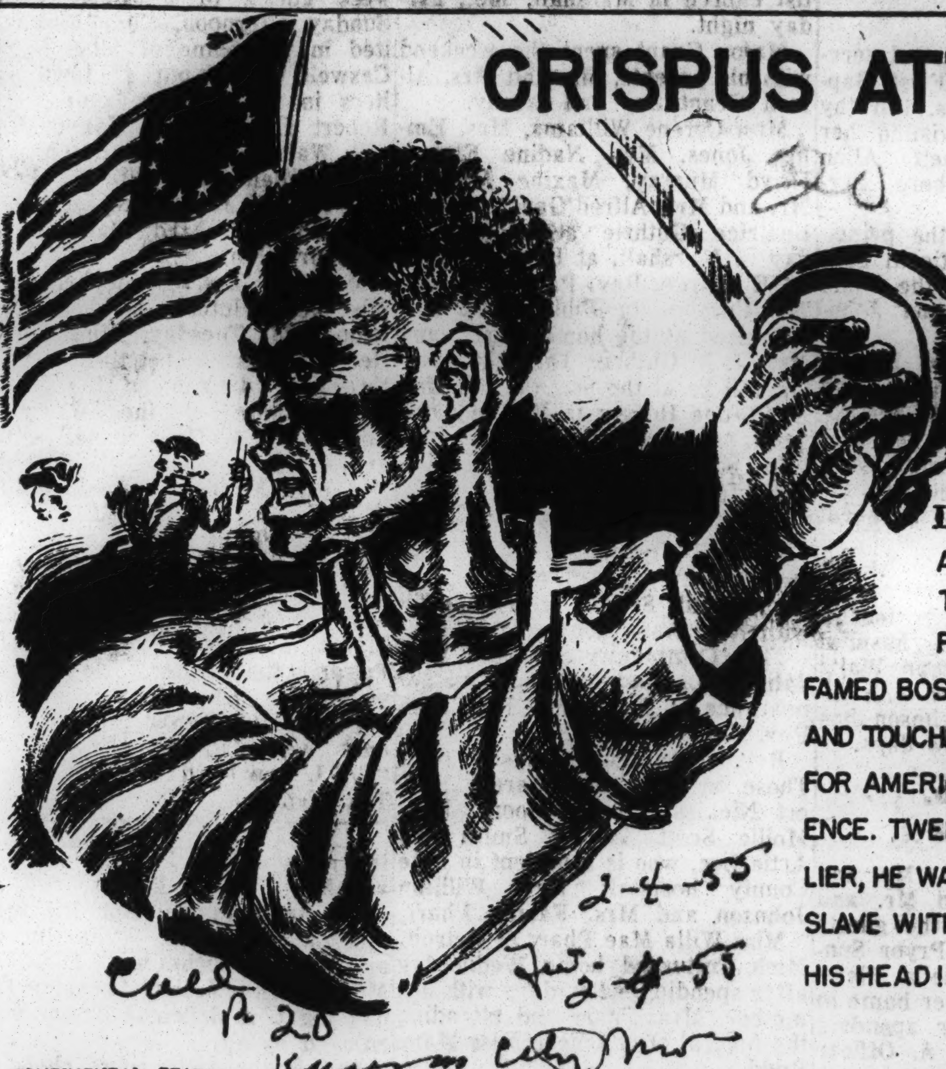
Mrs. Lizzie Travis, who will observe her 100th birthday March 6 relaxes in her Charity Hospital bed following a serious fall in her home in Zachary, La., last week.—(Photo by Staffer Hall.)

work animals.

The average plantation in early Alabama provided almost everything needed in everyday life, including food and material for clothing. But some plantations were so well located for the purchase of food and clothing that the owners planted all of their land to cotton because they could make more money that way.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

CRISPUS ATTUCKS

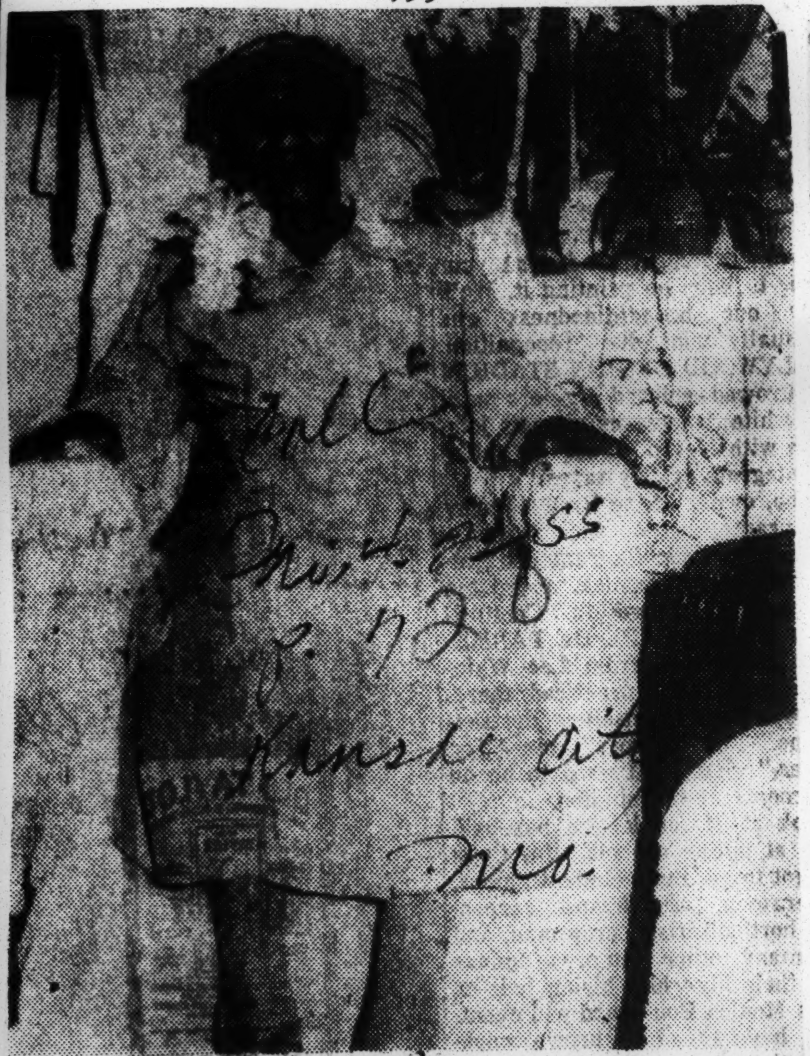


IN 1770, AT THE AGE OF 47, LED THE COLONIAL FORCES IN THE FAMED BOSTON MASSACRE AND TOUCHED OFF THE WAR FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. TWENTY YEARS EARLIER, HE WAS A RUNAWAY SLAVE WITH A PRICE ON HIS HEAD!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

CLAUDE NEWKIRK

20 1955



FIVE GENERATIONS.—Mrs. Docia White, the oldest of a family of five generations, celebrates her 103rd birthday today. She has living, one daughter, one son, three grandchildren, four great grandchildren, and four great, great grandchildren. She is the oldest member of the First A.M.E. church. She attends church regularly.

Docia White To Celebrate 103rd Birthday

Open house for Mrs. Dochia White, 103 years old, was sponsored by the gospel chorus of First AME church Sunday, April 17 from 3 to 6 p.m. at her home, 522 Nebraska.

Mrs. White, the oldest of five generations, is the mother of Mrs. Della Saunders of the home and S. E. White of the city; the grandmother of Mrs. Louise Booker and Mr. Eugene White of New York, the great-grandmother of Junetta, Diana, and Edward White of New York; and Mrs. Joyce Wilson, Maurice Reynolds, Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. Marian Fleming, Pratt, Kas., and the great-great-grandmother of Freddie Pierre Fleming, Pratt.

Mrs. White is the oldest member of the First AME church and is an active member of the deaconess board. She is able to attend church regularly.

Mrs. White, the oldest and only survivor of 10 children, was born in Clay County, Missouri in 1852. She came to Kansas City when still a child.

VISITS IN WICHITA

Mrs. Beulah L. Barton, 2204 Troost has returned home from Wichita, Kas., where she attended the Grand lodge, Order of Cyrene.

ALABAMA HIGHLIGHTS

Alabama's first producing oil well was brought in at Gilbertown in Choctaw County on Feb. 17, 1944 by the Hunt Oil Company.

Alabama oil is heavy in asphalt and refineries can easily produce much needed materials for road construction from the oil.

Thirty-one cotton mills were in Operation in Alabama in 1900 and they had a total of 411,328 spindles and 8,549 looms, The mills used 134,371 bales of cotton a year.

In 1930 Alabama had 103 cotton mills operating nearly 2,000,000 spindles and more than 26,000 looms. These mills used more than 600,000 bales of cotton a year.

As a result of the many advantages Alabama had to offer as a result of textile mills, power and labor, a number of clothing manufacturers located in the state, adding greatly to the non-farm employment opportunities.

In recent years plants for making rubber products and chemicals have been established in Alabama, and in 1950 rubber goods made in the state had a value of $40,000,000 and in 1951 chemicals produced in Alabama were valued at $151,000,000.

Alabama, originally blessed with a plentiful supply of timber, saw no need for years for conservation practices in cutting trees; and only in recent years have steps been taken to repair the damage done by man and fire.

More than 300 Alabama farmers were known as "tree farmers" in 1950 and they managed large acres of timber lands.

Forests in Alabama total almost 19,000,000 acres, only 557,000 acres less than the amount of farm land in the state.

Alabama's most valuable trees are the several varieties of pines to be found in the state.

In addition to the pine trees, in their different varieties valuable woods are gum, oak, poplar, tupelo, hickory, ash, sycamore, cottonwood, elm, maple, beech, walnut and cypress.

Lumber is not the only valuable product to come from Alabama forests. Others are pulpwood, rosin, turpentine, handles, staves and railroad ties.

As a result of the valuable supplies of pulpwood in Alabama the state profits from the establishment of paper mills and plants making paper goods.

Whose Ox Is Gored

When old John Brown led a raid on the United States Arsenal at Harpers Ferry in order to secure arms for a slave rebellion, he was executed as a revolutionary.

Uncle Sam sent 1,500 men to Charleston, W. Va., on December 2, 1859 to see that he was properly hanged.

Virginia eyewitnesses saw in old John no Christian martyr, no patriot striking a blow for freedom, but simply a rough, uncouth aging scalawag who had committed murder.

One of them wrote:

"No man capable of reflection could have witnessed the scene without being deeply impressed with the truth that then and there was exhibited not the vengeance of an outraged people but the awful majesty of the law."

Just a year later, in 1860, 11 Southern states led by governors, U.S. senators and representatives, officers in the U.S. Army and Navy, who had sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States withdrew from the Union.

These rebels and traitors, soundly whipped, sued for peace.

Their lands were occupied by soldiers of the Union Army. They were compelled to set up state governments in which slaves were freed.

Every citizen, regardless of color, gained the right to vote. Every rebellious state government was compelled to ratify the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments before it could re-enter the Union.

There was the Army of the United States, not hanging traitors and rebels, but compelling them peacefully to lay down their arms, return to their homes and accept the new order.

Use of the army in reconstructing and overhauling their previous way of life represented to these Southerners no awful majesty of the law.

Instead, even today, newspaper writers like Arthur Krock of the New York Times and C. P. Ives of the Baltimore Sun, debate the righteousness of the South's cause and the legal right of the United States Government to use force against rebels.

They forget what was the majesty of the law in John Brown's case was still the majesty of the law in the treatment of the rebellious Confederates.

They need to remember that the Union veterans of the Civil War (Grand Army of the Republic) never consented to meet with Confederate veterans in annual convention as long as they lived.

Harry C. Hyder in a letter to the Baltimore Sun strikes the right note when he says that the "South, in the Civil War days, was a backwater of civilization."

"Where would we be today if the Confederacy had won?" he asks.

Recalling that soldiers gave their lives to preserve the Union and end slavery, Mr. Hyder asserts:

"We do their memories no honor when we deny that their cause was the right one.

"The Confederate army, despite its undeniable gallantry, was fighting for a false ideal and 100 years later we can see clearly that its cause was doomed from the start."

The South, which applauded the Army which hanged one rebel, damns the same army which merely whipped ten million traitors who equally deserved the noose.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University ... Jefferson City, Mo.)

ALBION WINGAR TOURGEE

One of the important carpetbaggers is the subject of our sketch this week. He is of more than passing interest because of his activities in the South during the Reconstruction period. His life was a varied one and he took part in many occupations. It might be said he was master of none.

Albion Wingar Tourgee was born May 2, 1838, in Williamsfield, Ohio. His father was one of the French Huguenots who had left France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His mother was of German ancestors, who had come to America from the Palatinate.

SAVAGE

He did not remain long in Williamsfield for at the age of nine he moved with his parents to Kingsville, Ohio. He began his education at Williamsfield but continued his elementary education with an uncle in Lee, Massachusetts for a period of two years.

When this work had been completed, he entered Kingsville Academy where he studied until he left to enter the sophomore class at the University of Rochester in 1859.

Began Teaching

Young Tourgee did not remain long enough to finish his work. In January, 1861, he went to teach at Wilson, N. Y. This work was of short duration and on April 19 of this same year he enlisted in the 27th New York regiment. He was awarded the degree of A. B. later. Whether he went back to college or was awarded the degree for what he accomplished in the war is not clear at this time.

This young soldier was early in the war and was among the first to take part in the conflict. He was in the first battle of Bull Run and unfortunately received a spinal injury from which he never completely recovered. In speaking of this injury later he said at the same time he lost the sight of his left eye. There are some who dispute this, for it is said that there was evidence that this injury came earlier in his life.

When he left the army he returned to Ohio and began the study of law. The study of law in those days was largely read in the office of a practicing lawyer. This was cut short, for he was commissioned a lieutenant in the 105th Ohio regiment in spite of his physical deficiency in July, 1862. He received another special injury at Perryville.

In January, 1863, he was captured at Murfreeboro and was a prisoner for about four months after which he was exchanged and returned to his home for a while. He soon went back to his regiment and was with it at Tullahoma, Chickamowga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

Arrested for Insubordination

Tourgee was not a good soldier and twice during his military service he was placed under arrest for near insubordination. He decided that the army was not a good place for him. In December, 1863 he resigned and went back to the study of law and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1864.

He then taught for a short time at Erie, Pennsylvania but soon moved to Greensboro, North Carolina and organized a nursery company, but like many of his other projects it failed. He had been admitted to the bar and was practicing his profession in that southern city.

Tourgee moved to Greensboro in 1865 and by 1866 he had entered into the politics of the South and attended the Southern Loyalists convention which was held in Philadelphia. He attracted considerable attention by a speech which he made which was full of vemor and noted for its inaccuracy.

In 1867, he founded the "Union Register", a journal devoted to the radical policies concerning the poor and disorganized south. This paper soon had to suspend its operation because it was not getting the amount of support which was necessary in order to make it a going concern.

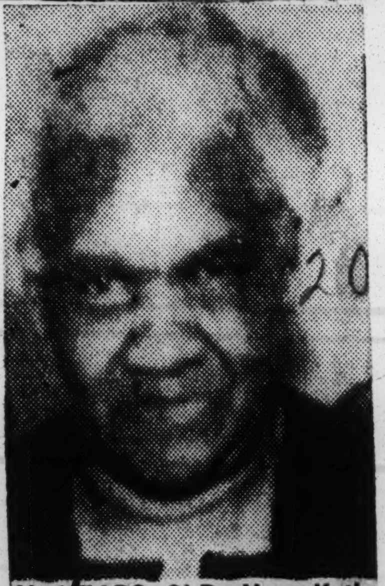
The Carpetbag convention was held in North Carolina in 1868 and Tourgee took a very prominent part. He tried vainly to secure the reputation of the ante-bellum debt of the state. He was able to make provision for the codification of the laws much after the fashion of Ohio and New York.

In 1868 he was elected a judge of the Superior Court, which he served for six years. Tourgee was not what one would call a good judge but a partisan politician who used the court for his own ambition. In spite of these short comings he was considered one of the most brilliant carpetbaggers in the South. He was hated by the mass of the whites of the state but was loved by the emancipated Negroes.

He served in the convention of 1875 but did nothing to distinguish himself. He kept on with his writing. The papers which he established were failures but he had better success with his books. The most important of his books was the "Fools Errand". He went from place to place and held many jobs. He should be known for the contributions he made in the South, he was one of the brilliant carpetbeggars and was a factor in Reconstruction in North Carolina.

Ex-Slave, 105, Dies

NEWARK, N. J. (ANP)—Mrs. Nancy Mott who was born a slave on a Georgia plantation, died last week at the age of 105. She survived her husband, George and eight of her nine children. She had resided with her daughter, Mrs. Ida Turner.



90 YEARS OLD—Mrs. Katie Alston, 921 ... Sparrows Point, celebrated her 90th birthday on Tuesday, May 31. There was a family celebration. Mrs. Alston who makes her home with her grandson and granddaughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Alston, is a native of Jenkinsville, S.C.

Southern newspaper says Confederate flag a fake

CHARLESTON, S.C. (ANP)—According to the South's oldest newspaper, the Charleston News and Courier, the so-called Confederate flag which is now receiving a wave of popularity is a fake.

The article states that the red banner with 13 stars on a blue X trimmed in white was never officially adopted by the Confederate congress. It added that the Southern army had many flags.

Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard adopted the flag which has been passing, the story reports, after the first battle of Manassas when southern reinforcements, flying the stars, an earlier Confederate flag, were mistaken for northern troops.

A group of Confederate officers, however, adopted the battle flag but the Confederate congress never took official action. It was designed as a child of necessity and never achieved official recognition, the paper stated.

60,000 To Hear Festival

NEW YORK CITY—Erroll Garner is set to be the only jazz artist on the Philadelphia Inquirer Music Festival June 10, which is expected to be heard by more than sixty thousand people. He has also been signed for the Newport Jazz Festival in Rhode Island during the month of July.

The famed pianists' latest recording releases on Mercury include two Mambo treatments of Old Black Magic and "Night and Day." Then he has an album scheduled for early release which features 125 consecutive minutes of music by the master of the 88s.

Garner, along with Eugene Heard, drummer, and Wyatt Ruther on bass, who fill out his trio, will move into Basin Street for two weks June 16 as co-attraction with Woody Herman and his crew.

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

Woman, 102, at church meeting

WOODBURY, N.J.—Mrs. Margaret Baynard, 102, graced the all-day monthly meeting of the South Jersey Branch, Women's National Evangelists and Missionary Workers Conference, last Thursday, in the Mount Zion Church on Stuart St.

The centenarian, wearing a double orchid corsage, was center of attraction to all attendants. Mrs. Baynard, a widow, lives with one of her four daughters, Mrs. Daisy Wilson, and is a familiar figure to local residents.

A SOLO, "Never Grow Old," sung by Mrs. Rosa Oliver, was dedicated to Mrs. Baynard.

She has, also, two sons, 20 grandchildren, 10 great-grand children, and five great-great offspring.

The daughters are Mesdames Wilson, Nellie Pritchett, Carrie Griffen, and Miss Florence Baynard. The sons are Charles and William. All reside in Woodbury except William, and Mrs. Griffen who live in Camden. Mrs. Baynard is a native of Queen Anne County, Md.

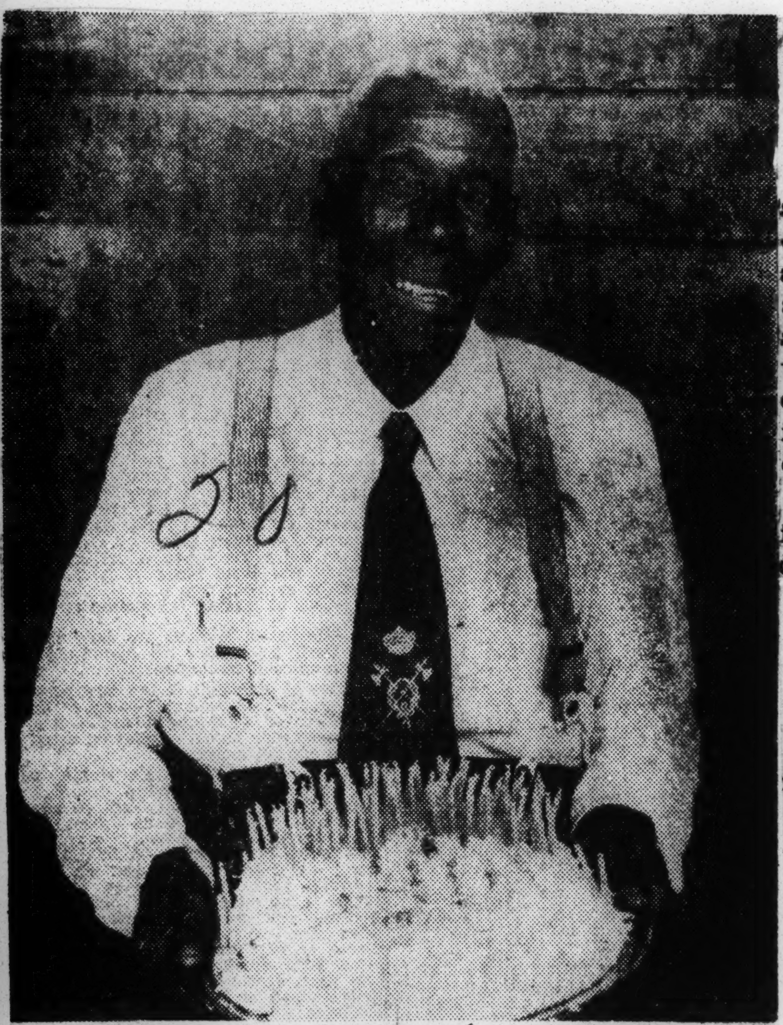
* * *

SPEAKERS AT the morning and evening services, respectively, were Mesdames Mary Ferell of Trinity AME Church, Wrightsville, and Zola Hall, of the Rock of Ages Holiness Church, Camden.

A Bible study period, and Altar call observance, highlighted the afternoon session.

Mrs. C. B. Jackson of the Mount Olive Baptist Church, Magnolia, and Mrs. Elsie Roberts of the Church of the Living God, in Camden, were in charge of these features. Music was offered by the Goodman's gospel chorus.

The trustee board of Mount Zion was the entertaining club, headed by Mrs. Mary Hundley. Among visitors were Mesdames Ella Taylor, of Eatontown, Pa.; Beatrice Pappy, Red Bank, N.J.; Marion Taylor, Fairlawn, N.J.; Ethel Armstrong, Philadelphia; Robert Hasken of Wrightsville. Mrs. Frances Goodman is president.



RICHARD ROSS OF NEAR FARMVILLE

News and Observer p. 29

Greene Man Says He's 103

By BOB AIKEN JR.

WALSTONBURG, July 13—Richard Ross of near Farmvile, who says he was 103 years old on June 29, is shown holding a birthday cake at a delayed birthday party this month.

Raleigh, N.C.

He had delayed the birthday celebration so a combined party could be held with other members of the family who had birthdays near his.

Richard said that he was born in New Hanover County in June 1852 on a large plantation and served as a nurse to the children until after the war. Continuing to live near Wilmington he was married at the age of 27.

Thurs. 7-14-55

In 1891 he moved to Greene County near Walstonburg, known then as Fieldsboro, and has lived near that community since. Richard has been married three times and has 11 living children, the youngest 35 and the oldest 68.

There had never been much sickness in his life until about six weeks ago when he had a light case of pneumonia and was confined to the hospital for a few days. He is now up and feels as spry as cricket again. He does not do any work now, but hardly ever misses a week going to town.

He has a set of false teeth which he has had for about six years and says that he can eat with them just fine. He chews tobacco, but does not drink intoxicating beverages or smoke.

When asked what he contributed his long life to, his reply was, "Just go to church, have faith and trust in the Lord, that's all."

— Alabama Highlights —

News p. 1

Accordng to the Alabama Constitution of 1901, the state executive department is composed of a governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, state auditor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of education, commissioner of agriculture and industries and sheriff for each county.

Tuskegee, Ala.

Officials making up the executive department of the state, as described in the 1901 Constitution, hold their respective offices for a term of four years from the first Monday after the second Tuesday in January next succeeding their election, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

Thurs. 7-7-55

Alabama's governor is barred by the Constitution from election or appointment to any office under the state, or to the Senate of the United States, during his term and within one year after the expiration of the term.

Under provisions of the Constitution, the governor and lieutenant governor each must be at least 30 years of age when elected and shall have been citizens of the United States 10 years and resident citizens of Alabama at least seven years next before the date of their election.

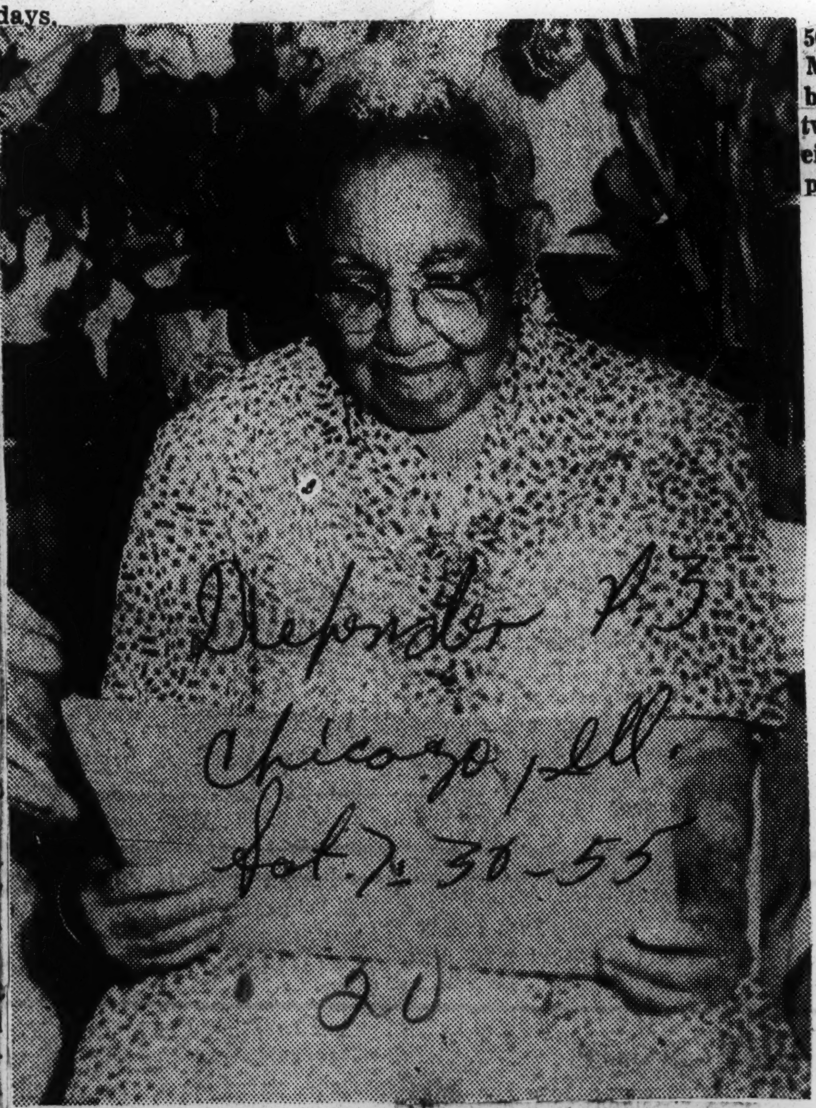
Alabama's lieutenant governor is ex officia president of the State Senate, but he has no right to vote except in case of a tie.

The term of office of Alabama Legislators commences on the day after the general election at which they are elected.

Alabama State Senators must be at least 25 years of age and members of the House of Representatives must be at least 21 at the time of their election.

Alabama legislators must have been citizens of this state for three years and residents of their respective counties or districts for one year next before their election, if such county or district shall have been so long established

The Alabama Legislature meets in regular session on the first Tuesday of May of each odd numbered year, and for an organizational session on the second Tuesday in January following election of the legislators. The regular session is limited to 36 legislative days and the organizational session to 10 calendar days.



Defender p. 3
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-30-55
20

100 YEARS YOUNG Admiring a family portrait is Mrs. Laura Reeves, who celebrated her 100th birthday last Saturday. Born in Clarksville, Tenn., Mrs. Reeves lived for 26 years in Indianapolis, Ind., and for the last four years has resided in Chicago with her daughter, Mrs. Laura Rogers, at 5606 State st. The still active Mrs. Reeves enjoys television, books and newspapers. She has two daughters, three sons and eight grandchildren. Defender photo by Rhoden.

Mrs. Eliza Kimble, 122 Years Old, Dies at Home in Taft

TAFT — Mrs. Eliza Kimble, 122 years of age, died at her home here Saturday, July 23.

Born at Winfield, La., August 11 1833, she came to Oklahoma in 1906. Mrs. Kimble lived here until her death.

Eagle

Twice married her first husband Wiley Jackson died in Louisiana. Fred Kimble, her second husband, died at Taft.

p. 1

The mother of five children, Mrs. Kimble was a member of the First Baptist church of Taft. She lived with Burel Jackson, her one surviving son, who is a resident of Taft.

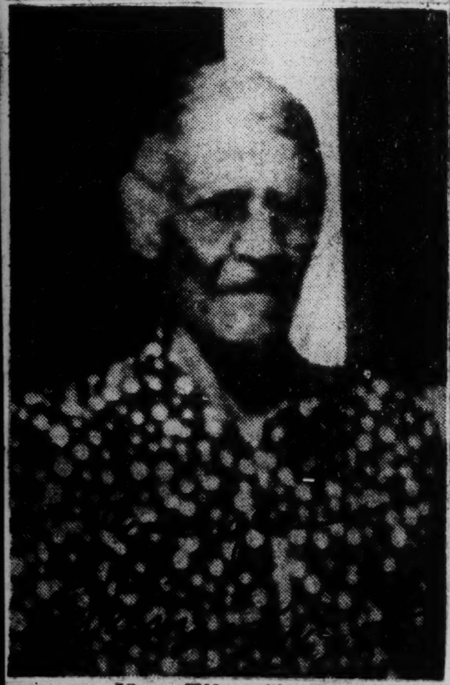
Tulsa, Okla.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday, July 31, at the First Baptist church. Burial will be at the Taft cemetery. The Ragsdale Funeral home is in charge of arrangements.

Mon. 7-28-55

Surviving the deceased in addition to her sons are three grandchildren, Doris Washington, Tulsa; Julius Jackson, Kansas City, Mo.; Burel Jackson Jr., Topeka; one great grand daughter, Joyce Jenkins, Tulsa one great grandson, Ricardo Wiley, Tulsa; one sister, Sennia Taylor, Taft; and a brother, Louis Myer, Kansas City, Kans.

Also surviving the deceased are four nieces, Mrs. Anna Belle Driver, Tulsa; Mrs. Etta Haley, Tulsa; Lula Taylor and Cornelia Perryman, and a nephew, Jerry Jones.



Mrs. Eliza Kimble

ExSlave, 105, Dies

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — Henry Edward Jones, 105-year-old ex-slave died recently at the home of a daughter. Jones' wife, known as "Aunt Jane," died two months ago at the age of 95.

Marks 111th birthday

Afro-American P. 9

LA PLATA, Md.—Daniel Cole, known through this southern Maryland community as "Uncle Daniel," celebrated his 111th birthday Sept. 1, resting, napping and sitting by the door of his small frame home looking at the tobacco fields of his four-acre farm.

Baltimore, Md.

He has done little traveling, making one trip to Washington shortly after he married his second wife 56 years ago.

Father of 20 children, 10 by his first wife and a similar number by the second, who is now 71, he said he bought his farm near Newtown in 1927 and is extremely proud of being a landowner, although one of his sons now works the farm. He attributes his long life to "trust in God."

District Woman Is 105, And 'Proud to Be Here'

Evening Star

By BETTY MILES

It was her first birthday party. Mrs. Jane Brown was 105 years old.

Mon. 8-15-55

She may be even a year or two older, for she has forgotten the exact date of her birth. Doctors at District General Hospital, where she was given an artificial hip joint last October, and believed to be the oldest patient ever to come out of hip surgery with such good results, said her estimate of her age is probably right.

Washington, D. C.

"I wasn't expecting all this excitement," Mrs. Brown declared, as she sat in the living room of her home at 1519 Twelfth street N.W. yesterday, munching birthday cake and drinking orange punch.

Proud of Longevity

A small, alert woman, Mrs. Brown added, "You don't know how proud I am.

"If any one had told me I'd be here till now, I'd have told them it wasn't true."

Mrs. Brown's grandchildren with whom she lives, her grandson, Timothy Childs, his wife Henrietta, and her granddaughter, Mrs. Carlyn Kelly, gave the party for her.

A hard worker all her life, Mrs. Brown chafes at the relative inactivity old age forces on her, though she can walk quite well, her eyesight and hearing are good and her appetite is vigorous.

"Hard times with me now," is the way she expresses it. "Hard times when you can't help yourself, can't work yourself." A friend gives her a daily bath and rubdown.

Born Jane Winston in Caroline County near Richmond, Va., Mrs. Brown was the daughter of a slave who himself lived more than 100 years.

Remember Union Soldiers

"I was five years old when the Yankees came in," she said. "I saw the soldiers when they came up in Caroline County in great droves. One said, 'You're all free. You're not slaves any more.'

"When I was growing up, my father had a farm in the county, and I helped work it," she said. "I helped with corn and tobacco, and we raised hogs, cows and chickens.

"When we had company we'd kill two big chickens and fry them. Then we'd go pick peas and cook them. I'd like to be able to do that now.

"I picked cotton. I planted cotton. I even spun cotton," she said. "I brought water from a spring with one pail on my head and another in my hand.

"These people coming along, they don't know nothing."

Mrs. Brown came to Washington with her children after the death of her first husband, J Bell. She supported them by doing domestic work.

"I came here because I got ...ed of staying in the country," ...e said. "Making money was a ...le easier here. I've never re...etted coming."

Mrs. Brown married her sec...d husband, John Brown, in ...e late 1890s. He died about 30 ...ars ago.

She did all the laundry for a ...ys' home for many years, until ... ...rs ago, leaving home every ...ng about 6 o'clock.

...body wanted her to go," Childs said, "but she in-

...e cooked for a boarder, until last year. And she ...d the coal furnace until ...or five years ago."

Doesn't Wear Glasses

...hen I was in the hospital ...y operation after my fall, ...ctor thought it was funny ...n't wear glasses," Mrs. ... recalled. "I told him I ... know why he was sur...d. I could see pretty good."

...e hasn't got back to see ...iends she made on the staff, "they come to see me," she ... "The nurses do. They ...e Janie.

...ople were surprised in the ...al because I said, 'yes, ...,' and 'no, ma'am,'" Mrs.

—Star Staff Photo

Evening Star Mon. 8-15-55 Washington, D. C. 28 P. 1

MRS. JANE BROWN
First Birthday Party

Brown recalled. "We learned to do that where I came from. Especially to older people, and I do it today."

...has four grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Described by friends as a "great church-goer," she is a member of the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church.

When asked the reason for her longevity, Mrs. Brown says, "I give credit to the Lord.

"I thank the Lord I'm here. You don't know how proud I am. This may be the last go round. I don't care if it is. The Lord will take me when he's ready."

Post + Herald Sat. 9-17-55 P. F Washington, D. C.

100-Year-Old Negro Killed By Freightcar

Advertiser P. 1

MT. VERNON, Ala., Sept. 20 — Richard Everett, Mt. Vernon Negro said about 100 years old, was killed today when struck by a freight train in the heart of this north Mobile county town.

Montgomery, Ala.

The Highway Patrol said he was hit while crossing the Southern Railway tracks. The southbound freight knocked Everett about 60 feet.

Tues. 9-20-55

The train's engineer was identified as F. S. Looney of Selma.

20 1955

— Alabama Highlights —

Tuskegee News

Thurs 8-18-55 P.6 Tuskegee Inst. Ala.

One of the things that contributed to the rapid growth of Birmingham after it was founded in 1871 was the plentiful supply close at hand of coal, limestone and iron ore.

Although Birmingham was located close to coal, iron ore and limestone a way had to be found to use coke instead of charcoal in the making of pig iron if the future wealth of the Jones Valley area was to be assured.

It was defintely proved by 1876 that coke could be used in producing pig iron and then came a search in the Birmingham area for coal that would produce the best grade of coke to be used in pig iron making.

The Pratt Coal and Coke Company was organized by Truman H. Aldrich, James W. Sloss and Henry F. DeBardeleben, the latter the heir to the fortune built up by Daniel Pratt from manufacturing cotton gins in Alabama.

The mining camp set up by Pratt Coal and Coke Company to produce the coking coal later became Pratt City, a suburb of Birmingham now.

Within a few years of the time Birmingham was founded and

(Continued on page 6)

coke was established as a substitute for charcoal in pig iron making, there were 20 or more coal and iron companies operating in Jefferson and nearby counties.

The Woodstock Iron Company was founded in Calhoun County in 1872, and mining and industrial development projects soon were launched in Bibb, Shelby, Talladega, Etowah, Cherokee and other counties.

Birmingham, by 1890, has grown so in size that it ranked next to Mobile as Alabama's biggest city.

Following the development of Birmingham in Jones Valley, speculators rushed in and prices went higher and higher, and new towns were marked off for development, lots that were nowhere near businesses selling for $1,000 and more.

Bessemer was one of the new towns that sprung up following the Birmingham development. Founded by Henry F. DeBardeleben, it was planned that Bessemer would become the industrial center of Alabama.

Bessemer, which was to derive its wealth from coal and iron, was named from the English scientist of that name who discovered a process for making steel.

20 Courier Sat 8-13-55 P 16 Pittsburgh Pa.

MISS ROSA REED

listening to the radio, reading and watching television. Her eyesight is good and she hears exceptionally well.

Here to help celebrate the occasion with their aunt were Mrs. Alma Dunn Jones of Tennessee State University, with whom Miss Reed makes her home; Mrs. Bertha Dunn Brown of Indianapolis, Indiana; her grandniece, Mrs. Robert Williams of Washington, D. C.; her grand-nephew, Dr. Frank Brown of Indianapolis, Indiana; Robert and Alma Williams of Washington, D. C.; and Charles J. Brown, her niece's husband from Indianapolis.

CHARLEY SMITH
Young At 113 Years

Man, 113, Still In Top Shape

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat 8-13-55 P 1

AUBURNDALE, Fla.—Anyone who has watched workers in a citrus grove knows that it is fairly strenuous work. But a 113-year-old man finds it is nothing he can't take.

Charley Smith, who claims to be 113 years old, was declared to be the finest physical specimen (over 100) by doctors at a Denver clinic who put him through 17 days of thorough physical examinations. The clinic is conducting a survey of people over 100 years of age.

MR. SMITH has the vigorous bearing of a man a third his age. He claims he was born in Liberia in 1842, and to have been captured by a slaver when he was twelve. He ended up in bondage to his namesake, Charles Smith of Galveston, Tex. When Smith died a natural death during the Civil War, Charley was given his freedom and wandered across the southeastern states doing odd jobs until he became an orange picker in Auburndale about twenty years ago.

'With God, Everything Is Possible,' Says Nashvillian at 100

Courier-Magazine Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 8-13-55 P. 16

By MABEL BELL CROOKS

NASHVILLE, TENN.—"With God everything is possible," is the faith which Miss Rosa Reed of Nashville believes has enabled her to reach her 100th birthday she celebrated this year in her home on Tennessee State University's campus.

Cheerfully greeting friends and neighbors who wished her well, and going to the sports page for the first news of the day, Miss Reed seems a long way from the century mark. Active despite a lameness which causes her to use crutches, she keeps a lively interest in what is going on around her.

Born in Millersburg, Kentucky, Bourbon County, July 1, 1855, of Alex and Jane Reed, her life spans four wars, excluding the Korean conflict, and

She's a Brooklyn Dodgers Fan, Too!

the administration of twenty-one United States Presidents. Since she was fourteen, she has been a member of the Christian Church.

While emphatic in giving her title as "Miss," laughingly saying, "I'm still eligible," she admits remaining single by choice. Miss Reed's secret for long life is an abiding faith in God. "Through God everything is possible," she says. "He will provide." This faith has carried her through many crises.

Miss Reed spends about twelve hours in bed, retiring about seven she rises about seven. Eating well, reading her newspapers daily, always turning first to sports, she's a Brooklyn Dodgers' fan, and keeps up with their record. She follows all Tennessee State teams, keeping her own clipping file on them. However, she sees more "Tiger" football than anything else.

At one time an outstanding cateress whose dishes were much discussed, Miss Reed now spends her time watching students and friends pass, chattering,

At 106, Norfolkian's Aunt Finds Imagination Asset

Journal + Guide Sat. 10-1-55 P. 22 Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va.

After almost a hundred and six active years, the aunt of Norfolk's Mrs. Rachel Green of 2506 Barre street, Lindenwood, has no interest in the present or the future, but finds great pleasure in just sitting and reviewing the past with her vivid imagination.

She is Mrs. Rachel P. Allison, who does look forward to her 106th birthday some time in October. Mrs. Allison lives on Rt. 1 of Clover, S. C., with a niece, Mrs. Hattie Watson.

NOW IN HER "second childhood," Mrs. Allison's by-gone dreams are centered around her early childhood on Dr. Billy Fewell's farm in Ebenezer. She clearly remembers Dr. Fewell's son, Alex, and daughter, Abbie.

Although her health has been failing tremendously during the last year, Mrs. Ailison's sight is fairly good. She doesn't hear too well either and her mind wanders. Rufus, her husband, died in 1924. She is the only living member of the immediate family. Her marriage brought no children.

• • •

HAVING LIVED on the farm all of her life, Mrs. Allison could plow until she was 75 years old and could thread a needle and piece quilts until she was 100 years old.

"Everyday is Sunday" now for "Rachel Patton Allison," as she emphasizes each name to friends and strangers. Even sitting alone and fascinating herself with "good old days gone by," Mrs. Allison still has pride and brags about her snow white hair.

If salesmen are going to turn more products into everyday necessities, more new ideas are needed, in the opinion of Deputy Assistant Commerce Secretary Carl F. Oechsle. Do-it-yourself ideas have "brought in over three billion dollars' worth of business in the first five months of 1954," he said.

Interest To Observe Birthday Of Phillis Wheatley Increases

World Atlanta Ga 5-4-53 P. 3

CLEVELAND, Ohio— A nationwide celebration of the 200th birthday of Phillis Wheatley, the little slave girl who became America's first Negro poetress and inspiration to countless Negro girls, is gaining momentum, according to Miss Jane E. Hunter, president of the sponsoring National Phillis Wheatley Foundation.

In addition to projects on national level, the Foundations reports organizations in nine states have been contacted for local festivities.

Mrs. Frances Bolton, Congresswoman from Ohio, is sponsoring a commemorative stamp to the memory of Phillis Wheatley as part of the bi-centennial program. Also, a number of high schools are teaching about the life and achievements of the poetress and are producing the prize-winning play about her life.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the week of May 7 to 15 has been designated by the City Council and Mayor as "Phillis Wheatley Week." The Cleveland resolution, submitted for approval by the council by Councilmen Jean Capers and Harry Jaffee, reads in part:

"This year marks the bi-centennial observance of the birth and achievements of Phillis Wheatley America's first Negro poetress, born in the province of Senegal, Africa, and who, at a tender age, was seized from the arms of her mother and taken into slavery.

"To the everlasting tribute to this frail and gentle girl, she moved upward to poetic and literary heights which have enriched our American culture and which have added immeasurably to our native poetry, leaving indelibly inscribed in the hearts of all people the name of Phillis Wheatley, whose achievements are a shining light leading young women to a better and more fulfilling life.

"Inspired by the achievements of this girl, who raised herself from slavery to exalted heights in a strange land, the great achievements of Phillis Wheatley have been memorialized by the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation, the symbol of which represents education health, recreation, culture, spiritual development, and service.

"It is fitting and proper that due honor and tribute be paid to the poetress whose verses have enriched our nation and the world as well as guiding people to working for God and their fellow man by such lines as: 'Others, Lord, yes, others; Let this my motto be: Help me to live for others; That I may live for thee.'

"Therefore, be it resolved by the Council and the City of Cleveland that the Mayor be requested to proclaim the week of May 7-15 as 'Phillis Wheatley Week'."

In connection with the ideals of the celebration, a scholarship-fund drive is also being conducted from the National PW Foundation's head quarters, located at 2170 East 46 Street, Cleveland. Scholarship aid is being given to girls training in home economics, social work, and nursing. Although this fund was established only a few years ago one student, Miss Rachel Williams, is receiving financial aid for her nursing training at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Charlotte, N. C. The Foundation's Board of Trustees hope sufficient funds will be obtained this year to allow scholar ship aid to be extended to three more worthy high school graduates in their professional education and training.

In 1911, Jane E. Hunter, at the time a nurse in Cleveland, found- the Phillis Wheatley Association, now an 11-storied building, located at 4450 Cedar Avenue and valued at over a million dollars. During her lengthy career, she has been instrumental in helping groups establish similar "homes away from home for working girls" in 17 other cities. Miss Hunter intiiated the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation in 1947.

In recent years various groups bearing the name of Phillis Wheatley have appeared across the land. The Phillis Wheatley Chapter of Immokalie, Florida, recently opened a community center under this name providing recreation and crafts for young people after school and in the evening.

A number of chapters are also being formed in colleges and high schools. Allen University, Columbia, S. C., has one such chapter sponsored by Mrs. I. A. Duckett, Dean of Girls, and Mrs. D. E. Higgins, member of the Foundation National Board of Trustees. East End High School, Seneca, S. C., is an example of a chapter which functions for students on a pre-college level.

marble block on a granite base. It's inscribed, "Bubbles—Mar. 14, 1942; May 13, 1945—Our One True Friend." A team of surveyors working nearby said it marked the grave of a dog. That's all they knew about it. Our waitress at the motel knew less.

We drove here from Lexington, Ky., a blue grass area that seems to be dedicated to the horse, not as a beast of burden but as a friend of man in leisure. The rolling pastures with miles of wooden fences comprise an equine Valhalla. Manor houses are baronial.

As close as modern pavements will permit, we followed the route of the Boone trace. It's marked U. S. 25 and later U. S. 25E for most of the distance.

Leaving the U. S. 25 bypass around Lexington, we took a side road, the Athens-Boonesboro road, to a site on a limestone bluff overlooking the Kentucky river where Boone built a fort in 1775. It was 200 miles west of any other civilization.

Indians Kidnaped Girl

In 1776, Boone's daughter, Jemima, and another white girl were kidnaped by Indians from this settlement. Daniel, an experienced Indian fighter, led a successful rescue party.

In 1778, Boone commanded the fort during a 10 day Indian siege. A roadside plaque relates that the pioneer women carried water and gunpowder for their men in repulsing 400 Redskins and 12 Frenchmen employed by the British.

The marker, erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, says that this fortified gateway "saved for the United States its empire of the west."

Near this marker is a squat monument of Boone with a coonskin cap and a flintlock. All that remains of Boonesboro is a small summer resort, a sand beach and a floating dock for fish boats and small motor boats.

Incidentally, we did not see a single poster mentioning Davy Crockett.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University ... Jefferson City, Mo.)

REVEREND MARCUS DALE, A SHREWD FINANCIER AND PREACHER

Many of those persons who became leaders of the Negro race after the Civil War were able to achieve this position only after the greatest difficulty. They had to make use of all the facilities made available to them in order to carry on their preparation for the position to which they felt they had been called.

The subject of our discussion this week is the Rev. Marcus Dale whose parents, David and Cynthis Dale, were born in the state of North Carolina, but were free Negroes. The plight of the free Negro in the slave states was not much better than that of the slave. He was, of course, not forced to work for a particular master, but he had to work and come under the same laws in reference to movement and action as the slave. He was the element in the southern society that the master dreaded most.

It was the free Negro like Demark Veasy and Nat Turner who stirred up insurrections. It is true they were not completely successful, but there was always a fear that the next one might be successful. This same fear accounts for silencing the Negro preacher in North and South Carolina and Virginia.

Had Leave School

This difficulty faced the parents of our subject, for they moved from North Carolina to Gallipolis, Ohio, where their son, Marcus, was born in 1832. In 1842, when Marcus was only ten years old, the family moved to Detroit, Mich.

They had not been in Detroit very long before the father died which made a change in the life of this young man. He had been able to attend school but now with the passing of his father, young Marcus had to quit school and go to work in order to help his mother with the young children. There were four children younger than Marcus. He kept this up until the children were able to care for themselves.

He was converted in 1851 and was admitted to the African Methodist Episcopal church in January, 1852. He thought of making his Christianity a dynamic working religion. When his mother died, she left two sisters and one brother who were dependent upon him. Marcus heard that a Rev. Mr. Williams had been assigned to the AME conference and had a very large family and an older daughter who was 17.

This young man made up his mind to offer his hand in marriage if she were a Christian. He found out she was not a Christian and he then began to work on her to bring her in the church which he did. They were married soon after she became a church member. This was an unusual case, in that he was ready to marry without seeing her at all.

He had no knowledge of how she looked or what kind of person she might prove to be, but willing to take the chance because it would relieve her father of some of his burden and would give him the help he needed to care for his young brother and sisters.

Goes To Oberlin

This young man made up his mind to attend Oberlin college and began saving his money by working two whole nights each week extra for the purpose. It is not ism have always blown over the campus of that school and all persons have been welcome regardless of race.

In spite of the family which had been increased by two, he entered the college and kept up the practice of working two whole nights each week. He did this for a year until his money ran out. He then rented an old barn and began making barrels, a trade he had learned much earlier. This provided the means which allowed him to stay in school until he had finished the four-year course.

He turned his attention to the Christian ministry and was licensed as an exhorter in 1856. Two years later he was licensed as a local preacher and ordained as an elder in the African Methodist Episcopal church in 1861.

He was concerned about the war which was then going on. This young minister enlisted in the first colored regiment of Michigan which later became the 102nd United States colored infantry. This infantry left Detroit in March, 1864, and was stationed at Hilton Head, S. C.

The members of the regiment did not know until they were on the field that they were going to receive only half pay. Young Marcus Dale decided that he would give his service to the cause of the United States free rather than take half pay. Most of the command took the same view and would not accept the half pay when the paymaster came around. They did not refuse duty of any sort but were insistant upon a principle which was vital and important.

When the smoke of battle was over, this young minister decided to go into teaching and began at St. Mary's parish at a Freedman's Bureau school. Here he erected a small building which was used as a school and church.

In less than a year this was too small and he decided to build a brick building but there were no bricks available. This minister worked out a plan whereby the Negroes would furnish the labor and make 220,000 bricks, of which 100,000 would be sold and 120,000, would go into the church.

He held several of the outstanding churches in New Orleans and was one of the presiding elders of the New Orleans conference. He was one of the leading preachers and businssmen which the race has had in the state of Louisiana.

Woman Dies At 112 Years Old

WASHINGTON, — Miss Jane Bailey — reputed to be 112 years old and who ate everything she wanted with her one tooth — died this week at her home in Washington. Born a slave in Virginia, she came to the city as a child after Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

She remembered going to see Lincoln's body lying in state at the Capitol. Miss Bailey predicted that she would live a long time. Her father, Jesse Bailey, died 30 years ago at the age of 99.

Ex-Slave Dies At Age Of 106

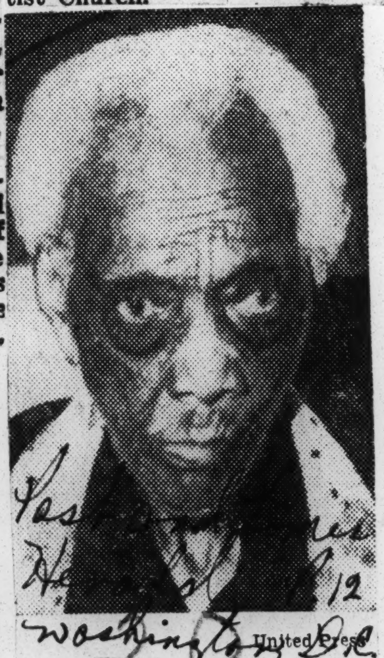
WHITESBURG —(SNS)—A 106-year-old ex-slave, Mrs. Parthina Baldwin, was buried Tuesday from Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, in Banning. Burial was in the church yard.

Congressman Ex-Slave Dies At Age Of 106

WHITESBURG, Ga., Dec. 19.— A 106-year-old ex-slave, Mrs. Parthina Baldwin, was buried Tuesday from Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, in Banning. Burial was in the church yard.

Mrs. Baldwin, a native Georgian, had been a Carroll County resident for several years. For the past few years she had lived with her son, J. P. Perkins, at whose home she succumbed Saturday night.

She is survived by her son and several grandchildren. She was a member of the Piney Grove Baptist Church.



United Press

124th Christmas

Annie Diggs Williams is shown yesterday in a Chicago convalescent home as she observed what she said was her 124th Christmas. She does not recall the exact date of her birth but says it was in November or December, 1831.

Mrs. Evans Likes to Talk About Her Age -- She's 109!

By JOHN L. BOYLES
Herald Staff Writer

Oldest Miamian turned up so far in the special Dade county census is a 109-year-old Negro mother of 19 children with more descendants than her "baby daughter," 42, could count "without thinking awhile."

Mrs. Patsy Evans, born Feb. 4, 1846, on a plantation in Jefferson County, Ga., remembers Miami "when there were hardly any houses here."

She finally came to stay in 1929 a few years after the death of her husband.

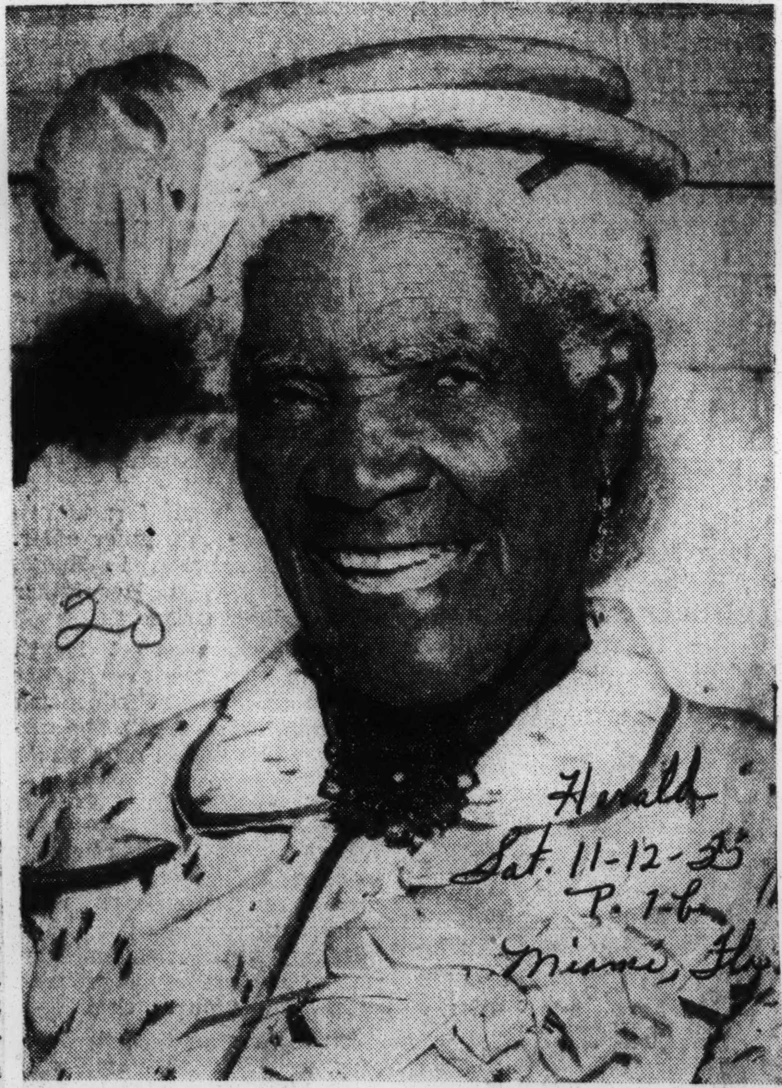
Six of her children are living and her youngest daughter, Mrs. Annie Lee Butler, who lives at 1732 NW Sixth ct., with her mother, says great-grandchildren and great-great grandchildren are scattered across the nation.

"Mother is a church going woman and gets around pretty good. She can see well but has some trouble hearing," Mrs. Butler said.

Mrs. Evans said she never knew about the census being taken in previous years but she doesn't have to read about it to tell about Miami's growth.

"It wasn't hardly any town the first time I saw it but it has grown quite a bit," she said.

Some women are reluctant to tell census takers their age but Mrs. Evans enjoys telling hers. The census information is confidential but she gave permission for her long life to be reported to the newspapers.



—Herald Staff Photo by Bill Kuenzel

MRS. PATSY EVANS HAS DONE A LOT OF LIVING
. . . you don't have to tell her about Miami's growth

There may not be many Dade county residents over 100 but there are people of all ages to make it the nation's fastest growing. If you haven't yet entered The Herald's census contest, you can do so by filling in the coupon on Page 2-A.

Man, 103, Works Own Burial Plot

DYERSBURG, Tenn.—The Rev. J. W. D. Mayes, 103-year-old minister, started work last week where he wants to be laid to rest. Armed with a bag of cement and trowel, the aged minister showed up at a cemetery to work on the lot where he expects to be buried.

Armament Contracts Spark New 'Civil War'

By JACK STEELE,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The new "civil war" between the North and South over the drift of industry to Dixie is sure to break out on the floor of Congress next year.

Chairman Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee has plans which may touch off the shooting.

He is collecting ammunition for a drive to force the Defense Department to award more military contracts through competitive bidding.

Mr. Vinson has ordered his special investigations subcommittee, headed by Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D., La.), to look into the situation and hold hearings in a few weeks to show the Defense Department could save money by getting lower prices through competitive bids.

After the hearings, Mr. Vinson plans to introduce legislation to limit the emergency powers under which many defense contracts now are being negotiated without competitive bids.

This all sounds fine, but it happens that:

● The Eisenhower administration is using the device of negotiated defense contracts to channel more business into areas which h[ave] [subs]tantial unemployment. [This p]rocedure is one of the pla[nks] of the President's domesti[c po]int-four program to aid dep[re]ssed areas.

● Many defense contracts negotiated under this procedure are slated to go to New England and Midatlantic states which have been suffering by the loss of textile and other industries to the South in the last decade.

So the administration will have to back the Defense Department in any battle with Mr. Vinson over the competitive vs. negotiated bid issue. And Senators and Congressmen from Northeastern states also will fight the Vinson proposal.

BOONE'S HORSE TRAIL NOW A 3 LANE HIGHWAY

Writer Retraces Route of Pioneers

BY HAL FOUST
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Cumberland Gap, Tenn., Oct. 25—A three lane pavement, marked U. S. 25E, carries noisy trucks and passenger cars thru a pass in the Cumberland mountains here, which was used by Indians before the coming of the white man. It was on the trail between the Cherokee nation to the southeast and the blue grass, the western wilderness and Lake Erie shore to the north and west.

At the divide here, with a view of mountain forests in fall colors in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, there is a tablet telling of Dr. Thomas Walker's discovery of this pass on April 13, 1750. He named it in honor of the duke of Cumberland, a son of King George II.

Boone Carved Trail

A few years later, Daniel Boone came this way. In 1775, he and 30 other axemen carved a horse trail thru these woods. This was Boone's trace, trod by 200,000 pioneer men, women, and children to settle the western wilderness in what is now Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana. In 1796 the trail was improved so it could accommodate a wagon.

Here walked George Rogers Clark and his long knives from Virginia, headed for Fort Kaskaskia in Illinois and Vincennes, Ind., to secure this territory for the United States at the close of the Revolutionary war.

Here was a transportation link between the east and west contested by Union and Confederate troops during the Civil war. It was finally taken by a Union army under Gen. Ambrose E. Burnsides in August, 1863.

Disturb His Sleep

Trucks, day and night around the clock, ascend in low gear with thundering exhausts. And then, without a pause at the crest, begin the descent, still in a low grinding gear and with the engine backfiring. We heard them most of the night as we tried to sleep in a motel near the top.

It's a popular tourist route, especially at this time of the year with the mountains in festival colors. It's a main route from Chicago to Knoxville, the Great Smoky Mountain National park and the Carolinas.

Modern passenger cars take the grades in high gear. The third lane of the pavement is for the laboring trucks on the ascent.

Few Tourists Stop

Few tourists pause at this historic crest. The two markers do not emphasize the significance of the location. They are of the same design as thousands of others posted on Virginia roads.

On a bluff above the road is a small reproduction of a wooden blockhouse, without label and apparently abandoned. Beyond sight of passing traffic is a four sided pyramid of rock 10 feet high with four bronze plaques reading, "Daniel Boone Trail 1775." The Daughters of the Revolution of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina dedicated these plaques in 1915.

Another monument, within view of passing traffic, is a

20 1955

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Call Fri. 12-9-55 P.14

Mary Ellen Pleasant And The Sharon Vs. Sharon Case

Jefferson City, Mo.

One of the most celebrated cases in the early history of California was the case of Sharon vs. Sharon. One of the leading figures in it was Mary Elien Pleasant, a person who had recently been made known to the public by Helen Holdridge in her "Mammy Pleasant" and her second book "Mammy Pleasant's Partner." This case is interesting because of the many legal ramifications which it took.

20

It is associated with the economic and social life of California and had its origin in San Francisco and is tied up with the relation of Mammy to the social life of that city.

William Sharon, one of the leading persons in San Francisco, was born in Smithfield, Ohio, 1821. Sharon was well educated by completing both secondary and college there. He was attracted by the law and studied that profession and admitted to the bar.

Began in St. Louis

He began his practice in the city of St. Louis where he remained for only a short while. His next move was to Carrolton, Ill., where he began in the merchandise business and did well. When gold had been discovered in California he decided to go along with the population which was moving west in 1849.

He opened a store in Sacramento as merchandise was one of the great needs in the gold fields. He was a lawyer but had great interest in merchandising and banking. While in San Francisco he was one of the patrons of the restaurants of Mammy Pleasant along with many who later came into their own, such as Broderick and Judge Terry.

The bank of California became much interested in Nevada after the mining boom in that section.

gide: The Importance of The

The person who was sent to act as agent for the bank was William Sharon. He not only operated the banking interest but took part in operating mines. This was carried on with the assistance of W. C. Ralston, the president of the bank.

Glad To Make Loans

The bank was glad to make loans and to take stock in exchange. This method was carried out until the bank had controlling interest in several mines. By 1875 Sharon became president of the Union Mining and Milling company. This company owned 12 quartz mills which enabled it to do a considerable part of the work in that mining section.

Sharon was able to secure more than 15 million dollars in that part of Nevada. He was elected Senator of the United States from that state in 1875. It was claimed by Sarah Althea Hill that the Senator had been her associate, which if true did not add to his reputation.

Now as a Senator of the United States, he feared it would be detrimental to him. No one understood this better than Sarah Althea Hill for she stood to lose the benefit of this fund which she did not propose to do.

Tried To Lure Him

She sought some way to have him marry her but to no avail. She went to Laura Scott, a Negro sorceres, who gave her a concoction to be given to the Senator. Althea Hill also visited other voodooists and asked for assistance in her effort to keep the Senator. This was admitted by Laura Scott under oath in the cases which followed.

Mammy Pleasant had known Althea Hill in Missouri at Cape Girardeau and was helping her get along by meeting the right people. This was only known by the servants in the Bell home. In such a situation as this it was natural for her to turn to Mammy Pleasant.

As Althea Hill said in this difficulty she had turned to Mammy because Mammy was old and experienced and had lots of girls and women around. Going on, she said: "I took her advice and wrote just about what she dictated." She said many years later that Mammy was smart and took complete charge of the case.

The question was how to handle the case so that Sharon would be forced to marry Alhea Hill. There were other plans but the one Mammy selected for her client was to secure a certificate of marriage which if upheld was prime facie evidence of the marriage. This amounted to forgery which no outstanding lawyer would do.

Mammy Pleasant could get what she needed in any particular case and could always find persons to do what she desired done. Mammy was able to find G. W. Tyler, an attorney-at-law who was known for his violent manner and reckless practice. He explained to Sarah Althea Hill and Mammy Pleasant what kind of contract would be legal in California.

$5,000 For Forgery

The price for undertaking this forgery was $5,000. A price like that was of little concern to Mammy Pleasant for she was able to get the amount of money she needed almost any time. As promised Tyler produced the certificate which if upheld in the court would allow Sarah Althea Hill to raid Sharon's fortune. If that had happened there is little doubt that Mammy Pleasant would have been well rewarded.

Armed with this marriage certificate, Althea Hill made a demand on Sharon for part of his fortune, that part which a wife might demand. This, of course, he resisted and this case went into long litigation.

The case began on September 7, 1883, when a demand was made upon Senator Sharon for money by Sarah Althea Hill. It began in earnest in that year when Sharon resisted this order. The case was filed in the circuit court of San Francisco because she was a citizen of California and Sharon was a citizen of Nevada since he was a Senator from that state at the time. This case has been told in many good acounts so in this short sketch it will not be retold.

Did What She Was Told

When all the evidence was in it was evident that Sarah Althea Hill was a weak woman, dependant largely upon what she was told to do. Judge Deadly of the federal circuit court rendered the decision in the case said, among other things, that Mary Ellen Pleasant, better known as Mammy, was a conspicuous and important figure in the case without whom it never would have been brought to the public.

Going on, he said, there had been many forgeries and even perjury committed in support of this case and they all had their origin in the brain of this scheming, trafficing, crafty old woman. The judge must have been without evidence when he spoke, for if he had the evidence that Mary Ellen Pleasant had committed perjury, he should have sent her to prison. It may well be that the judge did not have the evidence but was inclined to think this was the case and thus made hs statement, for if he had the evidence and did not punish Mammy Pleasant he was guilty of judicial negligence. The results were that Mammy Pleasant and Sarah Althea Hill were not able to get the money. This, is, in many ways, one of the significant cases in the annals of California. Mammy Pleasant was the maker of this important case.

Celebrates 100th Birthday

Globe P.9 20

Mrs. Vina Bailey Leake Honored By Family And Friends

Fri. 12-30-55

Reading, Pa.—Centenarians are a rarity, even in this day of increased longevity. But rarer still is the century-old person who does not have a formula for living, some key that unlocks the door to a prolonged sunset of life.

It's in the race category that Mrs. Vina Bailey Leake, 146 Pear Street, finds herself. Sunday, Nov. 27, 1955 she celebrated her 100th birthday—and she's not particularly glad. That reluctance to concede the passing years, in itself, is unusual. It's not the usual feminine trait of preferring to hide the years. It's just that she finds it no great or unusual honor to have lived a century, and further that, frankly, she doesn't care whether she lives or dies.

Nashville Tenn

Now, there's no morbidness attached to the lack of desire to live. Nor is she infirm. As a matter of fact, she's as active and robust as many a person a half-century her junior. Her philosophy of life tells part of the story the rest must remain hidden in the dusty years of a bygone time.

To get back a bit, Mrs. Leake, or "Mother Leake" as she is affectionately called by a myriad of friends, doesn't attribute her old age to eating no meats. Nor does she claim a pint of whiskey a day, a corn cob pipe or a daily walk has her stall off the return to the soil. With an almost acid tongue she declares, "I don't have any advice to offer, I can't tell anyone how to live longer. Why I used to pray to die. Now I've changed. I just leave it all up to the Lord and live day to day with no thought of the years that have gone nor of what may come tomorrow."

Mrs. Leake, agile despite her years and possessing a keen memory and sharp mind, was born in slavery on the old Bailey plantation in Laurens County near Clinton, S. C. That accounts for the "Bailey" in her name. Like most slaves she took the name of her owner and kept it until after the Civil War.

There's a sharp difference of opinion on this next thought, but popular feeling is that Negroes entered into a new and better life following the Emancipation Proclamation. Not so for Mrs. Leake. Four years after the war, she left the Bailey plantation and married the now late Rev. John W. Leake, December, 1874, who later was pastor of the Macedonia Baptist Church, Spartanburg, S. C. "I had it mighty good before the war," she recalls. "I stayed at the big house with the marster and his wife. They treated me and all the rest mighty fine. I had 'most anything I wanted. Even later all the folks thereabouts were good to me. Why I remember right after the war going into Clinton. The first store had just opened there in a barrom. That storekeeper

gave me my first pair of shoes." While she was only 10 years old when the Civil War ended, Mrs. Leake has a vivid memory of those days. "My step-father went away to dig canals, they call them trenches and foxholes now, for the Southern soldiers what fit the brass men. I don't know why we called them brass men. Later we heard them called Yankees.

"When the War ended I saw the soldiers come back. Those that had horses were in front with those on foot dragging along behind. They stopped at the Marster's well for water. The marster. he lost everything. He had bought up all those slaves not knowing they were going to be freed."

The actual freedom didn't come until several years after the war, according to Mrs. Leake who lends support to the writings of historians who claim the Southerners were reluctant to inform the slaves of their new life.

She recalls: "One day the spies (carpetbaggers, probably) came and marster went out on the porch and blew his horn and everybody came to the big house. Then he and the spies told us we were free and could go. That was three years after the war. The marster told everyone that they could stay and farm and he would pay us for part of the crops and we could keep the rest and if we didn't make enough to see us through the winter he would see that we got something to eat. Most everyone stayed and we had a good life."

Mrs. Leake left the plantation later, with her stepfather and then got married. Her husband died in 1912 and she and her family—she raised 16 children altogether—moved to Hopewell, Va. The family gradually separated to go various ways and Mrs. Leake came to Reading in 1925 to live with her daughter, Mrs. Nellie V. Holsey, 146 Pearl Street, a very neat, comfortable residence. Mrs. Holsey has been employed in the records bureau of the State Department of Motor Vehicles at Harrisburg for the past 11 years.

While she possesses a hearty laugh, Mrs. Leake also has a caustic tongue. There was evidence of this when the Eagle photographer, arranging a picture, suggested that she be seated holding the Bible. She objected sharply, "I'll stand. There's nothing wrong with me." Probably isn't. She does the cooking and housecleaning while her daughter provides the income. As the photographer was leaving, he called out wishes for another one hundred years of life. Again the answer was sharp and tinged with sarcasm, "Now why do you say something foolish like that? You know that nobody lives to be 200 years old. That's a silly wish to make."

While Mrs. Leake will observe her anniversary next Sunday, her birthday actually, was Friday, November 25. The observance, in itself, is unique. Up until August of this year, Mrs. Leake wasn't exactly sure of her age. All she could remember, definitely, was that her stepfather had said she was born "that last Sunday in November." So evry year she has observed that Sunday as her birthday. During the past summer, with a son, Lawrence Leake of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Leake returned to the land of her childhood and there uncovered the records attesting her birth in some old Bailey plantation records.

Incidentally, Mrs. Leake found that the old plantation house had been destroyed by fire some years ago. But she was able to worship in the church her husband once served as pastor and she as superintendent of Sunday school, president of its missionary society and active in other church activities. It is located at what is now Cross Hill near Laurens in South Carolina's Sand Hills country.

Mrs. Leake spends her time reading and listening to the radio when not occupied with household chores. But she's still active in the Zion Baptist Church where she has served as president of the missionary Society, president of the Women's Bible Class, active in Sunday school and Baptist Training Union. She has been in Zion for over 30 years, still attends regularly, and also attends the Central Baptist Association of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Baptist State Convention, Inc., and many other district and local meetings.

She is the mother of 16 children (5 living), 42 grandchildren, 32 great-grandchildren and 22 great-great-grandchildren. Mrs. Leake will be ready and waiting to receive her guest at the celebration of her birthday being planned by Mrs. Holsey, on November 27, 1955.

A Glimpse Of By-Gone Days—

Famed Indian Chieftain Tecumseh Alabama Native

BY DR. J. M. GLENN

One of the most famous of all the American Indian chiefs was Tecumseh, although even a great many Alabamians may not know how intimately his history is connected with that of our state. His father was a Shawnee and his mother was a Creek Indian, and both were born and reared in Alabama, only a few miles below Tuckabatchee, which is within rifle-shot of Macon County. About the time of his birth they had removed to the Great Lakes region. The name Tecumseh means "Panther," and the name Shawnee means "Southerner."

It always should be remembered that in the War of 1812 the British were using the Indians as allies against the AAmAerAiAAcs allies against the Americans, and when, in 1811, Tecumseh spoke at Tuckabatchee he held the rank of brigadier-general in the British army. He was a brave man, fighting against the white invaders of his country.

The white residents of the Great Lakes region spoke highly of him in regard to various matters, and several stories about him were related by them. It is said that one day, while his Indians were co-operating with the British, a party of them met up with a white boy leading a cow. The British commander, after promising to pay the boy for the cow, which was slaughtered for the troops, then refused to pay the boy for it.

Learning from the boy how the British officer had refused to pay the boy for the cow, Tecumseh went with him to the officer and demanded that he should pay the boy, or else he and all his men would quit the British entirely. Not only did he force the payment, but he made the British officer pay the boy $5 additional because of the trouble he had had in collecting the debt.

Tecumseh refused to have any part in torturing captives. It is said that one day, when he was absent from the camp, the Indians were torturing some white captives. Seeing that, upon his return to the camp, Tecumseh rushed in and knocked the Indians right and left, saving the captives. He berated the British commander for allowing the torturing, but the latter claimed he could not restrain the Indians. Then Tecumseh berated him even more, and told him he was unworthy of his position, and no longer should wear the garb of a man, but should put on a woman's dress and live among the women in future.

Just before the battle of the Thames—in which he was killed—he accused the British commander of cowardice, and throwing away his uniform as a British officer, he met his death in his Indian costume.

Before coming to Tuckabatchee, at Detroit, Mich., Tecumseh had heard the British officers speak of a coming eclipse of the sun, at a certain time. At Tuckabatchee he told the Indians that if they did not join him against the whites, when he got back home he would stamp his feet upon the ground, and a great sign of fire in the sky would appear, and also an earthquake would occur at his behest.

He gave the Alabama Indians a certain number of small sticks, and told them to throw away one each day, and when the last stick was gone, he would be back in his distant home, and the signs would be fulfilled. The eclipse of course came at the time appointed, and about that time there were earthquakes, in Alabama as in several other states, so the Alabama Indians thought that Tecumseh had caused both.

Somewhere, in an unmarked grave, rest the remains of a brave and patriotic man—of Alabama parentage, and connected with Alabama history in a lasting manner.

Two of the four Indian nations holding about a fourth of the land in Alabama in the first half of the 1800's accepted the inevitable after Congress passed the removal act providing for swapping of Alabama land for land beyond the Mississippi River) and moved in 1834 and 1836. They were the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

The Creek and Cherokee Indians were not so easily persuaded to move from their lands in Alabama and many Cherokees denounced treaties made by their chiefs and refused to move.

The Cherokee Indians had lived in what is now Alabama for centuries and by the time land-hungry whites were trying to drive them off their land they were no longer savages looking for scalps.

Many of the Cherokee Indians in Alabama in the first half of the 1800's were civilized farmers who owned hundreds of slaves and grew wheat, corn, cotton, potatoes and other crops.

Alabama's Cherokee Indians had learned to spin and weave, grind grain and saw lumber. They owned a number of cotton gin and operated ferries on the streams.

Many of the Cherokee Indians in early Alabama had become Christians. A number of them had learned to read and write both Cherokee and English in schools established for them.

After trouble between the State of Alabama and the federal government over the settlement of the land problem with the Indians, it was necessary to get the Creeks to give up their land to send in U.S. troops and the las of the Indian battles in the Stat was fought on Pea River in the southeastern part of the state.

The Creek Indians, who owned the largest tract of Alabama land, gave the most trouble when efforts were made in the 1800s to move them beyond the Mississippi River. They made no effort to get off their land.

20 1955

Ex-Slave Is Little Tired at 101

Charles Detwyler, who will be 101 years old Tuesday, is blind and gets a little tired sometimes, but otherwise he thinks he's in pretty good shape.

"I got broke up in street accidents 10 years ago, so my back hurts," he said yesterday, "but I sleep good."

He remembers being a slave in Georgia, and spoke clearly of his emancipation day, May 10, 1865, when he was 11 years old.

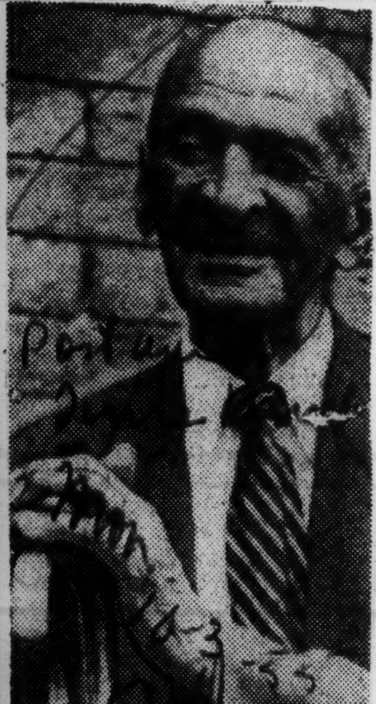
"Dr. Pope told me he'd planned I should be a carpenter, but now he had to set me free."

Dr. Pope Detwyler was the owner of the farm on which his parents were slaves, and from whom he took his surname.

He became a carpenter four years later, and stuck to the trade for 65 years, till he retired in 1934.

He was married and had four children, but none of them are living now. His wife died 21 years ago. He has six living grandchildren, and "one great-great-grandson, 18 months old."

He has been in the District since 1922, he said. The District Welfare Department provides him with living expenses.



Staff Photo

CHARLES DETWYLER
. . . 101 on Tuesday

Aged Negro Recalls 'Fall Of The Stars'

Special to The Commercial Appeal

ABERDEEN, Miss., Oct. 1.—Most people here consider 'Aunt Roxie' more than 100 years old. Aunt Roxie says she was a "grown girl" right after the Civil War.

'Aunt Roxie'

Roxie Randle does not know when she was born or how old she is. The Negro woman says she was born sometime before the Cvil War. She lived on the Tobe Gathings farm near here until three years ago when she moved to Aberdeen to live with a [illegible]

Aunt Roxie says she was "pretty old" when "the stars fell" right after the Civil War. Records indicate thousands of meteorites fell in this area in 18[illegible].

Although she does not see too well now, Aunt Roxie pieced quilts until a few years ago. Her hearing is still unimpaired.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University .... Jefferson City, Mo.)

MARIA LOUISE BALDWIN
AN OUTSTANDING SCHOOL ADMINISTRATOR

One of the outstanding school administrators in the nation was Maria Louise Baldwin. The daughter of Peter L. and Mary E. Baldwin, she was born September 9, 1856, in Cambridge, Mass.

This woman is practically unknown to the Negro race because her work for the most part was not done among Negroes, but among the citizens of Boston, and her pupils came from the cultured homes of the city. She is selected this week as a person who is so outstanding that she should be better known.

SAVAGE

The schools of Boston by this time were open to all persons, regardless of color, and Maria Baldwin attended them. She attended the Allston grammar school and the Cambridge high school, from which she graduated with distinction. She had decided upon teaching and continued her work at the training school for teachers.

Couldn't Find Job

When this young woman had finished school, like many Negroes at the time, she could not find a place in spite of her record. She was not willing to pity herself but went to Maryland where she worked for two years. The Negro leaders were not satisfield and insisted that teachers should be employed on their qualifications and not on their color. This agitation had good results and Miss Baldwin, as a result, was appointed to the Cambridge schools.

She began her service in the Agassiz school, named for the great scinteist, Louis Agassiz, where she served with distinction. One of the board members of the Cambridge school said he knew that Maria Louise Baldwin was a rare character in the teaching profession from the first day he saw her.

At the time he was serving on the board of education of Cambridge, Maria Baldwin was serving as a teacher of one of the lower grades in the Agassiz school. Her poise, dignity, calmness and the beauty of her voice impressed this man a great deal. He felt that her mere presence must be a valuable lesson to all the children who came in contact with her. The children in her classes admired her.

Named For Principalship

After she had served seven years as a teacher, she was elected as principal of the school. The superintendent said she was the best, but he wondered how the community would take it when he was told by one of the board members it was not a question of the color, but a question of the best person for the job. She was given the position, which she held with distinction until the day of her death.

In 1915, the old Agassiz school was torn down and a new one was erected in its place. During that same year the position of principal was changed to that of headmaster, as such a position was called in the English school. This was a position which was seldom held by a woman at this period of American education. It was always held by a man.

This was not true in the case of Maria L. Baldwin, for she was made master of the Agassiz school. In this school there were 12 teachers, all white, and 500 children, most of whom were white. Many of these children came from the cultured families of that city and of the Harvard faculty.

This woman was interested in two things: the importance of her profession and the welfare of her race. She kept up with all the changes which were going on in the teaching world. She was a member of several clubs and organizations, including the Twentieth Century club of Boston, and the Boston Ethical Society, and served one term as president of that group. She was also a member of the League of Women for Community Service, a society, interested in the welfare of the race, and served as an officer for one term.

A Great Disciplinarian

Maria Louise Baldwin was a great teacher, but it was in the field of discipline that she made her greatest contribution. She was not one who tried to control children by fear but tried to lead the child to make the right decision himself. This caused the children to love her.

An expression of their love for her is to be found in a tablet placed in the Agassiz school to her memory about a year after her death. This was given by the class of 1922, the last one she taught. The ceremony was in charge of the Parent-Teachers association. The room was dedicated as Baldwin hall. The inscription on the tablet recalled her as an inspiring teacher, wise and beloved master of the Agassiz school.

This noble woman collapsed on January 9, 1922, while she was addressing an audience at Copley Plaza in Boston. She was appearing before the Council of the Robert Gould Shaw House Association, an organization which administered to the Negroes of the city. This was a great shock to those present. The president, Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of the Trinity church, adjourned the meeting. Three days, later, funeral services were held at the Arlington Street church where tributes of praise were paid to her memory.

Maria Louise Baldwin was one of the great school administrators of the race. She is little known because she spent her teaching years in Boston and her work was not with Negroes as a separate group but with all classes who attended the schools of Cambridge. She deserves to be better known.

Two matrons observe 100th anniversaries

Afro-American

Sat. 10-1-55

NEWARK

Two pioneer matrons in North and South Jersey celebrated their 100 birthday anniversaries a day apart, last week. They have a total of 95 descendants.

In Elizabeth, Mrs. Rebecca Hayward of Apartment 14-A., Pioneer Homes, was saluted with a bouquet of 100 red roses by the city's Centennial Committee on Thursday, Sept. 15. P.20

She has grown with the city's colorful history, in that it was incorporated the year she was born.

* * *

MRS. HAYWARD'S husband, a farmer, died in 1935 at the age of 85.

She has 81 descendants: a son, four daughters, 18 grandchildren, 52 great-grandchildren, and six great - great - grandchildren.

Baltimore, Md.

IN KEYPORT, Mrs. Sallie Gaines, who lives with one of her daughters, Mrs. Hortense Grey, 110 E. Maple Pl., reached the century mark on Friday, Sept. 16.

Relatives, friends and neighbors paid homage to her at an Open House on Sunday at the home of Mrs. Grey.

In attendance were five grandchildren, Richard Thomas Page, Plainfield, N.J.; Leon Page, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mrs. Estelle Anderson, Matawan, N.J.; Mrs. and Mrs. Grey.

Also seven great - grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

* * *

MRS. GAINES was born in Henrico County, Va., the daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. Simeon Byrd.

She has survived two husbands, Delaware Richard Page, to which union four children were born, Thomas, Julia, Rebecca and Richard, all of whom are deceased, and Baylor Gaines.

Mrs. Gaines came to Keyport in 1936 after the death of her second husband.

* * *

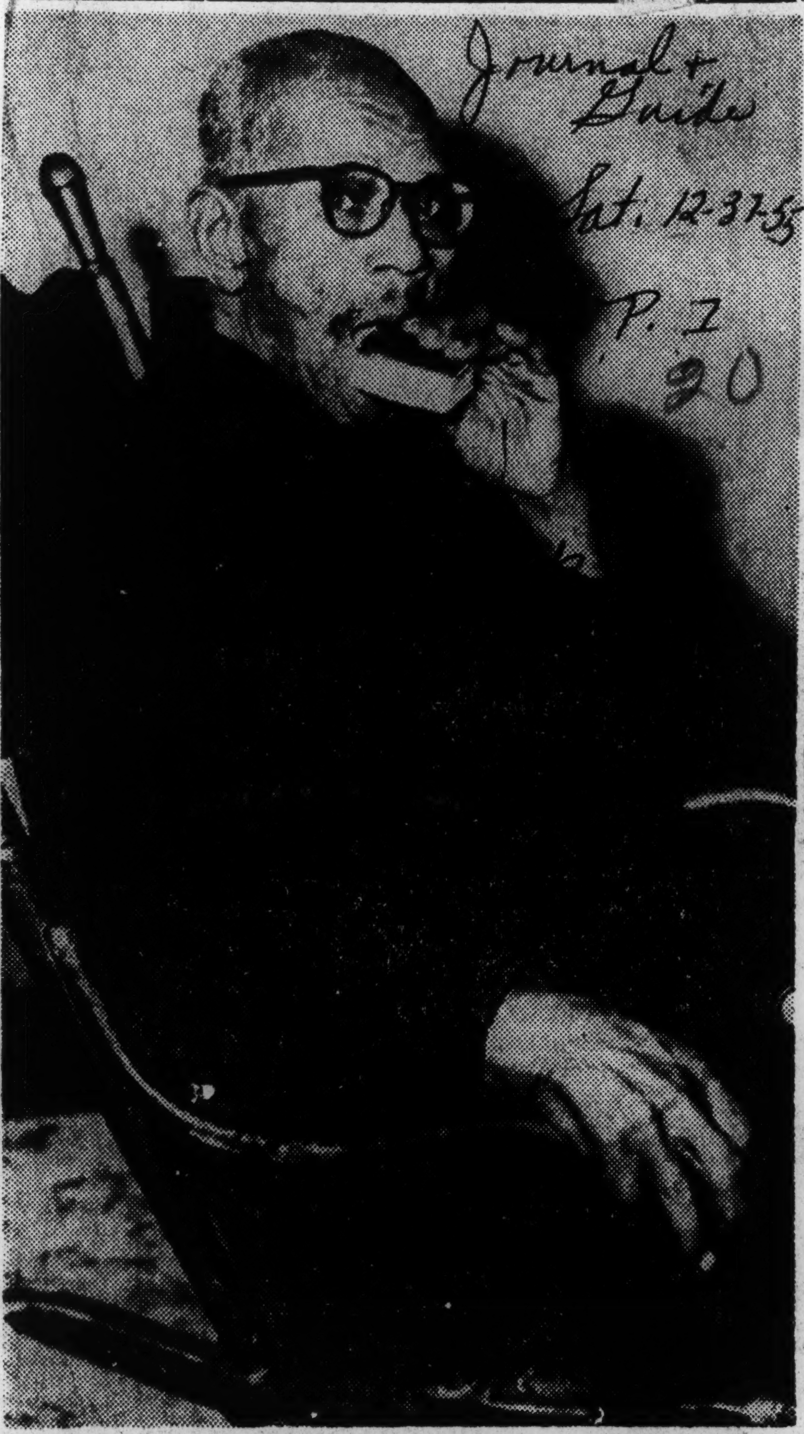
SHE ATTENDED services at Second Baptist Church where she was active up until two years ago, and reads the Bible daily.

She does her own reading and writing and makes a hobby of making and mending aprons.

Mrs. Gaines attributes her long life to "doing good deeds for other people."

100 YEARS OLD—Mrs. Rebecca Hayward, Apt. 14-A, Pioneer Homes, Elizabeth, N.J., is greeted by Mrs. Alice Henderson and Richard Trent, friends, on her 100th birthday anniversary on Sept. 15. Bouquet of 100 red roses was presented by the Centennial Committee of Elizabeth. Mrs. Hayward has 81 descendants—a son, four daughters, 18 grandchildren, 52 great-grandchildren and six great-great-grandchildren.

Has Seen 111 New Years



TO 112TH NEW YEAR Come Sunday, Lorenzo Field of Pittsburgh will be observing his 112th New Year's Day. Mr. Field, now 111 says that he will mark the day by eating an extra ice cream sandwich like the one he is shown enjoying above.

20 1955

117 and still going strong

Afro-American

BALTIMORE

At 117, Miles Twine Nixon, a spry, partially bald gentleman with a spade beard who once served in the North Carolina legislature, is still going strong.

Sat. 11-21-53

In his lifetime he has only spent one nickle for a movie, has never played cards, never spent over a dollar for medicine and will eat anything but onions.

P. 20

Baltimore, Md.

An unusual man? At 93, while living in New York City, Mr. Nixon took his auto drivers test and drove for eight years before retiring at 97.

He celebrated his 117th birthday last month.

He moved to Baltimore 60 years ago after touring the country as a traveling salesman. He now lives at 2016 Orleans St.

* * *

ALTHOUGH TECHNICALLY he has retired from business, he still owns a clothing store in Goldsboro, N.C.

Mr. Nixon is the father of 21 children by two marriages but only three are still living.

They are Mrs. Florence Rogers, Mrs. Isadore Nixon, and Mrs. Henrietta Smith, all residents of Baltimore.

* * *

ALTHOUGH SLOW in movement, short of step, hard of hearing and with his right eye gone completely, Mr. Nixon's voice is clear as a bell and as strong as ever.

In a booming voice he can still relate how he lived as a slave in North Carolina.

"I remember the Civil War because I was a small boy when the Yankees came through, put slave holders under arrest and set my mother and father free," he recalls.

"About that time practically all slaves were learning trades. I learned how to make cloth."

* * *

BORN IN Hertford, Perquimans County, N.C., the distinguished centenarian, and one time postmaster of Edenton, N.C., immediately after the war became a member of the legislature.

Later he worked in the Custom House in Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Nixon received his early education as a slave. He was taught by the brother-in-law of the man who owned him.

With the advent of freedom he started out as a pioneer in the field of education.

He studied at Hampton Institute, Shaw and Howard Universities and majored in mathematics and the arts.

* * *

AS A TRAVELING salesman, he sold pianos and musical instruments.

His first wife was the former Miss Florence E. James, and the second, Miss Mary E. Preston.

What does a man who has seen and practically done everything have to say about the world of today? It is the opinion of Mr. Nixon that "things are all wrong."

Things You Should

Call

Fri. 10-21-55

P. 14

Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. Mary SEACOLE

b.1881

20

A MULATTO, NATIVE OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA, THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF HER RACE. SLIGHTED BY U.S. HISTORIANS, SHE WAS KNOWN AT HOME AS THE "YELLOW DOCTRESS"! IN 1853 SHE VOLUNTEERED AS NURSE TO HELP ON THE CRIMEAN WAR BATTLEFIELD—WAS REFUSED MANY TIMES OUT OF PREJUDICE! SHE FINALLY PROVED HERSELF AND WON THE RESPECT AND LOVE OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE!

Yuletide Note Sent Ex-Slave By First Lady

Advertiser

Sun. 12-25-55

P. 2-A

Montgomery, Ala.

FT. MEADE, Md., Dec. 24 (AP)—David (Pop) Townsend, a fixture here since he helped stake out this sprawling military reservation 40 years ago, got a Christmas note yesterday from an ex-soldier's wife, Mrs. Mamie Doud Eisenhower.

Pop, a former slave who will be 94 on Jan. 25, ramrods the greenhouse which supplies flowers for the officer's club.

The President's wife wrote:

"My dear Mr. Townsend,

"This note is to send you Christmas greetings from the President and myself. We have learned from General Parks that you operate the greenhouse for the officers club at Ft. Meade and that you are nearing your one hundredth birthday.

HAPPY YEARS

"The President and I well remember the happy years we spent at Meade in 1919 and '20 and it is interesting to know that you were at the post at that same time. What wonderful memories you must have! I am sure that your host of friends are thinking of you at this holiday season and are joining us in the wish that your Christmas will be filled with cheer and that the new year will bring you health and happiness.

Mamie Doud Eisenhower

Gen. Parks, a close friend of the Eisenhowers, is Lt. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, commanding officer of the 2nd Army.

Pop, whose memory is remarkably well preserved, said he remembers the President as a major. He also said he can recall the late Gen. George Patton as a captain.

Ex-Slave, 108 Might Start Preaching Career

World

LOUISVILLE, Ky. —(ANP)— An active, 108-year-old ex-slaves knows that the "Lord's sparing him for something" and has just about decided that it 'might be preaching."

Birmingham

Dan Hughes, who was 15 when the Emancipation Proclamation was signed, says if nothing breaks me down, I'll live another 50 years. I've never been sick a day in my life and never took doctor's medicine."

Ala.

Tues. 8-26-55

If he decides to take up preaching, it will be one of the few things Hughes has not done. During his early years he worked on a steamboats, farms, and dray wagons.

20

Recalling the freeing of the slaves, he reminisced: "It was on a Sunday morning, way back yonder. Emancipation didn't make much difference to me. I was well treated and belonged to good people.

Although Hughes believes he will live another 50 years, he philosophically says, "I'm waiting on Him. Whenever he calls me, I'm ready to go."

100-Year-Old Ex-Slave Dies In Cairo, Ill.

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 9-17-55

CAIRO, Ill.—Mrs. Lena Dent Toles, born in slavery, was buried here last week at Spencer Heights cemetery. She was 100 years old.

Mrs. Toles died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alice Payne, 2309 Park ave., after an extended illness. Services were held at the Martin Temple CME church, with the pastor, Rev. R. A. Manning, officiating.

20

P. 9

Born March 3, in Madrid County, Mo., Mrs. Toles never remembered seeing her father but remembered her mother and two sisters.

In 1877 she and Allen Dent were married. By 1899 there were eight children and the family moved to Cairo. In June 1900 Allen Dent died. Gradually the children moved away from her and in 1908 she married John F. Toles, who died in 1931. Mrs. Toles became completely blind in 1938.

Five of her children survive her. They are two daughters, Mrs. Alice Payne and Mrs. Irene Van Vactor; and three sons, Augustus Dent, James Dent and Douglas Dent, all of Cairo. In addition there are 13 grandchildren; 35 great grandchildren and other relatives.

MILES TWINE NIXON

"Everyone and everything is moving too fast"

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

State Press
Fri. 10-14-55
P. 4
Little Rock, Arkansas

Jean LOUIS

1785–1865

A DARK, BUSHY-HAIRED NEGRO ORPHAN WHO JOINED FRENCH ARMY AT ELEVEN YEARS OF AGE! BY SEVENTEEN HE WAS THE FINEST SWORDSMAN IN HIS OUTFIT AND BY 1814 HE HAD DEFEATED ITALY'S BEST FIFTEEN DUELLISTS!

HIS NATIVE FRANCE HAS NAMED NUMEROUS FENCING SCHOOLS AND TOURNAMENTS AFTER HIM!

20

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

20 1955

In The Pilothouse—

Great Era Of Steamboating On Ohio, Mississippi Rivers Came In Period 1850 To 1880

Commercial Appeal Dec. 12-11-55 Memphis, Tenn.

More Packets Were Built In 1864 Than In Any Other Year, Because Business Was At Best—Many Were Truly Called Floating Palaces

By JOE CURTIS

Government records show the greatest period of steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers extended over a range of 30 years from 1850 to 1880.

More boats were built in 1864 than any other year. Business then was at its best. Some of those packets were rightfully called "floating palaces." Investors in the owning lines were made wealthy and river pilots were idols among the younger sets.

There were no Government rules against passengers visiting in a pilothouse and usually they were crowded by men and women passengers.

Joe Curtis

Piloting a steamboat was a profession born into men who sought that work on the rivers. Many a youngster fell by the wayside because it wasn't in his makeup to become a pilot. Their memory was poor and as cubs they did not recollect the hundreds of things a pilot told them in his explanations about the river.

In 1813, Captain DeHart built the Comet. He also owned and commanded the Vesuvius. She was built at Pittsburgh in 1814 and considered one of the greatest steamboats in her day.

The Monongahela, built in Pittsburgh, was the boat used by the Government to transport ammunition to New Orleans for General Andrew Jackson's forces in the Battle of New Orleans. And when her cargo was unloaded she took on another, departing for Pittsburgh, completing her run in 25 days. Capt. H. M. Shreve was her commander.

Many Became Farmers

The golden era of steamboating on the Mississippi River began in 1848, records show. It lasted from that year until the Civil War started. Early in 1880, there were more river pilots than steamboats. Many who were considered old timers on the river deserted it, bought plantations and engaged in farming. It was that year the so-called river palaces began leaving their river trades. Many were dismantled.

It was a sad bit of river history suddenly turned into truths, especially among the older generation who vividly recalled the year 1864 when 148,000 tons of freight were carried by packets. Although many of those boats were for the Ohio River, a large number were for the Missouri River. The largest were for trade on the Mississippi.

In that period, plantation life in the South was at its best. There was nothing finer or more picturesque along the banks of the Lower Mississippi than some old plantation homes. Today, you'll travel by boat from Memphis to New Orleans and won't see half a dozen of those famous homes.

Young men and young women away at college always came home for Christmas. It meant a month of pleasure, reunion with young people from neighboring plantations and dancing from eventide to early morning.

And, way back in the '50 slaves were made happy during the holidays, especially Christmas morning, when everyone visited the Old Master's house to wish him and the mistress a Merry Christmas.

Given Many Gifts

All slave owners rewarded the slaves' visits by presenting both men and women with useful gifts. If a river packet came along Christmas Day and landed at a plantation to put off or take on board a shipment of freight, the master of the boat was always invited to the home of the planter for refreshments or, if it was noon, to eat dinner with the family.

When the Memphis & Charleston Railroad was built into Memphis, a company formed a line of steamboats to make it possible for daily service from Memphis to New Orleans. The river landing then was at foot of Poplar and one of the finest boats in that chain was the Conway owned by Capt. C. K. Garrison.

Passengers were conveyed from the Memphis & Charleston Depot on North Lauderdale to the river front by horsedrawn hacks out of which came the Patterson Transfer Co.

Included in the company formed to operate boats in connection with the railroad, was one headed by Captain Newell who owned the H. R. W. Hill. This boat was captured when a Union gunboat fleet destroyed the Confederate fleet in a battle on the Mississippi River in front of Memphis and captured the city.

Later, the Hill was taken to St. Louis, dismantled and her machinery put on a new and finer steamboat named Ruth. She became one of a number of boats serving the trade between St. Louis and New Orleans.

In 1840 the steamer Alton was built at Memphis under supervision of Prince Emmerson, famous boat designer and builder of his time. She plied the Mississippi between St. Louis and Alton, Ill. Official records show the time she made in maintaining a schedule between those cities was never beaten.

Carried 9,226 Bales

It was Emmerson who built the T. P. Leathers at a cost of $100,000 and she was for many years in the trade of the Lower Mississippi River. He also designed and built the gunboat Arkansas for the Confederate Government, and in 1871 he designed and built the Memphis packet Phil Allin for the late Capt. James Lee, who in 1861 founded the Lee Line. Emmerson also built the John Overton for J. M. Patterson and her keel was laid and she was finished at the foot of Jefferson Avenue in Memphis.

The largest cargo of cotton ever carried down the Mississippi River was on the Henry Frank, April 2, 1881. She was under command of the late Capt. Frank Hicks and had on board 9,226 bales and two tons of other freight.

The Frank made 12 trips to New Orleans that season carrying a total of 76,000 bales of cotton, 28,218 sacks of seed, 13,675 sacks of oil cake, 1,225 barrels of oil and other freight to the Louisiana city. Her consort, the Steamer Henry Chauteau, carried 8,811 bales of cotton on a single trip.

The James Howard carried 7,700 bales on a single trip and the Natchez went into New Orleans that season with 6,500 bales. Another great steamboat of that period was the John Simmonds, built at Pittsburgh in 1850 at a cost of 100,000. She first ran in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, but when Captain Frank Hicks of Memphis bought her, he placed her in the Memphis-New Orleas trade. At that time, Captain Hicks and family lived on a farm in the neighborhood of Forrest Hill, a village on New Poplar Pike still desired by many as a suitable place to live.

Many Famous Names

Former Governor Cameron of Virginia began his career as a clerk on the steamer William E. Morrison, succeeding Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Mark Twain was a pilot on the Morrison; former Representative Hooper of Utah was a clerk on the steamer Alexander Hamilton in the Upper Mississippi Trade before entering politics. Charles E. Marshall, who commanded the Red River packet B. L. Hodge, was a brother of Humphrey P. Marshal of Kentucky, a great orator.

The steamer Capital was built at Jefferson, Ind., by the Howards in 1854 for the New Orleans and Bayou Sara trade. Later she was sold to William Bohlen and placed in the ice carrying trade.

It was the Capital that towed the war boat Arkansas into Yazoo River in 1862 and played havoc with General Grant's forces at Vicksburg. She was fast, 225 feet long, had a 36-foot beam, eight-foot hold, six boilers, 30-inch engine cylinders and a nine-foot stroke.

The first calliope ever was on a steamboat along the Ohio River named Unicorn in 1853. It created a sensation. Many a team hitched to a farm wagon ran away and when the steamer landed at a town, the entire population turned out.

Only Memories Remain

Today, you could travel the Mississippi River from St. Paul to New Orleans and the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo and if you saw a passenger-carrying boat, she would be in some local excursion trade. Diesel engines have about replaced steam on towboats because they develop more power.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

Advocate

MRS MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Sat. 12-17-55 20

P. 4

—BORN IN SOUTH CAROLINA OF SLAVE PARENTS, THIS INTERNATIONAL EDUCATOR WAS ONE OF SEVENTEEN CHILDREN! SHE DEVOTED HER LIFE TO AN UNTIRING FIGHT AGAINST ALL FORMS OF IGNORANCE! HER WISDOM WAS ACCLAIMED FROM THE U.N. CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO, WHERE SHE SERVED AS CONSULTANT IN 1945 — TO THE BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE IN FLORIDA—(TOTAL ASSETS TODAY: OVER $1,000,000) —WHICH SHE FOUNDED WITH ONLY $1.50!

Jackson, Miss.

— CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

Call Fri. 12-9-55

FATHER ANTONIO VIEIRA

P. 20

Kansas City, Mo.

1608-1697

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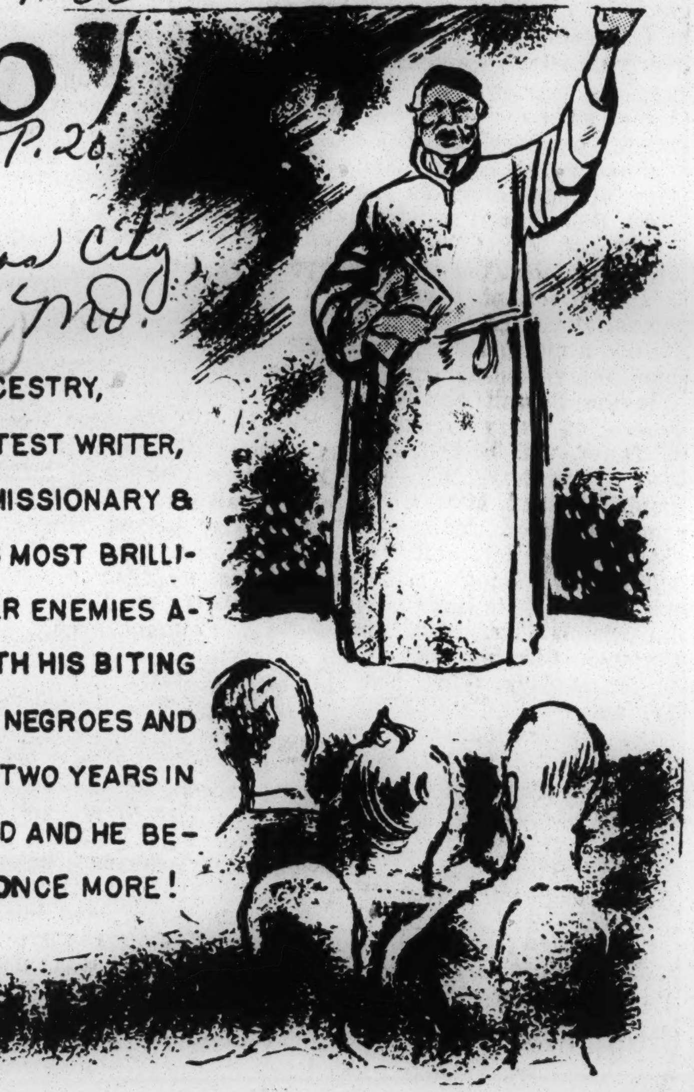


BORN OF WEST AFRICAN ANCESTRY, HE BECAME PORTUGAL'S GREATEST WRITER, HISTORIAN, ORATOR, PREACHER, MISSIONARY & STATESMAN AND ONE OF WORLD'S MOST BRILLIANT LINGUISTS! HE MADE BITTER ENEMIES AMONG INQUISITION FORCES WITH HIS BITING SERMONS AGAINST SLAVERY OF NEGROES AND INDIANS — FOR THIS HE SPENT TWO YEARS IN A DUNGEON! TIMES CHANGED AND HE BECAME PREACHER TO THE KING ONCE MORE!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

20 1955

Know Your History

Call

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University .... Jefferson City, Mo.)

Dec. 12-16-55

TOM BASS: AN OUTSTANDING HORSEMAN

p. 4

Kansas City, Mo.

20

Many of the young people who each year watch the American Royal have given little thought to how it came into existence. This is, perhaps, the most important single event in the history of Kansas City. It brings thousands of persons to see the glamorous parades and live stock which is brought from all over the Middle West. It is said that this show came into existence because of a suggestion made by Tom Bass in 1894.

Tom Bass was born on a farm n Boone county and in all probability was born on a farm where slaves were kept.

Whether or not he was a slave is not known to us. We do not know the exact date of his birth, for it was not then considered important to record the births and deaths of Negroes so one can only guess at his age. It is supposed that he was born during the closing days of the Civil War and thus he knew nothing of slavery as it worked in the state of Missouri.

Early Years With Horses

He spent his early years on the farm of W. H. Bass which was near Columbia, Mo. He was always interested in horses and when very small he could be found around them. Bass was so young, he was wearing only a tow shirt reaching to his knees when he was around the stables. Many times he slept in the stables. To put it in his own words, he used to ride the old mares when he was no bigger than a horsefly. Of course he was larger than that but he was both young and small. This gave an idea of what his life would be, one devoted to horses because this was what he had done on the Boone county farm.

In 1878 when Tom Bass was only a growing young boy, he moved to Mexico, Mo. Here he was able to secure a job as a bellhop at the historic Ringo hotel, one of the landmarks in little Dixie. This hotel was destroyed by fire in 1919. He did not remain a bellhop very long for he soon was granted an opportunity by the proprietor, Louis Hord, to become a bus driver.

Soon a fat, well groomed team and well cared for harness began to attract customers to the hotel. His next chance to handle horses came when Potts and Clark, a firm which dealt in exhibited high class saddle horses, gave him a job. This firm operated in Mexico but it handled horses throughout central Missouri.

To Kansas City

Tom Bass had so much success with horses that he was asked to handle them at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 and this brought him considerable attention. It started him on his way as one of the great horse trainers in the United States. He came to Kansas City after the close of the World's Fair.

Tom Bass is credited with developing the horse show in Kansas City. It came as a suggestion from him in 1894. At that time he was in the livery business and had stables located at 39th and Main Sts. At the time he was a member of the advisory committee on horses because of his receognized abiliy. It was suggested by the committee that the fire chief, George C. Hale would be sent to Europe to study horses especially bred for the fire purpose.

The problem was to find some way of getting the funds for the trip. This allowed Tom Bass to suggest a horse show. The show was held under canvas at the old Exposition Grounds at 15th and Campbell Sts. and it turned out to be a success. This undertaking was so much a success that a similar one was held at Fairmont Park for the next three years. When the Convention hall was built the horse show was held there.

During his stay in Kansas City Tom Bass had some of the wealthiest persons in the city as his patrons. His patrons were not all men, some of them were women. One of the most famous horsewomen in the world was Miss Lula Long who learned her art of riding at the stables of Bass.

Wins $1,000 Prize

In Kansas City in 1879 Tom Bass on Miss Rex, a horse he had trained, won the Stillwell Stake of $1,000 at Fairmont Park, after a three-hour contest. There were 27 entries in the contest and they were among the best five gaited horses in the country. Bass made such a good impression here he was asked to go abroad for a special showing before Queen Victoria during the Diamond Jubilee.

He declined becacuse of the ocean voyage. Bass felt that the voyage would not help "Miss Rex" and she might not be at her best. This horse was owned by G. M. Felton, an official of the Chicago Alton railroad which is now the Gulf Mobile and Ohio railroad, who had bought her for $4,000 from C. F. Holmes of Kansas City, Mo. He was offered $6,000 to sell her abroad but refused. This was a real price for a horse at that time.

Bass trained several horses that became famous, among them the famous high school horse Columbus. Columbus was sold to W. F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody. It was the peak of the show when this old plainsman rode in the show. Columbus was said to be the only known horse in high school history to canter backward.

He trained many other famous horses such as Rex McDonald, the great stallion whose story is the story of the show horses in Missouri. Forest King, Jack O'Diamonds and Belle Beach the pride of Bass' work. This great horse was exhibited and applauded where-ever she was shown. Some have thought that this horse was the zenith of Bass' work as a trainer.

He was visited by Presidents and many of the officials of this nation. No one could go to Mexico without coming in contact or hearing about Tom Bass. Many journeyed to the capital of Audran county for no other purpose than seeing Tom Bass.

He died November 20, 1934.

Born '2 weeks to Christmas,' matron has 107th birthday

Afro-American p. 2 Baltimore, Md.

By ROBERT D. CRAWLEY
RICHMOND

20

Born in 1848, "two weeks to Christmas," Mrs. Anna Hatcher Brooks observed her 107 birthday anniversary quietly, Dec. 12, by passing on her secret for long life.

"I always obeyed my parents and the Bible said "Honor thy father and thy mother and thy days will be long" Mrs. Brooks told the AFRO as she sat sewing in her home at 606 Denny St.

One of 15 children, Mrs. Brooks clearly remembers when Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union forces at Appomattox Courthouse.

Sat. 12-24-55

LOOKING BACK to those tumultous times, Mrs. Brooks recalled that her sister became overjoyed at the news and ran into the yard screaming "I'm free as a bird." Her brother, joined the celebration, yelling, "me, too."

Mrs. Brooks said she does not recall being sick a day in her life. Though seven years past the century mark, Mrs. Brooks still threads her own needles and moves around without assistance.

Asked if she had ever worn glasses, Mrs. Brooks repiied:

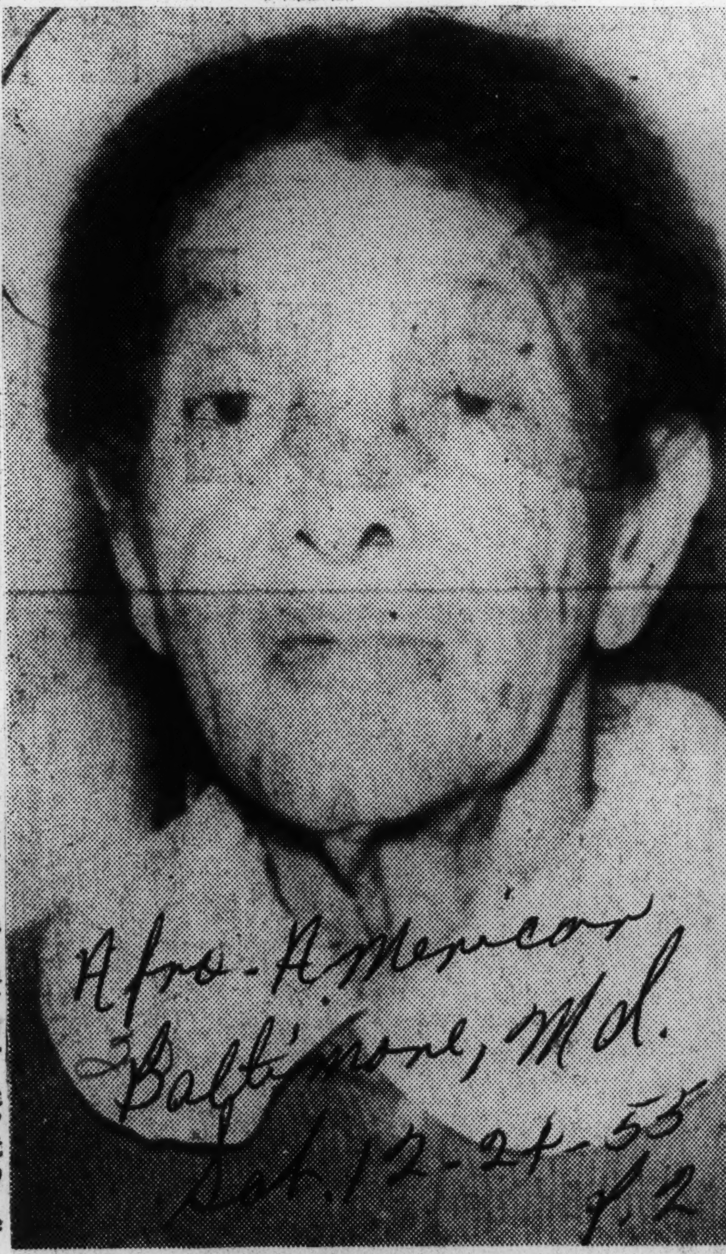
"There's nothing wrong with my eyes ... I never had any need for glasses."

Mrs. Brooks was born in Caswell County, N.C., she says.

"I don't know exactly what day I was born," she explained," but my mother always told me it was in 1848, 'two weeks to Christmas.' "

As the interview ended, she said:

"If you are going to write a story every time I have a birthday, you will be coming to Fulton every December for a long long time."



MRS. ANNA H. BROOKS
Celebrates 107th birthday

THINGS YOU·SHOULD KNOW

the DRED SCOTT DECISION...

THIS SLAVE SUED FOR HIS FREEDOM-LOST—AND APPEALED TO THE SUPREME COURT! THE DECISION OF CHIEF JUSTICE ROGER B. TANEY, IN 1857, WAS THAT SLAVES AND THEIR DESCENDANTS WERE NOT CITIZENS; HAD NO RIGHTS! THIS BROUGHT WIDESPREAD PROTEST—A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO THE TENSIONS THAT CULMINATED IN THE OUTBREAK OF CIVIL WAR!

Weekly p. 5-B
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 12-10-55

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 12-23-55

Roland HAYES

1887-

A POOR BOY FROM GEORGIA, SON OF A WIDOWED EX-SLAVE, HE HAD TO GO TO WORK AT THE AGE OF NINE! LATER, HE FIRED A FURNACE TO PAY HIS WAY THRU' FISK UNIV.! SCHOOL CONCERTS, ETC. LED TO A TRIP TO EUROPE IN 1920 WHERE HE SANG A COMMAND PERFORMANCE FOR KING GEORGE V & QUEEN MARY! AFTER THIS, IT WAS A STORY OF INTERNATIONAL FAME & GLORY—SINGING TO "S.R.O." AUDIENCES THE WORLD OVER!

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20 1955

In The Pilot House—

Meeting Of Former Enemies Recalls Civil War Battles Up And Down Mighty River

Commercial Appeal

Colonel Jefferson And General Hatfield Remain 'Cool' In Discussing Issues That Caused Conflict

Memphis Tenn

By JOE CURTIS

Among the few passengers in the pilothouse of the Chas. Morgan on one trip down the Ohio to New Orleans were two men who had fought in the Civil War. One was Col. Wilkes Jefferson of Louisiana; the other Gen. Jim Hatfield of Pennsylvania.

Although they were friendly enough, one could notice a little coolness between them once in a while. Pilot David Holmes had spoken about this to other visitors, but always in such a low voice the veterans could not hear him. Although both men boarded the Morgan at Cincinnati, they were frequently in the pilothouse until Louisville was made, then they went up into the city, Colonel Jefferson following General Hatfield. When they returned to the steamer each had a flask of liquor, but neither offered the other a drink.

Joe Curtis

After leaving Louisville the two resumed their usual places on the high bench. And there they were on the afternoon when Mr. Holmes rounded the Morgan into a beautiful stretch of the river. It was then Colonel Jefferson asked Mr. Holmes if he knew where Warsaw, Ky., is.

"I'd be a devil of a pilot if I didn't know that," answered the old gentleman, turning away from the wheel and showing he was a little disgusted about the question.

Evidently Colonel Jefferson noticed it. Anyhow, he smiled and asked to be excused for asking the question. "I suppose, sir, you know every place along this river. I don't know why I asked you that," he remarked.

"Are you interested in Warsaw, Ky.?" General Hatfield inquired. "Maybe it's for the same reason I've been up here every daylight hour since the boat left Cincinnati."

"Well, I'm not sure about that. Why are you interested in Warsaw?" Colonel Jefferson shot back at the old Union Army officer.

"I have no secret to conceal. I was a passenger on the Steamer America the night she and the United States collided there. Can you tell me when that happened?" General Hatfield asked Colonel Jefferson.

Can't Remember Date

"Let's see," began the colonel. "If I'm not mistaken, it was at night. Oh—shucks, I can't remember the date—."

"I can refresh your memory," cut in Mr. Holmes. "It was about midnight, Dec. 4, 1868—."

"That's right, sir. I remember now it was a few weeks before Christmas. I had my daughter on board. We came to Louisville from my plantation on another steamer and were transferred to the America. It was sort of a pleasure trip for us. A sister of mine lived in Cincinnati at the time and we spent the holidays with her. But—well, I don't want to bring in my personal troubles, so we'll let it go. I'll be satisfied seeing the place of that disaster once more."

"So, you and your daughter were aboard the America? My son and I were on the same boat that night. We were returning home from a visit to Vicksburg, Miss. You see, sir," and General Hatfield directed his remark to Colonel Jefferson, "I was at Vicksburg during the seige. I wanted to go and look the battleground over and I took my son with me."

All Colonel Jefferson did was to give General Hatfield a nasty look. He arose from the bench, walked over to a window in the pilothouse and inquired of Mr. Holmes if he was near the place of the accident.

Crashed Near Kentucky Side

"Well, over there on the Indiana side you see the old Rayal house," Mr. Holmes said. "The boats collided opposite that house, but more to the Kentucky side. Napoleon Jenkins was a pilot on the America. I knew him mighty well. He often told me about it. Full abreast of us is Warsaw. You can see it from here. We used to land there every trip, but like a good many places along this river, Warsaw doesn't ship much freight now. We sometimes go in there to put off a smal shipment, but its been six months or a year since we've stopped there. We won't this trip," Mr. Holmes explained.

As the big Morgan kept under full steam ahead, the spot of the greatest of Ohio River steamboat disaster soon passed out of view, leaving the two old fellows to describe their narrow escapes. Colonel Jefferson was asleep in his stateroom. He had time, he said, to partly dress. But his daughter, Lucy, it seems, had not retired.

"She was talkin' with a young fellow in the ladies' cabin at the time of the collision. However, she was saved."

"I hadn't retired," spoke up General Hatfield. "I was watching a card game at the time. Only a small amount of betting was going on. But, when the two boats came together, a coal oil lamp on the card table was knocked over and the oil scattered all over the players' clothes, settin' them on fire. But it didn't amount to anything and all of us rushed to a place of safety.

Situation Looked Bad

"I'll tell you things didn't look so promising for several minutes. I had my son with me. He was somewhere on the boat and I set out to find him. I came face to face with him and a young lady. I begged him to help me save my baggage because I had some money in it I didn't care to lose. Anyhow, he placed the young lady in safe hands, helped me get away from the worst of it all, then dashed away. Well, sir, he saved that young woman."

"He saved the young woman, did you say?" asked Colonel Jefferson. "That was like a hero in a novel. Well, sir, he came from that sort of stock. Any man who fought in the Civil War had the stuff in him to carry on even in a steamboat disaster. Like father, like son, eh?"

That was the first friendly attitude toward the Union Army man. General Hatfield smiled, arose and extended his hand, which Colonel Jefferson grasped warmly. They were more chummy after that. In fact, they drank from their liquor flasks, told war stories, fussed a little but gave their attention to Mr. Holmes when he'd recall incidents along the river he knew about.

There wasn't much of interest between the two veterans even after the Morgan was down on the Mississippi. At Columbus, Mr. Holmes told about a boat he was on during the war. It landed at Columbus to unload Army supplies. Another steamer came in and landed alongside. In less than 20 minutes fire was discovered on that boat.

"The flames spread so fast they soon got out of control of the boat I was on," the old gentleman went on. "Finally, they set fire to some combustible freight on my boat. Shells were ignited and started shooting up into the water front buildings.

Sounded Like Attack

"It sounded like an attack. A few people were killed. A good many were injured. But our crew put out the fire and we were ordered under way. It's a thousand wonders both boats didn't burn to the water's edge."

"Reckon you were scared unto an inch of your life," suggested Colonel Jefferson.

"No, I wasn't scared that much," answered the old pilot. "But I'll admit I thought my time had about come," he replied.

At Memphis, General Hatfield told about the battle between Union and Confederate Fleets.

"I was on a transport behind the Union Fleet and didn't see all of the battle, but I knew it was a hot one. Tell you, those Confederates put up a good battle and sent some of our best boats to the bottom of the river."

"After that battle, my regiment was ordered to Vicksburg," spoke up Colonel Jefferson. "I had been in Louisiana most of the time since the war began. Hadn't seen much service. Thought it would be over in a few weeks. Anyhow, I was glad to get to Vicksburg where I could see some real service and you bet I saw it right there on top those hills. My plantation was located on the banks of the Mississippi several miles below Natchez."

"You know, colonel," began General Hatfield, "that always seemed to me like a useless war. The differences between the North and South could have been settled.

Daughter Chased Thieves

"A terrible war. Broke up many a home in the South. Take mine as an example. I had my daughter and wife. When I went to the war, I left them behind. Daughter was in her teens. But, she proved a good soldier. Stuck to her post and more than once she and the few loyal slaves ran thieving scallawags away from our home. She went North and married — married against my wishes. I have time and again begged her to return but she always wrote if she could come back with her Yankee husband, she would. Otherwise, she said, she'd remain away. Of course, the war was over, but somehow I still remembered how those Yankee soldiers treated my people in the South, so I refused to agree with her marriage and she remained away."

"And I'll bet she told you where to go," chipped in General Hatfield.

"That she did. Her letter made me so mad, I wrote her never to come back. Henceforth, I wrote, I have no daughter."

"A chip from the old block. Well, I had a similar experience, for my son upped and married a 'Rebel' girl, moved away to New York City and when I begged him to give her up, he wrote me the sassiest letter any father ever received. So, I have no son now. You have no daughter."

"You are both a couple of old fools," spoke up Mr. Holmes who had been silent during their conversation. "The war was over in 1865. We now live in a united country. There is no North and no South. You fellows ought to be ashamed of yourselves—you bull-headed old —."

Veterans Jump On Holmes

"Now wait a minute pilot," interrupted Colonel Jefferson. "This is our business —."

"It's certainly none of yours," chipped in General Hatfield, fire flashing from his eyes.

The dispute almost became serious. Finally, Mr. Holmes apologized. All shook hands and that ended the argument. It was supper hour. Mr. Holmes' partner relieved him at the wheel. The three went below and were sauntering about the fo'cas'le when Colonel Jefferson asked General Hatfield what had become of his son.

"He's in business in New York City. Worth some money, so I've been informed. Henry was a good boy —."

"Did you call him Henry?" asked Colonel Jefferson, looking up at General Hatfield.

"Yes, Henry, Henry Hatfield—that's his name."

"Well I'll be — —. Say, are you aware of the fact that Henry Hatfield married my daughter Lucy?" Colonel Jefferson almost shouted.

"He married the young woman who was on the Steamer America the night of that Ohio River disaster. I never knew her name," answered the general.

Know Your History

Call

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Fri. 11-25-55

P. 14

JOHN S. LEARY

Representative of the General Assembly of North Carolina

North Carolina has sent forth some of the outstanding Negroes in the race, who have influenced not only the history of that state, but the nation. They made impressions in many fields as teachers, preachers, lawyers and legislators. One of these is the subject of our column this week.

John S. Leary was born in Fayetteville, N. C., on August 17, 1845 soon after the anti-abolitionist crusade had begun. Negroes during this time were prescribed on every hand.

The Negro preacher was silenced and there was a stiff penalty for those who taught Negro slaves or free Negroes to read or write. This was the effort made by the slave states protecting their domestic institutions. This situation made it difficult for the slaves to move from one place to another. It was the most severe period of slave conditions in the United States.

From Free Family

John S. Leary was the grandson of Hiram Revels, who was a free man and fought as a soldier in the American Revolution. He was the son of Matthew and Julia Leary. Julia Leary, the mother of John, was born in France and was only six years old when she was brought to this country in 1810. One of his brothers, Louis Sheridan Leary, was with John Brown at the raid of Harpers Ferry and died there on October 17, 1859.

Because he was a free Negro, he was able by some means to attend a school for a period of eight years in his native city before the Civil War. In some respects there were some privileges granted to free Negroes that were not granted to slaves.

John Chavis, an outstanding Negro preacher, was silenced and then turned his attention to teaching and became one of the outstanding teachers in the state, teaching some of the children of the leading men and women of that commonwealth. Most of Leary's teachers were white persons.

After quitting school in his native town, he learned the trade of saddle and harness making in his father's shop. His father was a manufacturer in the harness business and carried on his trade for 50 years in Fayetteville. There seems to have been little hostility toward free Negroes who were able to conduct business of their own. Certainly this was the case of father Leary.

Popular With All Classes

The son had steady habits, business qualities and was honest, which made him popular with all classes. In 1868, he was elected to the state legislature from Cumberland county. Here he rendered his greatest service to the state because of his devotion to duty, intelligence and knowledge of the laws. He was elected for a second term to that body and served with great ability as he had done in his first session.

He soon recognized the need of more training than he had, thus in 1871 entered the law school of Howard university. John Leary was well liked by the members of the faculty and was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws.

After graduation he returned to North Carolina and was admitted to practice in the courts of his state after examination by the State Supreme court. He began the general practice of law.

He was elected to the city council and served as an alderman from 1876 to 1877 and showed the same fidelity to duty as he had done before in other positions and thought of the welfare of all of the people.

On School Committee

The next position of importance was as a member of the school committee upon which he served for four years from 1878 to 1881. This committee was in charge of all the schools for both races.

His presence here was important, for schools for Negroes were just being established and there were many persons who did not think Negroes should have an education and if they did, not much money should be spent on them. John Leary was in a position to express the point of view of Negroes and undoubtedly did a great deal of good for the welfare of the Negro schools in Fayetteville.

John Leary was active in politics and was a delegate from Cumberland county to every Republican state convention from 1867 to 1887. He was also an alternate to the Republican National convention held in Chicago in 1880. By 1884, four years later, he was elected as a delegate to this convention which was also held in Chicago.

Gets Political Reward

On May 1, 1881, he was appointed United States deputy collector for the fourth district of the North Carolina Internal Revenue department. He held this office for four years, going out of power only when Cleveland came into office. At that time more than now, the party in power looked upon such jobs to reward their faithful workers and thus those who were in the jobs had to give them up for political reasons. One writer in extolling the virtues of North Carolina in a book, which was published to attract persons to the state, said John Leary was one of the leading men of the state.

It further said he was a man of influence among a large circle of the people of Fayetteville and the people of the state and was well suited to hold positions of trust. The state was proud of him because he voted with the minority against the fraudulent bonds. This showed the quality of the man for it took courage to do that.

John Leary was active in many organizations, among them the North Carolina Industrial association of which he was president. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and was a delegate to the Grand Lodge which was held in Richmond, Va., in 1880.

This very active man was appointed a commissioner from the state of North Carolina to the World's Cotton Exposition held in New Orleans in 1884 to represent the Negroes of his state to the Negro section. We are told that he did much to set forth the condition of the Negro people.

This man was honored in his home town and is one who deserves to be known by more persons.

Matron to mark 103rd birthday

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Ann Epps Young, 1803 Vermont Ave., NW, is looking forward to celebrating her 103rd birthday, come next Friday.

It will be a quiet observance —unlike the birthday she marked with a party two years ago when she was only 101.

This time, it will be almost like any other day, she says.

Sat. 12-24-55

MOTHER OF 14 children, four of whom are living, Mrs. Young is still active. She helps her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Young, with whom she lives, clean the house, washes and irons her clothes, and prepares her meals.

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"Her cane is idle," the daughter-in-law says. "She never uses it."

Mrs. Young also has no use for spectacles. She is proud of her unimpaired vision.

ORIGINALLY FROM Bortons, Va., her hobby is recalling pre-Civil War Days.

The wife of the late Willie Young, she has "countless" grandchildren and great-grandchildren, she says.

Her children are George Young, Jesse Young, Ohio; Mrs. Rosabell Branch, New Jersey; and Mrs. Lucy Barnes.

MRS. ANN EPPS YOUNG

103 years old — 'almost'

20 1955

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.)

WILLIAM HOWARD DAY
A Progressive Fighter of the Race

The subject of our sketch this week is a person who influenced the social life of the United States in many ways: He had many positions and fought in many ways for the welfare of his people. He was born in the city of New York. What the date was we are not told, but it was before the Civil War.

We have no knowledge of his parents, probably because no good records were kept of free Negroes, as at the time it was not considered important. There was also another factor. Sometimes the Negroes in the North were escaped slaves and they said little about their ancestry or their origin.

SAVAGE

Young Howard began his education in the Folsona school in the city of New York and in public school No. 2 in that city, then returned to a private school. The preparation for college was carried on at Northampton, Mass., and he throughly learned the art of printing which stood him in good stead in later years.

Had To Learn Classics

His guardian, J. P. Williston, determined to teach him at the same time he was securing a liberal education. The preparation for college at that time was a thorough knowledge of the ancient classics. In 1842 the examination in Latin and Greek was given by Beriah Green, president of Whiteston institute, New York.

In 1843 young Day entered Oberlin college of Ohio. He entered by passing a very rigid private examination in the classics and algebra. This young man did good work here and graduated in 1847 in a class of 50 the only Negro in the class.

This young man was determined to do what he could to pay his own way in this city, and was able to secure a job in a printing office. When his college work was over he was appointed foreman of a shop where he was the only one of his race in the shop. There was no objection to this man because he was efficient.

Begins Welfare Work

In 1845 he began the work which made him famous in the fight for the welfare of the Negro. He was interested in the rights of mankind whatever his color. However his special interest was the Negro race in the United States. This young man was what one might call a perpetual representative of the colored citizens, for he was an elected representative of every one of the important conventions of colored citizens, both national and state.

Young Day played a large part in the repeal of the black laws of Ohio in 1849. He was a member of a convention called for the purpose of memorializing the members of the legislature of Ohio. This meeting was held in the hall of the House of Representatives.

This, of course, was an unheard of thing. To some it seemed very brazen for Negroes to ask for the House of Representatives, for such had not been the case before. The repeal of the black laws in the state of Ohio opened the schools to about 7,000 children who had been denied such schools.

Meeting For Veterans

In 1852 Day was interested in bringing together as many of the Negro soldiers who fought in the war of 1812 as possible. The city of Cleveland was where the meeting was held. These veterans had fought at New Orleans under General Jackson, at Plattsburgh, New York, Georgia, and on the Great Lakes. William Howard Day was the orator on this occasion and in that same year was chairman of the committee of citizens of Cleveland to address Louis Kossuth of Hungary and to present money to buy muskets for the Hungarian cause.

He was employed in the office of the Cleveland Democrat in the capacity of a compositor. After a year in this position he was promoted to mailing clerk and local editor, and he established The Allied American which was published weekly in the interest of his race.

Along with his newspaper work he was a private teacher of Latin and Greek and many other subjects. This all showed how versatile this man was.

In 1857 his health failed and he was ordered to a farm by his physician. He went to Canada where he could restore his health and at the same time work among the fugitives. He hoped to improve the educational advantage among the fugitive slaves. By this time there were at least 50,000 fugitives who had escaped to Canada. In 1859 William Howard Day along with the Reverend King went to England to raise funds to build a school house and church in Buxton, Canada. This was a successful effort, but William Day remained in England to explain in many places the reason for the American Civil War to the people of that country.

In 1858 this energetic man was elected at Chatham, Canada, by a general convention of citizens of Canada and the United States as president of the National Board of Commissioners of the Colored People. Several persons went to Africa under this organization as missionaries. The most famous was Major Martin Delancy, who along with William Howard Day formed the African Aid Society.

This man was active in many other things especially in the A. M. E. Zion church. In 1866 he became the editor of the "Zion Standard and Weekly Review." He held editorship of "Our National Progress" and held positions with the government and with the church.

Ex-Slave, 108, Never Was Sick

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11 (AP). —Dan Hughes was 108 yesterday, but may take to preaching yet. He's done almost everything else.

For Mr. Hughes says, "If nothing breaks me down, I'll live another 50 years. I've never been sick in my life and never took doctor's medicine."

"The Lord's sparing me for something, and I just can't figure out what it is. It might be preaching," Mr. Hughes said in an interview.

The former slave recalled his years on steamboats, farms and dray wagons.

Mr. Hughes was a robust 15-year-old when "we come free. It was on a Sunday morning, way back yonder. Emancipation didn't make much difference to me. I was well treated and belonged to good people."

Now living with a daughter, he spends a lot of time thinking about the old days.

"Sometimes when I'm here by myself, I just sit around and live my life again. I got a good memory."

His hearing also is excellent, but not his sight.

"When I go to thread a needle these days I got to hold it up pretty close so I can see it."

As for the future, Mr. Hughes says, "I'm waiting on him. Whenever He calls me, I'm ready to go."

Milestone For Education–

Alabama Public Schools 100 Years Old

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Alabama's first public school system was established 100 years ago. In celebration of this Centennial all Alabama joins with the school children, parents, and teachers in advocating a program of increased state support for education in Alabama. Great effort is being made to build up Alabama school plants, and raise teachers' salaries in addition to other major improvements planned in the educational program.

Schools all over the state are facing an immediate crisis with the opening of schools this Fall. Many additional classrooms are needed, also additional teachers will be necessary to meet the existing situation which has been classified as a real emergency.

Dr. Austin R. Meadows, now serving as State Superintendent of Education, and other state educational leaders are faced with the greatest challenge since the state school system was founded 100 years ago.

Governor James E. Folsom and the State Legislature now face the greatest responsibility ever faced by such officials in this state. They have been called upon to provide ways of financing an adequate school program to meet immediate schools needs. The people of Alabama are hopeful, and all eyes are upon the State Capitol awaiting the outcome of legislative action.

Emphasis on present educational needs has also aroused public interest in the history and development of public schools in Alabama. Although Alabama's first Constitution, dating back to 1819, stated that "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this state," it was in 1854, nearly thirty-five years later, before action on state level was taken. A steady growth in state support of public education has been evident since that time. The demands for public education are growing, and plans for the future include great services from public schools. An overwhelming majority of state organizations have approved a 12-point program of progress along all educational lines to meet the economic, social, and civic demands of our times.

A brief word picture of education in the century that has just passed might well include the following developments:

The public school idea was slow to take hold even after the creation of the public school system in 1854, as evidenced by the fact that only about one-half of the children of school age enrolled in school and less than one-half of that number attended regularly until the beginning of the War Between the States.

Because of the War Between the States and the Reconstruction Period, public schools did not get under way until after the beginning of the twentieth century. There were only 26.6 per cent of school-age children in regular attendance in Alabama public schools in 1901. The total expenditures for all school purposes never did exceed one million dollars prior to 1901. The total assessed valuation of all property in the state in 1901 was only $270,408,000 or about one-eighth of what it is today. As in all history, ignorance and property went hand in hand.

Because of the psychology of Reconstruction days, the constitutional convention of 1901 placed a ceiling of ad valorem taxes for public schools at three mills for the state level and one mill at the county level. And it was not until 1916 that the ceiling was raised to provide an additional three-mill county-wide school tax and an additional three-mill school district tax where the county three-mill tax was leveled.

It was not until 1907 that the state provided for at least one county high school in each of the sixty-seven counties of the state. It was not until 1917 that compulsory education was put into effect in the State of Alabama, and almost one hundred years after the New England and Middle Atlantic States had made compulsory education one of the foundation stones on which to build their industrial empires.

Vocational education was started in 1918. Vocational rehabilitation of crippled adults was added in 1921. The crippled children's education and physical rehabilitation program started in 1926.

The State Board of Education was created in 1919. The State Department of Education was expanded after the 1919 Educational Survey of the State and improved its services thereafter in supervision of instruction, curriculum development, school surveys, guidance, and in school administration and finance.

By 1920, colleges of education were under way at Auburn and the University; the state normal schools were growing; and Alabama College for Women at Montevallo was well on its way.

In 1927, the first state equalization program was established to provide a minimum seven-months term for all children. This program was expanded to a nine-months term in 1947.

The first state-owned textbook law was established in 1935 to provide free textbooks for the first three grades and was later expanded to provide textbooks in the first six grades. School libraries, health education, music education, and special educational services were added to the State Department of Education and the entire Department came to be recognized as an outstanding efficient service department.

Agricultural Workers Conf. To Meet At Tuskegee Inst.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — The 13th annual conference of Professional Agricultural Workers will meet at Tuskegee Institute here November 13-15, it was announced last week.

The conference will deal with means of coordination rural development programs, and will have as its theme. "A Unified Approach in Developing Agriculture's Human Resources."

A number of agricultural experts will take part in the conference, which will open on Sunday November 13 with an address by Dr. L. H. Foster, president of the institute.

Following Dr. Foster will be Sherman Brisco of the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He will speak on the purpose of the conference.

The principal address will be given by True D. Moore. Under-Secretary of Agriculture. His topic will be: "The Need for Effective Coordination of Rural Development Programs."

On Monday, November 14, Homer D. Cogdell, Dr. G. T. Dowdy and Dr. Gladwin E. Young, all of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will address the conference.

A forum on rural development will spotlight the closing session Tuesday, November 15.

Chairman of the committee planning the agricultural conference is L. A. Potts, dean of the School of Agriculture at Tuskegee.

Ex-Slave Dies At Age 108

Indianapolis, Ind. — Mrs. Candies Richardson, 108, who was born in slavery on a Mississippi plantation, was buried here this week. She had lived in Indianapolis for 47 years.

Mrs. Richardson, who was born April 30, 1847, is survived by six children, 22 grandchildren, five great-grandchildren and 10 great-grand-children.

Site Of Uncle Tom's Cabin Sold For Half Million Dollars

Natchitoches, La. Oct. 31 —The site of Uncle Tom's Cabin where Harriet Beecher Stowe received the inspiration to write her immortal story, has been sold for a half million dollars according to reports.

The branding irons used to mark slaves by "Old Robert" McAlpin, inspiration for Simon Legree, are still on the plantation. Still in the city also is a statute dedicated to the "Good Old Darkey."

This is a statute of an old antebellum Negro man, standing with his hat lifted and with the other hand scratching his head. It was erected by whites of the city.

Augusta woman dies at the age of 100

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Mrs. Bell S. Berry died at her home here Friday night at the age of 100. Borne in Jackson, Ga., she came to Augusta with her husband, the late Americus Berry, in 1872.

Surviving are four daughters; Mesdames Alberta Allen, of Detroit; Rena Goodwin and Addie Fields of Augusta; Freddie Bates of Jacksonville, Fla., and one son, W. A. Berry of N. Y. C.

20 1955

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University .... Jefferson City, Mo.)

JANE EDNA HUNTER, OUR AGENT OF UPLIFT

In the urban areas of our nation with many persons moving from the farms to the cities there developed many problems of adjustment. In the northern and border cities this was acute after the turn of the century.

There were Y. M. C. A.'s and Y.W.C.A.'s but in many cases they were not as enthusiastic about the underprivileged who came to the cities as one would have hoped. They were not reaching many persons who came to these cities for the first time. In many cases they settled in the slums and came in contact with that part of society which was not conducive to their development.

SAVAGE

The adjustment of young women to this changing society was the effort of our subject this week. Jane Edna Hunter was born December 13, 1882, on a farm near Pendleton, S. C. She was the daughter of Edward and Harriet Harris. There were three other children in that family, two daughters and one son. Jane was the second child and eldest daughter.

Were Tenant Farmers

The family belonged to that group known in southern agriculture as tenant farmers. The way that system operated in most cases, the family is not able to accumulate very much. While Jane was between the ages of 4 and 10, the family moved four times on four different farms. During this time the father devoted himself to the hard work of farming and the children and his wife gave him assistance during harvest time.

The education of Jane Harris was like that of many rural Negro children; there was no school close to the farm where her father worked. The first school she attended was a simple one-room, 14 by 12 feet. This school was held in the home of a man named James Goldman. As small as this room was more than a score of children were crowded into it.

Later a school was opened by the Rev. A. R. Robinson in a nearby Baptist church. When the school was opened Jane and her brother were sent to it. In order to get this much education they had to walk 12 miles each day. In spite of the long walk, Jane enjoyed school and moved along rapidly. At the age of ten her education was interrupted temporarily by the death of her father.

Not Treated Fairly

Her father felt that he had not been treated fairly in the division of the crops and made plans to move to another farm. That was about that all could be done in the cotton kingdom. He got wet in his preparation for leaving and died in three days. This changed the outlook for Jane.

Her mother decided she could not carry on as a sharecropper as her husband had done. It was customary in those days more than now for a person who had many children to hire them out. The mother went to cook for a family to support herself.

Young Jane was put out with James Watkins and his wife, a white family in Anderson, S. C. where she worked for room and board. Jane was only 10 years of age but her duties were many. She had to care for three children, help with the cooking and did most of the washing and ironing. This child lived in this house for two years in virtual slavery. The child was treated so badly that the neighbors complained of the treatment she was receiving.

Her mother became ill which gave Jane an opportunity to leave the Watkins home. Nursing her mother was a task which took nine months.

50 Cents a Week

Jane's net job was with the wife of one of the professors at Clemson college for the wages of 50 cents a week as a baby sitter, but she also had other duties than caring for the child. She lost this job because she was accused of being impudent. If young people in that day talked back to persons or did not use what was considered the proper address, they were considered impudent.

The mother then placed young Jane in a boarding house catering to students. This did not suit her Aunt Caroline Milliner who lived four miles from where Jane was working. She took Jane home with her to Pendleton, S. C.

The young child enjoyed these two years in the home of her aunt for she was a part of the family. It was during this time she was sent to Abbeville and entered Furguson and Williams college in the fall of 1895. She was admitted to the fourth grade and was able to advance two grades each year until she reached the junior high school when she left.

Her mother now ordered Jane home to marry a rich old gentleman but Jane was determined that this must not happen. The girl went to her uncle in Florida and there she was able to attend the Harlain Academy for one year.

Works As Nurse

She was now 17 and some friends were able to secure a place for her as a nurse in the home of Attorney Benjamin Ruthledge of Charleston, S. C. She later took nurse training which she completed in two years and worked with some of the leading physicians in Charleston.

She wanted to study in a larger place and went to Hampton institute where she studied for a year and left with the intention of going back to Florida. She stopped in Richmond and was persuaded by Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Coleman to go with them to Cleveland, where her great service has been given.

She was able to get employment as a nurse with many of the physicians of the city. In spite of this success, she felt the call to other service. She set up in 1911 an organization to aid working girls who came to the city from the South. There are many who have given help in this way.

At first it was only able to exist by contributions but later it became a part of the charities of the city. In 1914, Jane Edna Hunter gave up working as a nurse and devoted her time to this work. This work took the name "The Phyllis Wheatley House." Jane Hunter made provision for training girls and found employment for them. This is one of the outstanding institutions of Cleveland and Jane Hunter deserves to be better known than she is.

National News

Nathan Maxwell, 38 years old, of Route 11, Nesbitt, Miss., lost an arm last week when it was caught in a corn crusher at the Quaker Oats company plant. His arm was severed at the elbow.

In Chicago, last Monday, a double funeral service, first of its kind in the city's history, was held at Progressive Baptist church for Mrs. Mary Jane Ford, 101 years old, and her daughter, Mrs. Louisiana Morrie, 85. The mother died on Oct. 11 and her daughter, on Oct. 13. Mrs. Ford left 15 children; 91 grand and great-grandchildren and 16 great-great grand children. Mother and daughter were buried in a double grave at Lincoln cemetery.

In Indianapolis, relatives and friends paid tribute to another matriarch—Mrs. Candies Richardson, 108 years old, who was born in slavery on a Mississippi plantation, and who mas buried in Indianapolis, after living there 37 years. Born in 1847, she is survived by six children, 22 grandchildren, five great-grandchildren and 10 great-great grandchildren.

Sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, a three-day conference was held at Lake Geneva, Wis., last week, when college students representing 41 nations of the Western World, discussed problems of racial and religious prejudice. Leonard Droon, of the University of Chicago's sociology department, revealed that of the 8,000,000 residents of Illinois, about 630,000 are non-white, with Negroes forming most of the non-white group. He also pointed out that 25 percent of the hospitals in the state do not accept Negro patients.

Showing the fighting spirit of his famous father, the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, James Roosevelt, (D. Calif.) stated that he wished to "join in the swelling roar of protest that is rising against the insensate brutalities that are presently going unpunished in the state of Mississippi. That such inhuman crimes can be committed in our country is revolting, but that they can then be tacitly condoned, is literally sickening."

43 Survive Ex-Slave, 101

INDIANAPOLIS — A 108-year-old former slave died here last week, leaving 43 offsprings.

She was Mrs. Candies Richardson who is survivd by six children, 22 grandchildren, five great-grandchildren and 10 great-great grandchildren.

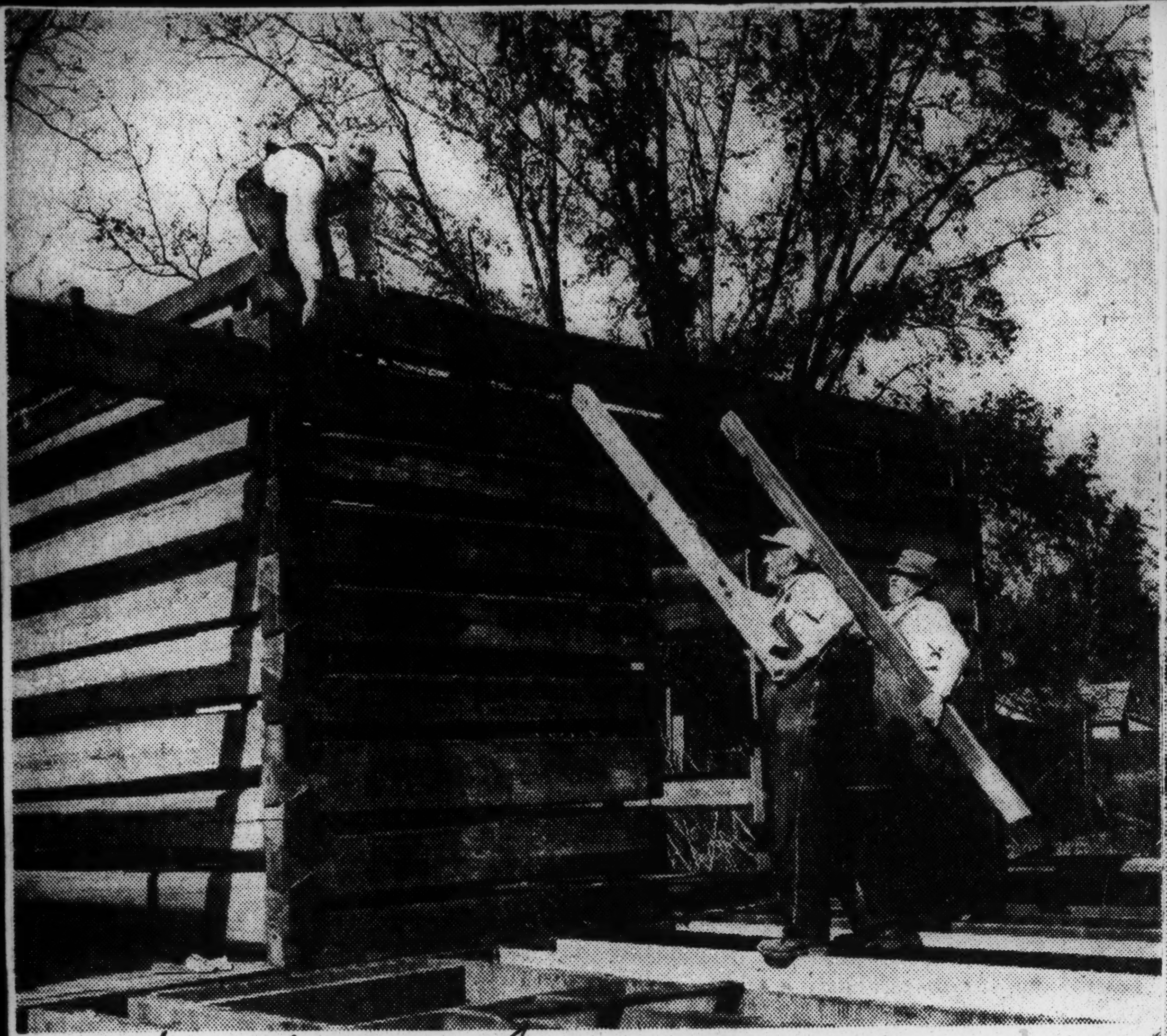
Mrs. Richardson was born on a plantation in Brookhaven, Miss., in 1847.

Ex-Slave, 110, Dies In Penna.

LANCASTER, Pa. — "Uncle Billy" Adams, former slave and beloved throughout Lancaster County, died at the age of 110.

Born in New Orleans in 1845, "Uncle Billy" had been hospitalized the last three years due to infirmities of old age. A deeply religious man, he knew the Bible by heart.

He was so well liked in Lancaster County that many persons made it an annual affair to help him celebrate each year. He had no known survivors.



THREE MEN CAN'T LIFT IT.

Three men can't lift the 46 foot long sill which will be placed in the restored cabin being built by L. D. Thaggard of Brantley. The huge piece of lumber was hand hewn by slaves 105 years ago and weighs almost a ton, according to the carpenters. It requires 10 men to lift it into place. *—Photo By Robertson.*

105-YEAR-OLD CABIN RESTORED

L. D. Thaggard, 39-year-old Brantley mail carrier, is restoring a 105-year-old cabin which he purchased for $300. Thaggard plans to make a two-bedroom and den house out of the old materials. He is using the old lumber because he says it is twice as strong as modern materials on the market today. *—Photo By Robertson.*

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. Sun. 11-13-53 P. 1B

Log Cabin Is Restored At Brantley

By JOE AZBELL
Advertiser City Ed

BRANTLEY, Ala., Nov. 12—A Brantley mail carrier has declared a personal war on modern construction methods and gone back 105 years to get plans and materials for his home.

L. D. Thaggard, 39, the father of two children, decided he wanted to build a house that would be standing and sturdy when he was an old man. He heard about an old cabin on the Patsaliga River that was erected 105 years ago.

Inspecting the old cabin, he discovered the materials in it were as sturdy as the day the structure was built. So he made a deal with the owner of the cabin, Carroll Taylor, and finally forked over $300 for the cabin provided it was moved.

What attracted Thaggard were the hand-hewn floors, the beams in the house which were 46 feet long, 10 inches square, and the siding pieces which were as straight as a ruler.

RESTORATION COST $7,000

Today he is reconstructing the cabin on the highway just inside the city limits of Brantley. He estimates it will cost from $6,000 to $7,000 to rebuild it. "But that's half of the cost of what it should cost according to architects," he declared.

When finished, he will have a two bedroom house with a den and as he puts it, "The strongest house in South Alabama."

It required 10 men to lift one of the floor pieces that go into the cabin. The carpenters on the constrction job marvel at the timber. "Finest stuff I ever touched," declared Jake Carnes.

NO EASY JOB

Building the house is no easy job. Nails are bent as they are driven into the hearth pine lumber. The heavy boards can't be juggled too easily. And it takes twice as long to saw one of the boards as an ordinary plank.

Thaggard believes the house will be standing another 100 years from now.

"This lumber is 105 years old and there's no doubt in my mind it will be as sturdy and good in 100 years from now. There's not a blemish on any of the wood. The slaves who hewed and planed this lumber by hand knew what they were doing," he said.

But he admitted there won't be any financing on the house. Some banks might not understand about 105-year-old lumber being used on a modern house.

Another carpenter on the job, Bill Wells, said he thought the lumber was some kind of "miracle board."

"If you don't think so just try to lift one of those boards," he declared.

20 1955

ALABAMA HIGHLIGHTS

At a meeting in 1874 the Medical Association of Alabama adopted resolutions that resulted, in 1875, in the passage of a law making the association a state board of health.

The act of the 1875 Alabama Legislature that made the Medical Association of Alabama a state board of health also provided that the association in each county was to be a county board of health under the supervision of the state board.

It was hoped that with the passage of the 1875 law creating state and county boards of health that public health matters in Alabama would be taken out of politics.

The Legislature in 1877 passed an act that prohibited a person from practicing medicine in the state until he passed an examination prepared and given by a board of medical examiners.

Boards of medical examiners as provided in an Act of the 1877 Legislature were to be picked by committees appointed by state and county medical associations, and all rules regarding examinations for permission to practice medicine in Alabama were to be provided by the Medical Association of Alabama.

The State Board of Health was given power by the 1877 Legislature to quarantine persons known to have communicable diseases.

By 1900, little had been done to change the method of farming in Alabama and the crops that were grown were the same ones that had been produced for generations.

Alabama, in 1872, took advantage of a federal law passed during the War Between the States to give the states land for the establishment and support of agricultural and mechanical colleges. Thus Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, later to become Alabama Polytechnic Institute, was founded. A land-grant college, Alabama A. & M., was established for Negroes near Huntsville.

In 1900, Alabama produced more than 1,000,000 bales of cotton, the state's most important crop, on about 3,000,000 acres of land. In that same year, corn was planted on about 2,600,000 acres and production exceeded 29,000,000 bushels.

117 Yrs. of Age Ex-Slave Dies

LITHONIA, Ga.—An ex-slave, who was known as one of Georgia's oldest citizens, Mrs. Amanda Harper, died here last week at the age of 117. After working in slavery on a plantation near McDonough she spent her later years in Rockdale and Newton Counties.

FIRST HUNDRED YEARS THE HARDEST—Two hundred ninety-five years are represented in the ages of the four persons shown in this photo as Mrs. Mary Williams of 15 Irving street, Montclair, N. J., who attained her 100th birthday in April, her daughter, Mrs. Susan Chavers, 71; her son, Joseph, 65, and her personal physician, Dr. Arthur C. Thornhill, 59, all of Montclair, prepare to board a Pan American World Airways clipper for Bermuda July 30.

When Mrs. Williams last visited Bermuda in 1951, her children promised they'd take her back if she lived to be 100. It's her first ride on an airplane.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University Jefferson City, Mo.)

Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 10-14-55 P. 14

J. A. ARNEAUX, CALLED BLACK BOOTH

One of the young men before the turn of the century who showed great promise as an actor is the subject of our sketch this week. In his work, with the opportunities he had, he gave every indication that he would be great in this field. Some have wanted to consider him the best of the race and have placed him beside the greatest actors that America has produced, even Booth.

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Our subject was born in the state of Georgia in 1855. He was the son of Jean Arneaux and Louisa Belle. The father was a French citizen who had come to the New World in search of a livelihood as was being done by many persons from the countries of Europe.

SAVAGE

Young Arneaux attended his first school in his home town in Georgia when he was 10 years old. This was at the close of the Civil War as there were no schools for Negroes until the close of this conflict between the states. He was able to get little here but he did learn his alphabet.

His next effort was at Beech institute, an institution which was located in the South. This young man graduated after four years of study. He was not satisfied with the education which he was able to secure and decided to go north.

Worked Way In School

While his parents had some property, it did not yield much in return, so, as did many boys of that time, he had to work in order to pay his expenses. He studied lanuages, German and Latin in the schools of New York. He took the normal studies which a student would take in the freshman class. He then went to Providence, Rhode Island, to the Berlitz School of Languages and mastered French. In this school he did well and most of the time stood at the head of the class and showed that he was excellent in languages.

The next move was to Paris where he took two courses, one in Academic Royal Inscriptions and Belles Lettres et Morals et Politics. These courses enabled him to round out his French study.

When he first returned from abroad, he appeared as a song and dance artist and in this capacity had several engagements at the celebrated Tony Pastor's Metropolitan theater on Broadway. He appeared in many other theaters in New York.

Studies The Theater

He first appeared in a legitimate drama in 1876 at the Third Avenue theater. The play was entitled "Under the Yoke of Bondage and Free." This was a story of southern life in which he appeared as a southern planter. The play was a success but he had not studied the stage and the drama as a medium of expression.

In 1884, after much urging by theater managers he began this study of the theater. He made his debut at the Brooklyn Antheneum June 17, 1884 playing the character of Iago. This play was well done as expressed by the New York Daily News. The paper speaking of the performance said Mr. J. A. Arneaux as Iago surprised even his most ardent admirers. That it was though proven that he could interpet the role and his portrayal was the truest in the cast.

This young man formed the first Negro tragedians which were known to fame as the Astor Palace Tragedy company. This company appeared at several New York theaters. This gave J. A. Arneaux a chance to play "Richard III" for the first time. In his debut in "Richard III" he was competing for a prize given by the New York Sun. This was a success and later he acted in the same play in other cities largely in New England.

Rated With Best

J. A. Arneaux kept up his good work and later appeared in the Lexington Opera House playing the part of Gloster. He was warmly praised by many well known correspondents. One writer said in this difficult role he had seen Macready, Booth and Barret play the same role and felt that J. A. Arneaux compared favorably with them.

These were leading actors in this type of play. The New York Daily News thought he merited the title of Black Booth which was the highest praise could be given. He was praised wherever he played as a great actor. One said he was great whatever the medium, whether it was in the Shakespeare of the small drama.

This man was employed many times as a writer for some of the leading papers. The New York World gave him employment at times. The subject was asked to write a sketch of the leading editors and educators for the Sunday edition. He also was employed by the New York Sun.

Becomes an Editor

He became associate editor of the Literary Enterprise, but did not remain in that capacity long. He became editor and changed the name to the New York Enterprise and became the sole proprietor. It was an influential paper and was said to be one of the best conducted journals in the United States. He was against the use of the word colored and wanted to substitute Africo-American. J. A. Arneaux was able to get some editors to use this in their journals.

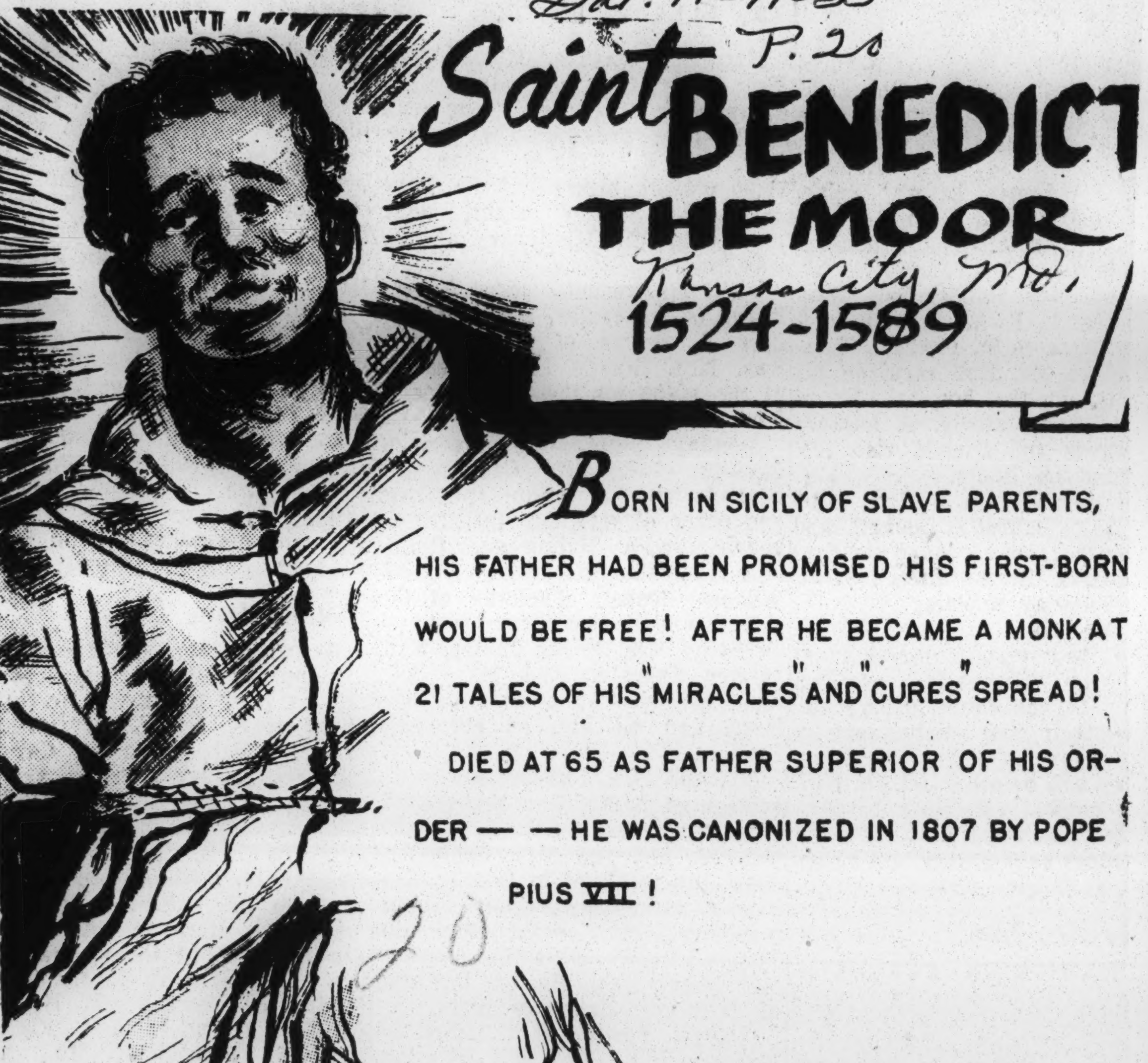
This man was advanced in his thinking for at that time he advocated industrial schools for the race and most important of all an African Historical Society to preserve the records of the race. His building was burned in 1886 which put an end to his paper. He also wrote some poems which showed he was a very versatile man. He was a person who should be better known.

It is evident he never got the consideration he deserved as an actor. That was the day before Negroes played much of a part in the serious entertainment field. He showed great possibilities and would have made a great name had he been given the chance.

Things You Should Know

Call Sat. 11-11-55 P. 20 Kansas City, Mo.

Saint BENEDICT THE MOOR 1524-1589



BORN IN SICILY OF SLAVE PARENTS, HIS FATHER HAD BEEN PROMISED HIS FIRST-BORN WOULD BE FREE! AFTER HE BECAME A MONK AT 21 TALES OF HIS "MIRACLES" AND "CURES" SPREAD!

DIED AT 65 AS FATHER SUPERIOR OF HIS ORDER — — HE WAS CANONIZED IN 1807 BY POPE PIUS VII!

20

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

20 1955

Know Your History

Call

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Fri. 10-7-55

The subject of our sketch this week is one who reached the heights by the school of hard effort. He started in life with many things against him but he was able to overcome them and distinguish himself as an educator in the state of Mississippi.

P. 14

SAVAGE

He was in the state of Texas, at least that is where we find him with his mother and father at the close of the Civil War. They were the remnants of Bragg's Mississippi army in 1865. This family was changed from place to place as the army changed places, first Shreveport, then New Orleans and then Memphis, Tenn.

Young John H. Burrus while in Tennessee found work as a cook on a sternwheeler which plied on the Mississippi river. He did not remain here very long but sometime during the year 1866, he moved to Nashville. He was determined to secure an education and even though he had to work hard during the day as a waiter in a hotel in order to secure a livelihood, he did much of his study at night.

Sacrifices To Save

There were boarding at the hotel some ladies who were interested in him and were willing to hear his lessons when the days work was over. This young man took advantage of every opportunity to secure an education. He made sacrifices of both pleasure and clothing and saved everything he could to continue his quest for knowledge.

In 1867 he managed to save $300 and entered Fisk university which was just beginning its effort as an institution of higher learning. It, like most schools which were set up for Negroes, had to give much of its time to elementary and secondary subjects.

John Burrus used whatever extra time he could spare from his study to work as to keep himself in school. He used his vacation for teaching until his eyes failed him. This man had now to have his lessons read to him and in this way stayed in school until 1873. In this year he bought religious panorama and with it toured many parts of the country during the years 1873 and 1874.

Teaches Near Nashville

After his graduation, young John urrus was employed as a teach- in an elementary school in a iburb of Nashville. His work was satisfactory that he was made rincipal before the year's work d been completed.

During the school year 1876, he as selected by the Republican tate committee as a delegate om the sixth Tennessee Congres-onal district to the National Re-ublican convention. The Tennes-ee Republican delegation was ledged to Senator O. P. Morton Indiana for president of the nited States.

Young Burrus voted five times r Morton but when it was evi-ent that Senator Morton could t get the nomination, his managers withdrew his name and Burrus voted for Rutherford B. Hayes.

When the convention was over, this young educator returned to Nashville and soon was offered the principalship of the Yazoo city schools of Yazoo, Miss. His work here was a success and he was re-elected for a second year but in the meantime, his brother had resigned at Fisk as an instructor in mathematics and this position was offered young John H. Burrus.

He decided to accept it after consideration and much thought. He taught here two years but left it and turned his attention to the study of law which he had been reading, but now he put himself under legal advisors and devoted all of his attention to the study of that subject and was admited to the bar in 1881. Success did not come at once. The first year he did not make enough to support himself.

The lack of practice gave him more time to secure more legal knowledge. He got some little practice looking up titles to property and giving legal advice on property when the owners thought the title was clear. He also was a correspondent for several papers which brought some return. He was gaining in both of these fields, law and reporting.

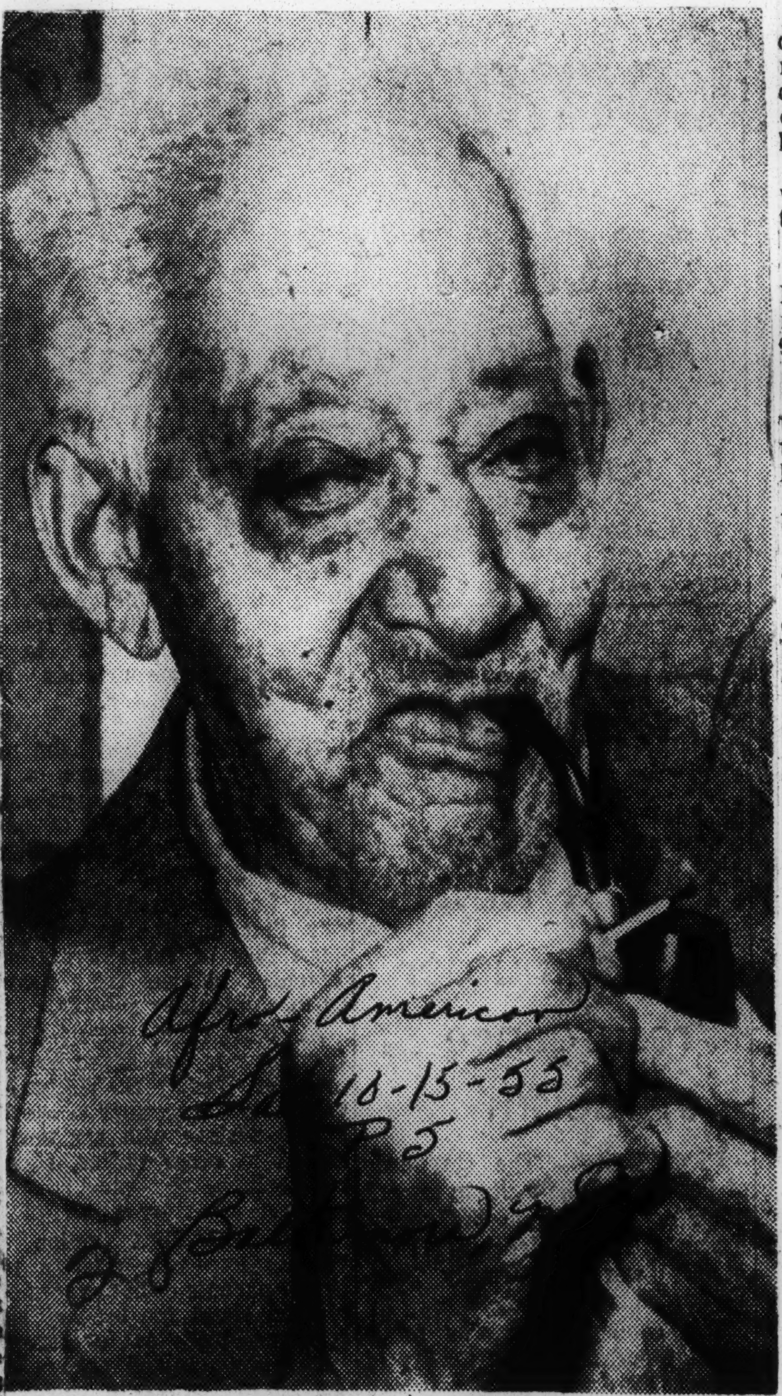
At the time when it appeared that young Burrus might gain success in law he was offered the presidency of Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical college in Rodney, Miss., which was the State School for Negroes. These schools in the southern states for Negroes were provided when it was clear that the Morrell fund could not be used in the southern states unless this was done. He took over this job in August, 1883. The president of this college at one time had been the rather famous figure, Hiram R. Revels.

Improves Physical Plant

Burrus felt that the greatest need of Alcorn was that it should be well supported. He was able to secure $11,000 for improvements to the library and for greatly needed repairs. He did everything he could to improve the physical plant of the institution.

He, along with his collegues, was interested in bringing more students in the school. In 1886, the number had reached about 216, about double what it was when he began his connection with the institution. He was constantly thinking of ways to improve the school.

He played a large part in politics in the state of Tennessee before he came to Mississippi. He was secretary of the Tennessee State Republican convention in 1876. He held many other political positions in his adopted state but in Mississippi he devoted his entire attention to education. John H. Burrus is one of the outstanding persons in the development of education in the state of Mississippi. He stands high as an educator on the national scene.



LEONARD DEMMONS

At 101, 'I do what I feel like doing.'

WHEN HE'S HUNGRY, HE EATS:

New Englander, 101, has simple longevity recipe

Afro-American Sat. 10-15-55 P. 5

WATERBURY, Conn. — At 101 years of age, Leonard Demmons looks at the world about him and has a mature and philosophic reaction.

Mr. Demmons lives with a daughter, Mrs. Antoinette Norman, at 72 Vine St., and he still deplores an accident which occurred when he was 91 and cost him a leg.

"I'd still be working if it wasn't for that leg," he tells visitors.

Baltimore, Md.

* * *

A NATIVE of Ludingtonville, Putnam County, N.Y., Demmons came to Waterbury about 65 years ago.

His memory is good about a number of things, but he admits that he just can't keep track of the number of grandchildren he has.

He has outlived two wives who bore him 14 children and he knows he has 12 great-grandchildren and six great-great-grandchildren—well, he has enclusive grandchildren — well, he has entirely forgotten.

* * *

THERE IS nothing rigorous about his recipe for a long life: "I just do whatever I feel like doing whenever I feel like doing it," he explains simply.

"When I am hungry, I eat. When I am sleepy, I go to bed. I don't care if it is a trifle early and when I wake up and feel tired, I just go back to sleep again."

Mr. Demmons doesn't precisely boast about it, but he honestly and candidly admits that during his boyhood and early youth he found time and opportunity to sow a crop of wild oats.

* * *

TODAY, HOWEVER, he enjoys Bible study and emphasizes that he isn't satisfied with merely reading it.

"Among my other visitors," he says, "there is a Jehovah's Witness member and we read and study the Bible together."

Another favorite hobby is making things grow, although, for a man who lives on the third floor, this is a little difficult.

He has flower boxes on the back porch for use during the spring; and in winter he has a number of indoor plants which he nurses along with satisfying results.

* * *

HIS WHOLE basic philosophy is summed up in hisstatement: "I can't do the things I used to do, so I do the things I can."

Among the things he still can do, he admits, is enjoy strong tobacco and strong liquor.

For years, Mr. Demmons did outside work. For a time he was a coachman for a prominent

Waterbury family and this was followed by some years of factory work and tending bar.

The Approaching 100th Anniversary, CSA-GAR

Advertiser
Tues. 10-11-55
P. 4-B
Montgomery, Ala.

A REMINDER that we are drawing close to the centennial of the start of the war that split this nation and left scars that still remain was contained in Columnist Ray Tucker's recent report on the three surviving Confederate veterans.

One of the gray-clad warriors remains alive in Texas, another in Florida, and the third in Virginia. All are more than 100 years old. Alabama's last Confederate veteran was P. R. Crump of Lincoln, Talladega County, who died Jan. 31, 1951, at the age of 104.

Shooting war replaced the cold war between North and South in the spring of 1861, so that we are only five and a half years short of the 100th anniversary. (Fort Sumter was bombarded April 12-13, 1861. The first bloodshed was April 19, when Massachusetts troops clashed with a pro-Southern mob in the streets of Baltimore. Bull Run, the first major battle, was not fought until July 21).

The secession parade of Southern States started after the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and without waiting for his inauguration. South Carolina was first, Dec. 20, 1860, and Alabama was the fourth out, Jan. 11, 1861.

Next year is a noteworthy anniversary in the political history of the United States. It was in 1856 that the coalition of the slaveholding South and its Northern Democratic allies clicked for the last time, to elect James Buchanan of Pennsylvania as the nation's 15th President.

In 1856 the newly formed Republican Party showed surprising strength. The Democrats carried only five of the "free" states. These, added to the South, were enough to put Buchanan across, with 174 electoral votes to 114 for John C. Fremont, Republican, and 8 for Millard Fillmore, the Know-Nothing candidate.

On the popular vote, Buchanan was a minority President. He polled 1,838,169 votes, Fremont 1,341,264, while Fillmore, although he carried only one state, Maryland, received a substantial popular vote, 874,534.

Four years later the Republicans elected Lincoln, also a minority President, who received an even smaller percentage of the popular vote than Buchanan did in 1856, and shortly thereafter they were off.

Know Your History

Call

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Fri. 10-28-55
P. 14
Kansas City, Mo.

ORGANIZER OF THE NEGRO BAPTISTS

The subject of our sketch this week was one of the outstanding organizers in the race. He was born in Georgia in 1855. This was the period in the state when the lot of the Negro was becoming more and more proscribed.

The issues which brought on the Civil War were becoming more and more pronounced and the hostility of the sections was noticeable on every side. The issues were everywhere to be observed in the state of Georgia, where such men as Alexander Stephens and other leaders of the states rights group lived. These men, in many ways, gave the attitude of the state. This subject was born at the end of the period and by the time he was ten years old the war was over and he never saw slavery at its worst but he did experience the period of Reconstruction and understood some of the needs of the race.

SAVAGE

Learn Shoe Making

When Elias C. Morris was very young, he was moved from North Georgia to Stevenson, a small town in Alabama, where he grew up in the home of a brother-in-law who was a preacher. Young Morris had learned the shoemaking trade and was working at it. A trade of shoemaking at that time was of more economic importance than it is today. Many of the shoes worn by the small town and rural population were made by the local shoemaker.

Elias C. Morris was converted at 19 and joined the Baptist church. At this same time he was called to preach. In 1879 when he was only 24 years old, he was called as pastor of the Centennial Baptist church in Helena, Ark., where he remained throughout his life. He did much to make this one of the outstanding congregations in the state of Arkansas.

In this church and in the state his great ability as an organizer came to the fore. He organized and for two years published the first religious paper by Negroes in the state of Arkansas. This was no small undertaking at that time. Negroes had little money and there were only a few well qualified writers, which made the publishing of a paper very difficult.

Started A School

He was also interested in providing a denominational college for Negroes in the state of Arkansas. This was also a difficult task group work programs of the but he was able to start it in 1884 and acted as chairman of its trustee board for several years.

This school still is going on in Little Rock and has been a great help in the furnishing of better trained ministers for the Baptists of the state. There is no denying that it is greatly in need of funds to carry on its work at the present time for, even now, it is difficult for many of these church schools to carry on their work. If these schools are to continue their program, there must be a merger of the small church schools irrespective of the denomination.

Most of these schools at the present time are struggling. A great deal of help has come from the United College Fund. Some of these colleges are so small and are thought of as so unimportant that they cannot be helped much by this fund. There are two other factors which have influenced the small church schools. One has been the amount of money which has been expended in the last few years in the state schools for Negroes and, second, the opening of many of the large universities in the South. This is making the small denominational schools more and more unnecessary.

Wanted Control of Church

In the '80's the progressive Negroes in the Baptist church began to desire some part in the management of their church. This was denied them on the grounds that the time was not ripe. These very men who had been trained in the school set up by American Baptist Home Mission Society felt they were able to take part in the control of their own Baptist organization.

In 1895, the American National Baptist convention joined with the Foreign Mission convention and the National Education convention to form the National Baptist Convention of the United States of America. This was largely the work of Elias C. Morris, the dynamic preacher of Helena, Ark.

Until this time all the Sunday School literature was furnished by the American Baptist Publication board. This was business that the American Publication board did not want to lose and they fought every effort of Negroes to set up their own publishing board. The National Baptist Publishing board was set up in Nashville and the moving spirit in that business was R. H. Boyd. In spite of opposition, the work grew and became very important.

Needed Full Strength

There developed friction because it was difficult to tell whether the publishing business belonged to Boyd or to the National Baptist convention. This was unfortunate, for it caused these groups to divide when they needed their greatest strength. In spite of all the effort to keep them together, they divided in 1915.

The Boyd group formed the National Baptist convention, unincorporated. There is hope that sometime in the near future they will go back together. The majority of the Baptists remained with the Morris faction in the National Baptist convention, Incorporated. To care for the literature they erected in Nashville a building costing $600,000 for the National Sunday School Publishing board.

Morris was what might be called a religious statesman. He emphasized self help and racial integrity and showed he was an organizer and leader of the first magnitude. He died in 1922.

20 1955

Advertiser

P. 4-A

A-20

Montgomery, Ala.

Mon 8-15-55

An Old Northern Custom

THERE'S no doubt about the Supreme Court's racemixing ukase being extremely unpopular with most white people of the South. The burning question of the moment is, what are they going to do about it?

Cool heads urge staying within the framework of the law, shunning outright defiance. It is good advice. If the South has enough self-control to follow it, it will be doing much better than the North did when the shoe was on the other foot.

One hundred years ago, and more, the South had the law and the Supreme Court on its side in sectional and racial feuds (Some insist that we still have the law but that the Supreme Court has abandoned it).

Numerous yankees not only circumvented, but openly flouted decisions of the Supreme Court and provisions of the U.S. Constitution. Some carried their refusal to accept the law of the land to the point of treason and insurrection. Those became heroes to their fellows—and are numbered among their cherished idols today.

The dictum that the citizen was bound to obey only those provisions of law that squared with his conscience was firmly established and widely followed up North in the years before the Civil War.

FOLLOWING are a few examples:

Recapture and return of fugitive slaves was provided for, not just by act of Congress or a law of some state, but by the Constitution of the United States itself. The Constitution expressly stipulated that fugitive slaves should be rounded up regardless of any state law to the contrary:

"No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Congress in 1793 passed an enabling act, providing for the arrest of fugitive slaves and their return to their masters after summary judicial hearing. A more stringent Fugitive Slave Act was passed in 1850, requiring all persons to assist, when called upon, in the arrest and return of fugitive slaves.

★

AS ANTI-SLAVERY feeling monted in the North, the statute was increasingly flouted. A widespread organization came into being, known as the "underground railroad," smuggling slaves to freedom in Canada. Because of Yankee non-compliance the Fugitive Slave Act was in great measure nullified.

Yet the legal status of the law was so unassailable that when Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President in 1861 *he promised to enforce it.*

★

IN 1857 THE SUPREME COURT, in the famous Dred Scott case, handed down a sweeping decision as much in favor of the South and slavery as the recent school decision was in favor of the race-mixers.

At that time, with slavery legal in some states and prohibited in others, only radical agitators were out to do anything about it in states where it already existed. The real fight was over slavery in the numerous territories, from which future states were to be created.

It was widely believed that Congress had the power to control slavery in the territories. Back in 1820, Congress passed the famous act known as the "Missouri Compromise" which admitted Missouri as a slave state, but banned slavery in territories north of a certain line, while allowing it south of the line.

A Negro, Dred Scott, brought suit to recover his freedom, on the ground that he became a free man when taken by his master from the slave state of Missouri into territory designated as "free" by the 1820 act.

In a 5-to-2 decision that was all any Southern Bourbon could have hoped for, the Supreme Court held that Congress had no power to exclude slavery from the territories, that the Missouri Compromise had been null and void from the beginning.

This meant that slavery could be banned from the territories *only by a constitutional amendment.* That required ratification by three-fourths of the state, which it was a cinch would never be obtained. The South and their pro-slavery allies in the North seemed permanently entrenched under the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

★

AS FOR Dred Scott, the court held that he was not entitled even to bring suit because he was not a citizen within the intent of the Constitution. In an elaborate opinion by Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, the court ruled that even when emancipated a Negro had no rights except such as each state chose to grant him, and could not become a citizen capable of suing and being sued.

The court buttressed its ruling with the assertion that since colonial days Negroes in this country had been regarded "as being of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations."

The decision was acclaimed in the South, denounced in the North.

★

IN 1859 THERE came before the court a case involving a flagrant violation of the Fugitive Slave Law and the Dred Scott decision from Wisconsin. The U.S. Supreme Court issued an order to the Wisconsin Supreme Court directing that the slave be returned to his owner and the abolitionist who had abetted him be punished. The Wisconsin Supreme Court defied the highest U.S. tribunal—and there the matter rested.

Because of Yankee refusal to accept it, the Dred Scott decision, instead of settling the slavery issue (in the South's favor), in the words of one authority "drove the question in so deep that the country was hastened rapidly toward the crisis."

★

THE most flagrant and indefensible incident came in 1859, when Virginia was "invaded" by a band of fanatics headed by John Brown, a notorious abolitionist cutthroat from Kansas. (In the course of guerrilla war over slavery in Kansas, Brown had distinguished himself by what a somewhat sympathetic historian calls "retaliatory murder" of pro-slavery men).

Although Brown had only 22 men besides himself, he actually surprised and seized the U.S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, which was guarded by only three watchmen. His avowed aim was to free the slaves. If he had succeeded, he would have plunged the South into sanguinary horrors, on a large scale, such as marked the slave rebellion in Haiti more than half a century before.

Brown proclaimed freedom to the slaves, but only six or eight joined him and these were compelled by threats. A Negro porter at the railroad depot who refused to join up was shot dead by his liberators.

After some bloody fighting, Brown and his gang were overpowered by a detachment of U.S. Marines under Col. Robert E. Lee, aided by citizens. He was tried, found guilty of treason and murder, and very properly hanged.

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BROWN immediately became a hero to the Yankees. He occupies an enviable place in their hearts today—per-

haps with some exceptions.

John Brown was a deeply religious man. He literally exuded the sanctimonious, holier-than-thou reek that is characteristic of his heirs to this day. He required his followers to engage in daily prayers and readings of the scriptures. Once, in Kansas, he compelled a party of profane Missourians captured by him to kneel and pray under penalty of being shot.

When he pulled his Harper's Ferry coup, Brown modestly announced that he was acting "by authority of God Almighty."

This little matter of mistaken identity continues to plague relations between North and South.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

JOSEPH HAYNE RAINEY

— Congressman From South Carolina —

One of the greatest evidences of change in the attitude toward the Negro was the entrance of members of this race in the Legislative halls. In spite of the fact the Negro had been emancipated, there was much hostility toward him. There, of course, was the other side of the question: the slave holders had done so well the job of keeping Negroes from learning the elements of education that he knew little of the way the state and national government worked. From the time Negroes first entered Congress during the Reconstruction period until they were disfranchised by southern states they were constantly fighting for the welfare of the race.

SAVAGE

One of the early members of Congress was Joseph Hayne Rainey, who represented South Carolina in the Congress of the United States. He was born in or near Georgetown, South Carolina, June 21, 1832. This was at the very time the abolitionists were making themselves felt in the nation and the controversy over the distribution of abolition literature in the mail was causing much confusion in South Carolina and the whole South. This young man grew to manhood in the midst of controversies which were to bring the North and South in mortal combat and test the theory of union and state rights.

Joseph Hayne Rainey was born of slave parents but his father was a barber who was able to purchase his freedom and that of his family. In spite of his freedom, Joseph's education was secured in a private school, which came at the outbreak of the war. He learned the barber trade with his father and practiced it until the war was over.

When the war broke out he became a steward on a blockade runner. After the firing of Fort Sumpter by the Confederate troops the whole coast of the United States from Hampton Roads to Key West was blockaded by Federal gunboats. There were those daring souls in the south who chose to run this blockade and furnish the southern aristocracy with the many things it desired. It was on a vessel in this activity on which young Rainey worked. He remained here until he was drafted to work in the Confederate Army, but he escaped. He went to the West Indies where he remained until the war was over.

During the period of Reconstruction, he returned to South Carolina and took an active part in the political activities of the state. He was first made a member of the newly formed Republican party, in 1867. The very next year he was elected as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which was selected to make a new constitution for the state. He was not an important factor is this convention and had little influence on what happened there. It did make him better known and as a result he was elected a member of the state Senate of the State of South Carolina. He gave a good account of himself in this position.

In 1870, he resigned from that body to take his place in the national House of Representatives. He was not the choice of the people of South Carolina, that is, the complete population. The person who was elected was B. F. Whitmore, but the House of Representatives refused to seat him because he belonged to the group which had been denied membership in that body. The persons who could not be members of that congress were those who had left Congress and bourne arms against the United States, and those who had not taken an oath of allegiance to the country. B. F. Whitmore fell in that category and was refused a seat. This gave Rainey his opportunity to beome a member of the House. He was the first Negro to serve who was a member of any branch of Congress.

The short session held in 1870, Rainey appeared and was sworn in but did not take an active part in that session. He represented three petitions for the removal of disabilities of southerners and delivered a memorial at the National Negro Labor convention on southern conditions. There is little denying that Negroes were being treated harshly in many sections of the nation. This question was constantly coming before Congress and it was not surprising that this Negro representative would raise his voice in the protection of Negroes.

During the Forty-second Congress, which met in March, 1871, he became much more atcive than he had been in his first session in that body. On April 1, 1871, he made a vigorous speech in favor of enforcing the Fourteenth Amendment. He felt, and with good reason, that the citizens of South Carolina were becoming bolder beause they were depending upon official leniency. He demanded that the constitutional guarantees would be carried out but at the same time expressed the love for his state.

As Joseph Hayne Rainey became familiar with his work, he was given more committee assignments. On the forty-third Congress he was appointed to the Committee on Indian Affairs and the special committee to attend Sumner's funeral, and when memorial exercises were held for Sumner in the House, he was the only Negro on the program, which was a tribute to his standing in the House.

In spite of his effort on Civil Rights he tried always to prove that he was talking about civil rights, and not social equality. He did all he could to have Fortress Moultrie and Sumpter restored for their historical importance. He said he felt the South had been neglected in the appropriation made by the nation and felt the South ought to have more consideration.

Joseph Hayne Rainey came to Congress and fought for the rights of the race, but always asked for tolerance. Many of the things he fought for were not accomplished but he did give a good account of himself. He died August 1, 1887.

Pilgrimage To Be Made To Harriet Tubman Home

HARRIET TUBMAN

NEW YORK—"Ring Out Those Bells For You and Me," the last piece sung by Harriet Tubman in Thompson Memorial AME Zion Church, Auburn, N. Y., shortly before her death, at the age of 93, in 1913, will be one of the numbers sung at the third pilgrimage, October 14 to the Harriet Tubman Home at Auburn.

The principal speaker for the third pilgrimage will be Dr. Howard Thurman formerly minister of All Peoples Church in San Francisco, Calif., and now Dean of the Chapel at Boston University, Boston, Mass., also an address by the Hon. Senator George R. Metcalf of New York State.

Music will be furnished by a community chorus made of residents of Auburn, Ithaca and Syracuse and directed by Mrs. Margaret May, who with her husband, Rev. A. E. May, is in charge of the Tubman Memorial Home. Mrs. May will lead the chorus through three of the Negro spirituals that were particular favorites of Harriet Tubman, "Steal Away to Jesus," "Climbing Jacob's Ladder" and "Go Down Moses."

The former Tubman home in Auburn, rebuilt and serving as a memorial to Harriet Tubman and as the nucleus for expanded facilities to aid young people as well as the aged, for whom Harriet Tubman always provided care, is on the same street as the home of William H. Steward, Secretary of State under Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Seward was a personal friend of Harriet Tubman, who numbered among her friends thousands of people, from the humblest slave to the most prominent Americans of her day. Just as her home was a place of pilgrimage for celebrated visitors as well as less known people during her lifetime, so today her home is a place of pilgrimage to all those who still pay honor to the memory of a brave little woman.

20 1955

Henry Ward Beecher's Visit To Montgomery

Advertiser P.3-B

By C. M. Stanley
Editor The Alabama Journal

DR. WILLIAM OWEN BALDWIN was a notable figure in Montgomey in his day. He was born on a farm within four miles of Montgomery in 1818 and began the practice of medicine when he was 18 years old. In 1868 he was elected president of the American Medical Association at the first convention after the war at which southern doctors were present. He founded the First National Bank of Montgomery in 1871 and was its first president.

STANLEY

Men still living remember him as the type that is nowadays called the "rugged individualist." He moved and acted according to his own lights and convictions, regardless of what others, even members of his family, thought about it.

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IN THE years after the Civil War Dr. Baldwin was accustomed to spend a part of each summer in New Hampshire. There he became acquainted with and formed a friendship and attachment for the great preacher, Henry Ward Beecher.

Dr. Beecher as a brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe who wrote the outrageous story about the South entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was not a popular figure in Alabama or the South because the minister himself, though not what was called a radical abolitionist, was entirely in sympathy with the abolition movement before the war.

That Dr. Baldwin should have formed a friendship with him in New Hampshire caused a good many frowns and raising of eyebrows in Montgomery. But that made no difference to him.

DR. BEECHER was easily the greatest pulpit orator of his time, though his father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, who had three wives and seven famous children, has been called one of the most eloquent orators that ever lived.

Henry Ward Beecher's sermons were published in hundreds of newspapers and he was in demand nationally as a lecturer for many years.

Montgomery, Ala.

DR. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S trial before an immense Congregational Church court in Brooklyn in 1876, two years before his death, was the most sensational event of its kind in American history. He was charged with misconduct with Mrs. Theodore Tilton, wife of one of the leading men of Beecher's famous Plymouth Church in Brooklyn. The scandal is said by Beecher's friends to have been engineered by Beecher's "personal, political and theological enemies."

At any rate it created a national sensation. The largest and most representative Congregational Church council ever assembled in the United States absolved him "with a vote of confidence" which students of the subject say time and study have completely justified.

Aug. 8-14-55

THIS IS the man who was the friend of Dr. William Owen Baldwin in Montgomery in those days of the 1870's. Dr. Beecher was scheduled to make one of his famous addresses in Montgomery. Dr. Baldwin wrote him inviting him to be his house guest while in town, and the story got around. Dr. Baldwin's brother, Marion Augustus Baldwin, who lived in the house now at the southeast corner of Grove and South Perry streets, was indignant and told his brother if he entertained "that man" in his home he would never speak to him again.

Somehow Dr. Beecher got word that his Montgomery visit threatened family friction and he wrote to Dr. Wm. O. Baldwin thanking him for the invitation but declining to be his house guest. It ended by Dr. Baldwin's merely having Dr. Beecher at his home for lunch while in Montgomery.

THIS recalls some members of the famous Beecher family who made their homes in Alabama. One of Dr. Lyman W. Beecher's sons was Edward Beecher, one of the seven founders in 1829, and first president of Illinois College, my alma mater. Dr. Edward Beecher had a son, born on the college campus home, named Dr. Frederick W. Beecher, who became an Episcopal minister. Dr. Frederick Beecher served several Alabama churches in his later years and spent the last years of his life at the home of his children in Birmingham, Leonard T. Beecher and his wife, Isabel Garghill Beecher.

Leonard T. Beecher was for many years secretary and treasurer of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in Birmingham and Mrs. Beecher was widely known and popular as a gifted and scholarly elocutionist and dramatic reader.

DR. FREDERICK BEECHER had much of the fire and conviction of his famous kinsmen which was demonstrated during one of the so-called moralistic election campaigns in Birmingham which in the days before the first World War kept Birmingham in continuous political turmoil. In the spring of 1918, following urgent advocacy by the Birmingham Pastors Union, an election was called to determine whether moving picture theaters should remain open on Sundays.

In a formal resolution the Pastors Union called upon the Jews of Birmingham not to take part in this election on the ground that this was an issue "among Christians." This was too much for Dr. Frederick Beecher. His letter on the subject was published by me in 1918 in the Birmingham Age Herald. He wrote:

"Greymont Heights, April 20, 1918.

"My Dear Mr. Stanley:

"Isn't the check of the Birmingham Pastors Union magnificent?

"Haven't they any members who are gentlemen? 'Only a Christian question. Jews not interested. Jews not concerned. Don't meddle. Don't interfere. Don't vote.'

"They (the Jews) were glad to help the YMCA, a 'simple Christian association,' build the worthy and attractive building that adorns our city.

"Absolutely the only reason for closing the movies on Sunday was the one Dr. Stuart gave the commissioners, that they were corrupting the young people of the city. But if they are, they should be shut up every day of the week.

"I don't like and I don't read the problem novels, and will not read them, but they are doing good, not evil, for they make people THINK. Even the 'Vampire Films' do good. Theda Bara does good. The Colonel's homilies about 'race suicide' are very valuable, etc. etc. People don't think the Venus de Milo, in photograph or statue, is of evil influence.

"I have wanted to come down to see you and have a talk but have not been able to come, for good reasons. So I am inadequately expressing myself by writing . . . .

"Sincerely,
"F. W. BEECHER."

AFTER THE death of Dr. Frederick Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard T. Beecher presented to Birmingham Southern College their father's treasured theological library above which is a plate reading:

"From the theological library of Frederick William Beecher, minister in the church 58 years, 1861-1919, son of Edward Beecher, in the ministry 1826-1895, who was the son of Lyman Beecher of the ministry 1799-1863."

Dr. George Stuart Jr., son of Dr. Stuart to whom Dr. Beecher refers in his letter, was president of Birmingham Southern College for about 15 years until his recent announcement of his resignation to enter private business.

Ex-Slave Dies At Age Of 117

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

After attaining the remarkable age of 117 years, Mrs. Armanda Allen Harper passed Wednesday at her Lithonia, Georgia home. An ex-slave, Mrs. Harper recalled when, as a young woman, Yankee soldiers invaded the area then known as Worthville, just south of McDonough.

She, her mother, a brother and a sister had been sold to a plantation in the area when she was in her late teens.

Mrs. Harper had lived in Lithonia for the past 10 years after moving from Rockdale County. During her lifetime she was a member of both the Rock Springs Baptist Church and Richards Chapel Methodist Church in Newton County.

Funeral services will be held at 2 P. M., today in Richards Chapel Methodist Church. Rev. F. A. Robinson, pastor, will officiate. Burial will be in the church-yard under the direction of Cox Brothers.

Relatives and friends who were close to the aged woman before her death were constantly regaled with her first-hand reminiscense of slavery.

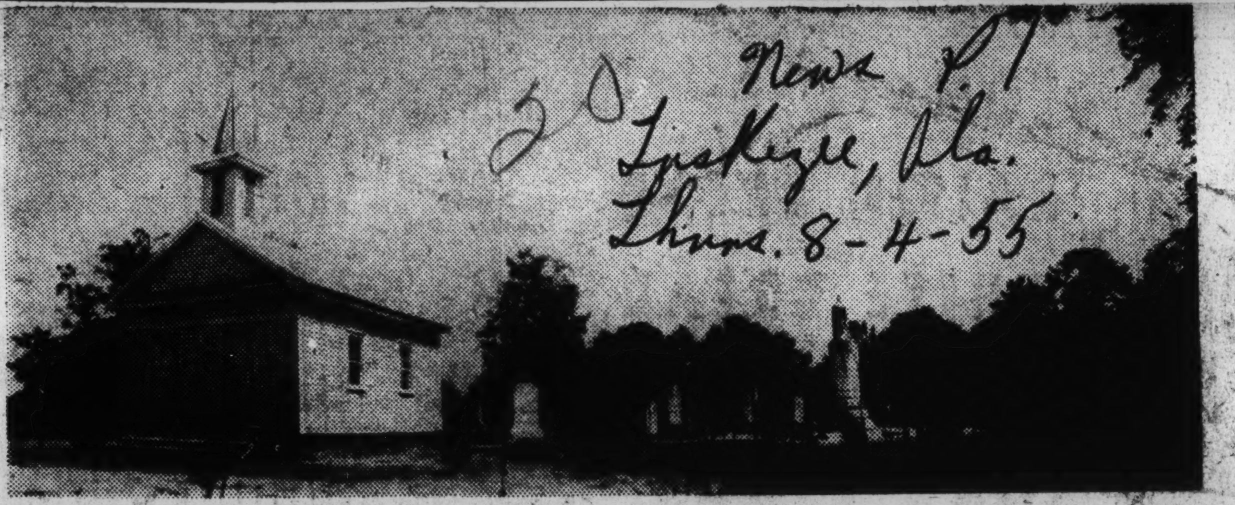
She recalled that it was not until after the War Between the States that she was given a pair of shoes - red leather, size 7. (She wore size 7 until her death).

She also recalled the terroristic tactics of the "Patty-roll" (the patrol) which attempted to catch slaves moving abroad at night without passes. During that time, men had to obtain passes to visit their wives and families who lived, sometimes, on remote plantations.

The slave's entire time was taken up, she said. On days when it was to wet to work in the fields, she would work inside, spinning thread and weaving cloth.

Mrs. Harper is survived by three children, 11 grandchildren, 45 great grandchildren, 23 great grandchildren, nieces nephews and other relatives.

Record P.6 Birmingham, Ala. Aug. 8-9-55



OLD CHURCH RESTORED—Pictured above is the present Creek Stand Methodist Memorial Church, restored several years ago in replica on the site of the old church which was more than 100 years old. The church will hold its annual Homecoming on Sunday, Aug. 28.

Homecoming Day Slated At Old Creek Stand Church

News Tuskegee, Ala. P. 1 Thurs. 8-4-55

Creek Stand Methodist Memorial Church will hold its annual Homecoming on Sunday, Aug. 28, with an all-day program, including basket dinner on the grounds at the noon hour. The Rev. F. G. Hastings, associate pastor of Andalusia First Methodist Church, will deliver the Homecoming Day sermon.

Arrangements for Homecoming Day are under the direction of the board of trustees made up of W. R. Streetman, E. P. Lloyd, W. K. Ellison, assisting the trustees are Mrs. Eva Chandler Gagnon, Mr. and Mrs. Pat Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Forehand, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Forehand, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Streetman, Mrs. R. C. Griswold, Mrs. Bessie M. Smythe, Mrs. W. R. Streetman, Mrs. J. G. Pruett and Miss Peggy Jo Forehand, all of Hurtsboro; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Floyd, Coleman and Walter Lloyd, Creek Stand; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Thomas, Auburn; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Brantley, Tuskegee and J. M. Brooks, Birmingham.

The church is located seven miles from Hurtsboro, on the Tuskegee highway, the centuries old Indian "Horse Path" which in 1811 became the celebrated old Federal Road.

The church site is near the old hunting grounds (Lucas Tavern) of the famous Creek Indian chief, Big Warrior. Both Creek Stand and Warrior Stand were named for this noted Indian chief.

The adjoining cemetery contains the graves of many antebellum "slave masters" and old-time Southern aristocrats.

Beyond the rear cemetery fence is the old "burying ground" of hundreds of Negro slaves whose graves are obliterated by time and overgrown with underbrush and trees.

The double front doors of the church follow the old Methodist custom of separating men and women during church services. Women entered right and men entered left.

Along the old Indian "Horse Path" on foot and on horseback, in wagons and buggies passed a multitude of settlers. (1805-1811). Hhose who came to Creek Stand built a Methodist church and named it "Mount Zion".

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.)

Call p. 14 Kansas City, Mo.

JONATHAN C. GIBBS
A Preacher and Politician

Jonathan C. Gibbs is a brother of Miflin A. Gibbs, the author of that inspiring little volume, "Shadows and Light." He was the son of the Rev. Jonathan and Maria Gibbs, who at the time lived in the city of Philadelphia.

The Rev. Mr. Jonathan Gibbs was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, once known as the Wesleyan Methodist church. His mother was a member of the Baptist church which was called by some the "hardshell" variety. In spite of this difference in denomination, there was no difficulty.

SAVAGE

Miflin and his brother, Jonathan, were sent to what was called the free school. It was at the time taught by a citizen from Ireland. This arrangement did not last long, for in April, 1·31, their father died. The mother was left with four small children and she was in poor health. She thought her sons should learn trades. They studied with James Gibbons, one of that group of slaves who had purchased their freedom and moved north to teach others what they had learned on the plantations.

To Presbyterian Church

2-17-55

In a revival, Jonathan and his brother, Miflin, were converted. They did not join either the church of their father or their mother but the Presbyterian church. Jonathan entered the Dartmouth college under the auspices of the Presbyterian assembly. He finished his work there and entered the ministry in the Presbyterian church in Philadelphia where he served for one time.

When the war was over and Reconstruction was going on in the South, the Rev. Jonathan Gibbs decided to move South and participate in it. One of the things which concerned Negroes most was education. In many cases private schools were opened. In South Carolina where Jonathan C. Gibbs first went, there were established many private schools, one by this young Presbyterian preacher.

He moved from South Carolina to Florida where he became active in the politics of that state. The reason so many Negroes moved to Florida was the hope that the government was going to give land to the newly emancipated citizens of the South. These Negroes became very active in the state.

In a convention which was held in 1868 forty-six delegates were elected and 18 were Negroes. One scholar, speaking of this period, said; "The most cultured member of the convention probably was Jonathan Gibbs, a Negro." He went on to say that Gibbs was a person with a high forehead which indicate he was a mulatto. This author made his study several years ago before we knew as much about anthropology as we know today, but it is significant that Gibbs was recognized as the most cultured and one of the best trained if not the best educated, in the whole group. Gibbs was very active in the politics of the state.

Try To Impeach Governor

In 1868, there was an effort made to impeach Governor Harrison Reed. Secretary of State Alden was active against the governor. At that time in Florida, the governor had the right to appoint the chief state officers. The governor used his authority and removed Alden. In his place he appointed Jonathan C. Gibbs, which greatly increased his prestige among Negroes, and enabled Reed to stay in office.

This young minister stayed in office as Scretary of State until Reed failed to be renominated and then, of course, was not appointed by the next governor. It was evident that Gibbs was so popular he had to be given some consideration.

The governor, C. B. Hart, did not want to give Gibbs anything but the Negroes threatened to join with the Democrats and defeat all the legislation so the only hope the governor had was to appoint him to an important office. The office he secured was that of Superintendent of Public Instruction which he held from 1872-1874.

The school system was in a wretched condition when he took it over. The collection of enough funds to operate it was a difficult matter and the whole system was run down. Gibbs took it over and established an orderly system. In spite of this good work which this man did, the records have disappeared which is indeed regrettable.

Asks Resignation

In 1874, Govenor Hart died and Stearns became the chief executive of the state. One of his first acts was to ask for the resignation of Gibbs, but he had promised to nominate Gibbs for Congress but was afraid he would not be able to control the popular Negro leader. He was not removed.

Things were very troublesome and the superintendent feared his life and slept in the attic of his house in a place which s... more like an arsenal than sleeping quarters. He feared the Ku Klux. He was hopeful of better conditions is the state.

He died of apoplexy, so his brother tells us. Others claim it was poison. It was probably the former reason. When this man died there had passed from the race one of its most promising members.

20 1955

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

NANNIE H. BURROUGHS

Who Built a School by Faith

One of the outstanding women of this generation is the subject of our sketch this week. According to her own word, she built the institution over which she presided by faith. This school is what might be called a special school and served the girls who wished to render real service to society.

Nannie Burroughs was born on May 2, 1883, in Orange, Va., which is located in the Piedmont section of the state. Her parents were ex-slaves. They belonged to that small class whose energy enabled them to start toward prosperity as soon as the Civil War conflict was over.

SAVAGE

Fatather Dies Early

The father of this well-known character passed away when she was very young and left the mother with the care of her young daughter. The mother could have lived with the grandparents on either side, but refused and decided to take care of herself and the child.

The mother wanted her daughter to have a better education than Orange county could provide at the time. They moved to Washington city when Nannie was only 5 years old. The mother worked hard and kept her daughter in school until she was graduated from high school with honors. The work she took there was business and domestic science.

Young Nannie Burroughs was interested in teaching home economics and was told that if she would take special work she would be made assistant in that subject in the schools of Washington. In spite of this promise or understanding, the work was given to someone else who was said to have had pull with the authorities. This, of course, might not have been true and there might have been other factors which are not known and which were not told to the prospective teachers. This was a great disappointment to young Nannie Burroughs for she had planned her life around this job which she did not get. She had to look for employment elsewhere and in this she made a name for herself.

Dreamed of School

During this period of adjustment she got hold of an idea that she would someday have a school in Washington and that politics would have little to do with it and that it would give all kind of girls a chance. According to her story it came as a flash and was much like the inspiration which came to Joan of Arc and Nat Turner. She could do nothing about it for the moment because she did not have the means but kept it before her.

The next move of this woman was to Philadelphia where she worked in an office for a year. She then went to Louisville where at that time the headquarters of the National Baptist convention was located. Here she became bookkeeper and editorial secretary. She was very devoted to her church and put her service to the use in the church of her choice.

Did Public Speaking

Nannie Burroughs taught Sunday School and spoke everywhere she could but felt that was not enough and that something concrete should be done. She organized a Woman's Industrial club. The club rented a house and served cheap wholesome lunches for colored working folk.

In the evening she taught the subject she had been trained to teach in the Washington public schools, domestic science. She taught two other courses, millinery and one which she called "everyday things needed in the home." The members of the club paid ten cents per week and Nannie Burroughs managed the rest of it herself. The work could not progress too far this way. A friend advised her one day to stop giving her service for nothing for she said people valued more those they pay for rather than things those which are free. The student paid regardless of how little. The school grew by leaps and bounds and this great woman had to put work in the hands of others and confine herself to supervising the work.

Turning Point in Career

At the turn of the century, she went to the annual meeting of the Baptist convention. This was the turning point in her career. At this meeting she was made secretary of the woman's auxiliary, a small missionary organization which had only been able to raise $15 the year before. Some idea of how this dynamic woman was able to breathe life into this organization can be gained by the amount of money it was able to raise. The first year the organization raised $1,000. In 1920 it raised $50,000 and in 20 years it was able to raise $366,000 for the benefit of the missionary field.

Her greatest work, which will not be related here, was the founding of her school. This was done as an act of faith, for she had no money. This energetic woman felt that the Negroes were getting far enough to help themselves. She wanted to start a school, not a Baptist school, but just a school for any girls. This school was established in the city of Washington. It has rendered a great service, but has ceased an an educational institution.

This was an idea in the mind of a woman which became a reality. There are many reasons to think it could have worked better if it had not been in Washington. Its competition would have been less in other sections of the country. It is regretted that she did not stay in Louisville. But the school did what she desired it gave a large number of Negro girls a chance to prepare for a life of service.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University Jefferson City, Mo.)

REVEREND J. T. WHITE

One of the outstanding ministers in the state of Arkansas was the Rev. J. T. White. He was born in the old Northwest territory at New Providence, Clark County, Ind., August 25, 1837. This was free territory and the Negroes who lived there were free to go and come as they pleased.

This condition continued until the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 came into operation, then many slaves who had found a haven in this section felt they must leave after the passage of that drastic law. Some were free Negroes and remained because they had that status.

SAVAGE

The danger was always present that the free Negro might be seized and face the difficulty of proving that he was free, and in many cases, when this occurred, he was returned to slavery.

His parents, James and Catherine White, seemed not to have been disturbed by this law and lived in Indiana without any disturbance of any kind. Their parents lived in New Providence until 1850 when they moved to Indianapolis, where they lived until 1860, the time of the parents' death.

Had Good Education

Young White received a good common school education, which at the time gave him a chance in his fight for a livelihood. In 1865, he was sent by his church as a representative to the American Baptist convention which was held in the city of St. Louis in the First Baptist church of that city.

This meeting was of great importance to the Rev. Mr. White, for it was at this meeting that he was called to the Second Baptist church of Helena, Ark. It was on Aug. 21, 1865, that Reverend White took over his work as pastor of the Helena church.

Things were very much confused, a condition which might have been expected after the war. In less than a month before he had taken over his job, a hot battle of the Civil War had been completed. He found a handful of Baptist worshippers in a stable which had been granted for their use. This was not necessary very long after this dynamic preacher arrived there, for Colonel Benzonid allowed this group to use the old Cumberland church, where services were held for two years.

This preacher never forgot that he wanted his congregation to have a meeting place of their own. In 1867, he had completed a church house 45 feet wide and 70 feet long. This building stood in Helena for a long time as a reminder of this group and the struggles of the Second Baptist congregation.

To Constitution Convention

This young preacher decided to take part in the Reconstruction of the South so that he might help his people. In 1868, White was elected to the state convention which was to frame the constitution for the state of Arkansas. When the constitution was framed, there was much work in getting it ratified and this young man took a very active part in it.

He was now active in politics and was elected to the Lower House of the State of Arkansas where he served four terms. He was then given a seat in the senate but held that only one term. His next political job was that of commissioner of public works, on internal improvements.

In spite of his effort in the political field, he never forgot that he was a religious leader and gave his congregation the leadership which made this a growing congregation. It was during the time of his greatest political leadership that he made the greatest progress in his church.

He was now ready to move his congregation out of the frame building, for he had built a spacious brick building in Helena and

built a frame church in the city of Little Rock, where he was also preaching at that time. In a short time the church in Helena was burned, which was a setback. He was soon able to construct one that was even larger.

Church Grew Fast

Some thought it was the most attractive church in the state. His church grew in membership, and in the course of a score of years he had added more than 5,000 members by baptism alone. Rev. White organized the Arkansas Missionary Baptist convention in 1867. In this work he was assisted by many ministers in the city of Little Rock. He also organized the first District Baptist Association.

When Reconstruction was over and the state decided to make a constitution which was in k e e p ing with the desire of the group in power, a convention was called for that purpose. One of the members of that convention was Reverend White. This was the constitution which enabled the state to disfranchise its Negro population.

This dynamic and able preacher was interested in building an institution of collegiate grade. He was able to raise $5,000 which was expended upon a project known as the Helena university. In spite of his hard work, the institution could not be organized. It failed, but in 1887, the land which was purchased was valued at one thousand and seven hundred dollars.

He was interested also in a society known as the Benevolent and Church Aid society. With the aid of that society he edited the Arkansas Review. The purpose of that paper was to make known to the race what some of its achievements were and to defend it against those who would destroy it.

Reverend White was one of the many Negroes of the state of Arkansas who needs to be better known.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University .... Jefferson City, Mo.)

JOHN SELLA MARTIN A PRE-CIVIL WAR PREACHER

In the state of North Carolina in the city of Charlotte, John Sella Martin was born on September 27, 1832. He early found out what the slaves had to face and the difficulty of being born in the South. At the age of 6 the boy and his mother and sister were taken from the old homestead at midnight and carried to Columbus, Ga., where they were offered for sale.

They were all three bought, the mother and daughter by one slave master, and the son by another slave master. The man who purchased young John Sella Martin was an old bachelor with whom he lived in the capacity of valet. He kept this status until he was 18 years of age. This capacity enabled him to come in contact with books and outstanding people and increased his general knowledge.

The slave and his master boarded at the principal hotels in the country and there young John Martin came in contact with servants and travelers from the free states and gained much information of the northern states of the American union and Canada. The Negroes looked upon Canada as a place to escape.

Master Loses Sight

This young servant soon learned to read and write so well he began to write passes so some of the slaves could go to other plantations to see their wives. This was a surprise to his master who called John Martin in and promised to punish him severly if he repeated this act.

The irony of it all was that his master lost his sight completely in about two years. It was then necessary for the servant to read the news and do other things a secretary might do. It was a blessing to the master that the slave had learned to read and write for he was able to have his business transacted by his slave.

When John Sella Martin was only 18 his master died and in his will he granted his slave independence. The relatives were able to break the will and this young man and the other slaves on the plantation were sold. Young John Sella Martin was sold to an owner in Mobile where he lived until 1852 when he was sold to a master in New Orleans.

His first attempt on the public platform was a complete failure and he was advised never to try speaking in public again. Young Martin did not take this advice but two days later wrote and delivered an address which w a s said to be entirely satisfactory. He knew only two or three speeches and the delivery of them became monotonous.

He decided what he needed most was more education than he had and for this purpose moved to Detroit. He studied there with an able Baptist minister.

Soon after he moved to Chicago he felt called upon to preach. He continued his study and at the same time began the study of theology, and remained with his books until he felt able to commence lecturing and preaching.

Begins Lecture Career

He began his work by lecturing in the state of Michigan with great success. He had an outstanding meeting in Coldwater, Mich., which was spoken of as remarkable. The weekly paper said the lecture of John Sella Martin was astonishing and that he was one of the most interesting and forceful speakers of his age and nature made him a great man.

Shortly after this success, he moved to Connecticut. John Sella Martin was ordained as a minister in the Baptist church and was called to the Michigan Street Baptist church in Buffalo, N.Y., where he worked with signal success until 1859 when he moved East. He preached in Boston and supplied for the Rev. Kallock at Tremount Temple, who was one of the popular preachers in Boston at the time. The church services were well attended while he was there. He preached at several of the leading churches in Boston.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

JAMES THOMAS RAPIER CONGRESSMAN FROM ALABAMA

The subject of our sketch this week is one who served in the House of Representatives from the state of Alabama. His service, like that of most Negroes in Congress, came during the period known as the Reconstruction.

During this period more than a score of Negroes served in the Congress of the United States. Some of them were well educated b u t most of them were self-made men and picked up their education as best they could from private tutors, because in most of the South there were no schools for Negro slaves and few for free Negroes. James Thomas Rapier belongs to this group of free Negroes who had to acquire what education they could from special tutors.

SAVAGE

James Thomas Rapier was born in Florence, Lauderdale county, Alabama, on November 13, 1837. His father was free and wealthy and could and did provide a tutor for his son. How his father obtained his wealth is not known to us, but he thought of the welfare of his son. He sent his son to Canada where he was able to continue his education. He did more literary work and studied law, but never practiced it although he went through all the formalities and was admitted to the bar.

Return to South

He remained in Canada until 1865 when he returned to the United States. When the Civil War had closed, he returned to the South and began teaching in the state of Alabama and also traveling as correspondent for a northern newspaper. The work which seemed to claim his attention was that of cotton culture and he settled down as a cotton planter in the state. In 1866, the governor of Alabama appointed Rapier as a notary public which gave him the authority to give the service of that office to Negroes who were in need of semi-legal work.

This well-prepared man could hardly remain out of politics. He found himself a member of the first Republican convention in Alabama. The problem in the state was like that in most of the southern states, that of writing a new constitution. In 1867, a Constitutional convention was called at Montgomery and Rapier was a member.

How much influence, if any, he exerted on the convention there is no way of knowing. He probably did what he could to see that the race was protected. In 1870, Rapier was a candidate for the Secretary of State, but failed to be elected. One year later, in 1871, he was appointed Accessor of Internal Revenue located in his own state, which in some ways compensated for a failure to be elected as Secretary of State.

Gets High Posts

He was given an appointment by the governor as commissioner to the Vienna Exposition in 1873. The reason such an appointment as this could go to a Negro was that it was soon after Emancipation and it was hoped to hold the Negro population in control of the Republican party. Later he was commissioner from the United States to the World's Fair at Paris. These, like most such appointments, were given to those who might do the most for the party. This did a great deal for Rapier and added to his education and helped him in the Congress of the United States.

In 1872, Rapier was elected to the House in the 43rd Congress of the United States. He took his seat in that body in 1873 and was assigned to the Education and Labor committee. Dr. Samuel Denny Smith, who has written a good study of the Negro in Congress, thinks it strange that Rapier and the other Negro congressmen should be more interested in civil rights than anything else and seems to think that if Rapier had not spent so long in Canada he would not have been so resentful of discrimination.

Of French Stock

It brought out by this writer that he was partly of French stock. The plain inference was that if he had not had a strain of white blood he would not have resented the restrictions placed upon him. Any Negro who was a member of Congress had to be concerned with civil rights or else he would not be supported by his Negro constituency.

Rapier was very bitter in his criticism of the whites and gave several instances of their inconsistency. He not only asked to have equal rights but community rights.

Rapier said the problem w a s whether he was a man or not? If he were a man then he should have all the rights of every other man in America. If not a man, then he should be denied the privileges and immunities of all other citizens.

This plain speaking was objected to by carpetbaggers and t h e y would not support this fighter for Congress. In the summer of 1874, Rapier was renominated almost unanimously, but the carpetbaggers were not satisfied and it was decided to sacrifice him. It was rumored that there was a trading of votes so as to get rid of Rapier. This occurred and J. M. Williams, a Democrat, was elected by about 1,000 majority. Rapier was given a position in the United States Revenue service, which he held until his death. His position was that of Collecter of Internal Revenue for the second district of Alabama. He died August 31, 1833, in Montgomery and was buried in St. Louis. He was an able and cultured man and a fighter for civil rights and the welfare of the rac

20 1955

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University .... Jefferson City, Mo.)

JOHN THOMPSON
— A Fugitive Slave —

The subject of our sketch this week is a fugitive slave who has given us an account of his bondage and escape. This, like many of the other slave accounts, is thrilling. It was located in the state of Maryland. Maryland in its reaction to slaves was always a very important state because of its nearness to free territory.

SAVAGE

Scarcely anywhere in the state is the distance more than 200 miles from free territory. There were constant attempts of escape, many of them successful. It was in this state that Harriet Tubman was able to bring 300 slaves from bondage to freedom. This was a remarkable feat but the distance was relatively short and the section had considerable undergrowth so that it was easy for a slave to hide in the dense swamps by day and travel by night.

The subject of this sketch, John Thompson, was born in Maryland in 1812, a slave of a Mrs. Wagar whose younger son was James H. Wagar, the owner of the plantation on which he and his mother lived. John Thompson, his mother and sisters worked and lived on this plantation. There were two classes of slaves on this plantation. One, the field hand and the other, the house servants. Those who worked in the fields were considered in a lower class than those who worked at the big house. Thompson's family belonged to the field hands and he saw slavery at its worse.

Food is Rationed

This was the section of Maryland where the principal products were corn, wheat and tobacco. The work was very hard. The food was given on the ration plan. Each slave was given a peck of corn meal, two dozen herrings and about four pounds of meat, usually very fat salt pork. Children under eight were not allowed anything. On many of these plantations and throughout the South molasses was added to this diet.

The slaves were called out of their quarters at daylight. They had to have their breakfast before that time or they must go without it. The children in most cases were asleep and had to secure their food as best they could or wait until the end of the day. Both the food and the clothing were of the coarse kind. The treatment of the slave in Maryland was about as poor as it was in the slave kingdom.

John Thompson was able to acquire the ability to read and write in spite of the laws of Maryland against it. He was able to acquire this much education because of the kindness of one of the young sons of one of his master's whom he accompanied to school every day. This young boy decided to teach young Thompson.

This had to be done so that the boy's father would not know. This went on for sometime until the boy moved away, by this time Thompson had learned to read and could write some. He had enough to build upon and he was a hard worker and whenever he had any time at his disposal he used it to work on his education.

Thompson decided he could stand the slave system no longer and planned to escape. He had seen so little of the would and did not know which way to start but he and a companion left the Maryland plantation and started for freedom. The companion knew something of direction which Thompson needed. After many difficulties they were able to reach Washington and find there just the right persons to help them.

From Washington they went to Rockville and then into Pennsylvania. Thompson and his friends worked in southern Pennsylvania for about six months with various persons in that area. When the slave dealer became too active they moved to Philadelphia but the friend soon moved to Massachusetts where he felt there was more safety.

Thompson stayed in Philadelphia and joined the Bethel African Methodist church. This was the cradle of the great African Methodist Episcopal church, by many considered the greatest institution founded and operated by Negroes. He lived here for sometime without disturbance but misfortune followed him here, sickness came and several slaves near him were arrested by the slave dealers who were as active here as they were in southern Pennsylvania and Thompson thought it advisable to move.

He went to New Bedford and shipped out as the steward of a whaling ship, a position which would give him the greatest security. He had no experience in this position but when the captain found that he was a fugitive slave, he was willing to teach him his duties which he learned and became a good steward.

When the trip was over he returned to New Bedford where he was discharged. He returned to his family which had been left in Philadelphia. He lived there the rest of his days. The story of this man shows the hardship of slavery in Maryland at its worst but it also reveals how a man of some ingenuity and education could escape it. It can readily be understood why the planters were against Negroes learning to read and write.

Presided Over Senate

Among the men of outstanding achievements illustrated in the 1955 Negro History calendar offered by Schenley Distributors, Inc. is Blanch Kelso Bruce. A Senator from Mississippi in 1879, Bruce was the only Negro ever to preside in the Senate. Born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, he was Registrar of the United States Treasury from 1881 to 1885, and in 1890 was made Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. Calendars may be obtained free of cost by writing to Schenley Distributors, Empire State Building, New York City.

Md.'s oldest citizen dies

BALTIMORE

A spry 116-year-old woman, who, 90 years ago, listened in awe as an uncle told of shaking hands with Abraham Lincoln, died Tuesday at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Mrs. Annie Camphor Ross, a distant cousin of Maryland's famous Harriet Tubman, was admitted to the hospital on Monday after suffering a stroke. She resided at 808 Druid Hill Ave., with a great-niece, Mrs. Emma K. Jones.

Although mentally alert, in some instances Mrs. Ross remembered only isolated details of her early days. One included visiting Gettysburg to hear Lincoln's famous address.

AS FAR BACK as 1849 she recalled, one brother hid beneath an aunt's skirt to avoid being drafted into the Confederate Army.

ON ANOTHER occasion she remembered that Lincoln advised her uncle, George Camphor, "to stand up for his rights." Mrs. Ross's husband was a Union Army veteran who died a few years after their marriage.

She was born in Madison, Dorchester County, Md., and was married twice. Her second husband was the late Rev. Augustus Ross, a Methodist minister. Mrs. Ross's only child, Mrs. Viola Taylor, died 20 years ago.

Her brother, Andrew Camphor, died at the age of 106, and on her father's side of the family, one member reached the age of 122.

PRIOR TO her death Mrs. Ross was active to the extent that she attended church regularly, cared for Mrs. Jones' children, and a few years ago saw her first movie, stage show and TV performance.

* * *

WHEN SHE celebrated her 115th birthday she received congratulations from President Eisenhower, Gov. Theodore McKeldin, Senator John Marshall Butler and Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro.

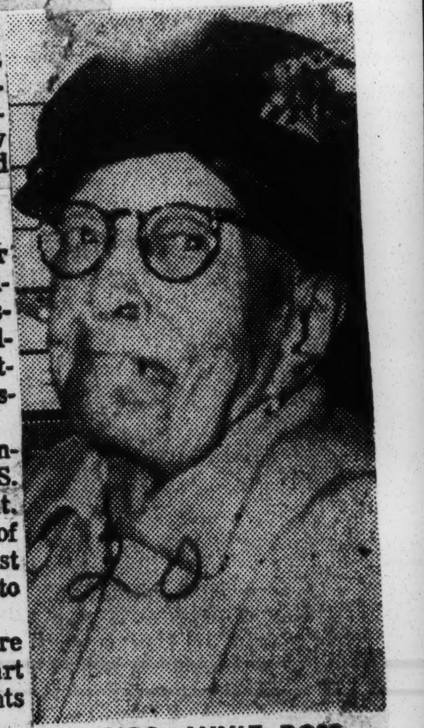
In 1949 she was sent a congratulatory letter by Harry S. Truman when he was President.

Mrs. Ross was a member of the Orchard St. Methodist Church and in 1950 registered to vote for the first time.

She was under regular care at Hopkins because of a heart condition. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Funeral services for Mrs. Ross have been scheduled for 2 p.m. Monday at Orchard St. ME Church. Both the Mayor and Governor are expected to attend the services.

The body will be on view at Mrs. Ross's home on Friday. Burial will be in Mt. Calvary Cemetery. Funeral details are being handled by the Lewis A. Henry Funeral Home.



MRS. ANNIE ROSS

Things You Should Know

Coll Fri. 4-8-55 P. 22

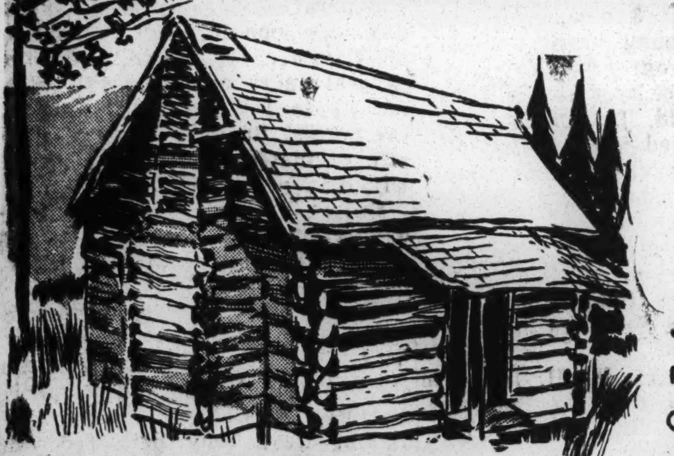
RICHARD R. WRIGHT. Jr.

Kansas City, Mo.

20

1878—1947

BORN IN A LOG CABIN IN CUTHBERT, GEORGIA — THIS SELF-MADE AUTHOR,



JOURNALIST & ORDAINED MINISTER BECAME PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA STATE INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE! EDUCATED HERE AND ABROAD, HE RECEIVED HIS PH.D. AT UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1911! UPON HIS DEATH PRESIDENT PAID HOMAGE TO HIM!

AT THE AGE OF 65 HE ORGANIZED THE CITIZENS AND SOUTHERN BANK AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA, ONE OF A FEW BANKS ABLE TO SURVIVE THE GREAT DEPRESSION!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

THINGS·YOU SHOULD·KNOW

Col. CHARLES YOUNG

20

BORN IN KENTUCKY, COLONEL YOUNG GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY IN 1889, AND IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, HIS ALL-NEGRO CAVALRY UNIT RESCUED THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S FAMED "ROUGH RIDERS"! HE WAS INSTRUCTOR IN MILITARY SCIENCE AT WILBERFORCE UNIV., OHIO, AND IN LIBERIA! LATER SERVED AS UNITED STATES MILITARY ATTACHÉ TO LIBERIA...

CLAUDE NEWKIRK

Weekly Sat. 4-9-55 P. 3B

New Orleans, La.

TINENTAL FEATURES

20 1955

Plantation Devotion Even Unto Death

By C. M. Stanley
Editor, The Alabama Journal

Advertiser P. 3B
Montgomery, Ala.
Jun 6-5-55

WHEN Mrs. Mary Eugenia Alston died at the old family estate in Midway, Bullock County, on April 27, 1948, at the age of 90, Negroes from the plantation served as her pallbearers and wept over the death of a beloved woman.

Mrs. Alston has been described by her friends as the beautiful "cameo type," so clear cut were her features. She was small and dainty in stature and so gentle, kind and courteous to everyone that she was known as "Midway's sweetheart." She was spoken of as "a queen of royal beauty" in her youth.

STANLEY

At the time of her death she had operated and managed the plantation which she inherited for forty-two years. Negroes on the place, some of whom were descendants of the slaves brought to the plantation in 1842, served as pallbearers to carry the remains from the old home where the funeral was held, to the hearse, and white pallbearers bore the casket from the hearse to the grave.

The white pallbearers were: R. E. Wright, W. T. Morton, A. R. Sylvester Jr., and her grandsons, Lewis Branscomb, of Dothan; Alston Branscomb of Sheffield, and Edward Alston of Bogalusa, La.

MRS. ALSTON was born at Midway Feb. 14, 1858 and died at the homestead April 27, 1948. She married James (Tobe) Merriman Alston Feb. 3, 1876. One of the admirers and close friends of Mrs. Alston was Dr. John Blue, of Montgomery, who served her professionally for many years. She was a daughter of James Martin Turman and Martha Almira Pruett and was an only child. Family records disclose that she weighed only 2½ pounds at birth.

An outsider, interested in learning that Negroes had served as pallbearers for Mrs. Alston, brought the remark from a member of the family: "I guess he thinks we believed in social equality."

IN A LETTER written soon after the death of Mrs. Alston, her daughter, Mrs. Geniemae Alston Branscomb, wrote her cousin Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee some facts about the ownership and operation of the plantation since 1842. Mrs. Branscomb who is the stepmother of Bishop John W. Branscomb of the Methodist Episcopate, a daughter of Mrs. Alston, and her sister, Miss Alma Alston, now operate the plantation.

The deceased Mrs. Alston was a cousin of Mrs. Wyllanne Pruett Lee (Mrs. H. Fitzhugh Lee) of Montgomery and also a cousin of James G. "Jimmie" Pruett Jr., of Montgomery, who is president of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce and president of Montgomery's Capitol Motor Lines. Another Montgomery cousin, is H. Fitzhugh Lee Jr., district sales manager of the Bell Telephone Company.

JAMES "TOBE" MERRIMAN ALSTON, husband of Mrs. Mary Eugenia Alston, was a native of Batesville in Barbour County and was a cousin of Judge A. H. Alston, of Clayton, Barbour County, who was many years a supernumerary circuit judge of Alabama, and Judge Alston's daughter married the late Lawrence Lee, law partner of Gov. Bibb Graves.

Mrs. Eugenia Alston was survived by her four children: Mrs. Branscomb and Miss Alma Alston, who lived with their mother; E. Turman Alston, of Bogalusa, La., and Henry Alston of Atlanta.

MRS. ALSTON was born in the first frame house in Midway nearly a century ago.

This old home had been purchased by Frank Stollenwerck and was recently struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Mrs. H. Fitzhugh Lee lived for a time in this old home as a child when the family plantation was operated by her grandmother.

Mrs. Branscomb in her letter to Mrs. Lee gave a brief history of the old plantation and some interesting details of the funeral of her mother. She wrote:

"The Negroes were asked to serve as pallbearers because Mama had been their 'mistis' so long they had a kind of affection for her. One old man wept when told she had passed on. It must be remembered some had been on the place fifty years, three generations; another forty-seven; another thirty-seven years; none less than six. Coming to the house for their advances, or working around the house for several generations, they have a warm feeling for their white folks. During her illness several Negroes were known to pray for her. Two of the pallbearers were descendants of family slaves. Fortson's people came with Mrs. Mary Turman when she came from Georgia. He and Walker have been tenants on the place where their ancestors were slaves."

OUTLINING the history of the plantation Mrs. Branscomb set down these facts:

1. Mrs. Mary Turman bought the plantation in 1842. She came from Georgia about 1840, bringing her slaves. These slaves bore the name of Fortson; they belonged to her when she was Mrs. Fortson. Her first husband had been dead some time, as my grandfather was born in 1832. His name was James Martin Turman.

2. James Martin Turman, Richard Turman and George Turman inherited the place at their mother's death. Richard sold his interest to his brothers. George died a bachelor, leaving his interest to his brother. I do not know how long he owned it, but my nearest estimate is six years. At his death his widow:

3. Mrs. Martha Pruett Turman, operated it for about two years. At her death her daughter (only child):

4. Mrs. Mary Eugenia Turman Alston operated it for forty-three years. She had four children at her death to inherit the place. At present (1948) it is operated by a daughter, a widow:

5. Mrs. Norwood Alston Branscomb.

DURING a period of more than a hundred years the plantation was owned and operated by women—all widows, with one exception. One male heir operated it for about six years. Also two of the early Turman brothers operated it for a short time.

113-Year-Old Ex-Slave Is Oldest Regularly Employed Person in World

Call 8-20
Kansas City Mo
Jun 8-5-55

DENVER (ANP) — A 113-year-old former slave, who works in the citrus groves of Florida five days a week, is believed to be the oldest regularly employed person in the world.

Charlie Smith of Auburndale, Fla., is now at Spears Chiropractic sanitarium and hospital in Denver, participating in a longevity research study which is seeking to [illegible] the 25 oldest people in the world.

[illegible] available information, Smith was born in Liberia, Africa, on July 4, 1842. He was 12 years old when he was kidnapped by a slave trader and brought to New Orleans.

There he was bought at auction by a Galveston, Texas, rancher, James Smith. He was trained as a houseboy and changed his name to Charlie Smith on orders of his master.

About 1863, Charlie Smith, then a young man of 21, was set free by his master. He remained at the ranch working as a cowhand for "three or four years" until his former master died.

Smith worked at odd jobs, drifting here and there in the South, finally coming to rest in Florida, where for years he worked in turpentine camps.

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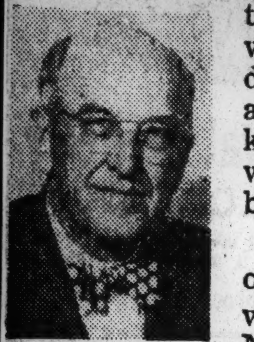
20 1955

Plantation Devotion Even Unto Death

By C. M. Stanley
Editor, The Alabama Journal

WHEN Mrs. Mary Eugenia Alston died at the old family estate in Midway, Bullock County, on April 27, 1948, at the age of 90, Negroes from the plantation served as her pallbearers and wept over the death of a beloved woman.

Mrs. Alston has been described by her friends as the beautiful "cameo type," so clear cut were her features. She was small and dainty in stature and so gentle, kind and courteous to everyone that she was known as "Midway's sweetheart." She was spoken of as "a queen of royal beauty" in her youth.



STANLEY

At the time of her death she had operated and managed the plantation which she inherited for forty-two years. Negroes on the place, some of whom were descendants of the slaves brought to the plantation in 1842, served as pallbearers to carry the remains from the old home where the funeral was held, to the hearse, and white pallbearers bore the casket from the hearse to the grave.

The white pallbearers were: R. E. Wright, W. T. Morton, A. R. Sylvester Jr., and her grandsons, Lewis Branscomb, of Dothan; Alston Branscomb of Sheffield, and Edward Alston of Bogalusa, La.

MRS. ALSTON was born at Midway Feb. 14, 1858 and died at the homestead April 27, 1948. She married James (Tobe) Merriman Alston Feb. 3, 1876. One of the admirers and close friends of Mrs. Alston was Dr. John Blue, of Montgomery, who served her professionally for many years. She was a daughter of James Martin Turman and Martha Almira Pruett and was an only child. Family records disclose that she weighed only 2½ pounds at birth.

An outsider, interested in learning that Negroes had served as pallbearers for Mrs. Alston, brought the remark from a member of the family: "I guess he thinks we believed in social equality."

IN A LETTER written soon after the death of Mrs. Alston, her daughter, Mrs. Geniemae Alston Branscomb, wrote her cousin Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee some facts about the ownership and operation of the plantation since 1842. Mrs. Branscomb who is the stepmother of Bishop John W. Branscomb of the Methodist Episcopate, a daughter of Mrs. Alston, and her sister, Miss Alma Alston, now operate the plantation.

The deceased Mrs. Alston was a cousin of Mrs. Wyllanne Pruett Lee (Mrs. H. Fitzhugh Lee) of Montgomery and also a cousin of James G. "Jimmie" Pruett Jr., of Montgomery, who is president of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce and president of Montgomery's Capitol Motor Lines. Another Montgomery cousin, is H. Fitzhugh Lee Jr., district sales manager of the Bell Telephone Company.

JAMES "TOBE" MERRIMAN ALSTON, husband of Mrs. Mary Eugenia Alston, was a native of Batesville in Barbour County and was a cousin of Judge A. H. Alston, of Clayton, Barbour County, who was many years a supernumerary circuit judge of Alabama, and Judge Alston's daughter married the late Lawrence Lee, law partner of Gov. Bibb Graves.

Mrs. Eugenia Alston was survived by her four children: Mrs. Branscomb and Miss Alma Alston, who lived with their mother; E. Turman Alston, of Bogalusa, La., and Henry Alston of Atlanta.

MRS. ALSTON was born in the first frame house in Midway nearly a century ago.

This old home had been purchased by Frank Stollenwerck and was recently struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Mrs. H. Fitzhugh Lee lived for a time in this old home as a child when the family plantation was operated by her grandmother.

Mrs. Branscomb in her letter to Mrs. Lee gave a brief history of the old plantation and some interesting details of the funeral of her mother. She wrote:

"The Negroes were asked to serve as pallbearers because Mama had been their 'mistis' so long they had a kind of affection for her. One old man wept when told she had passed on. It must be remembered some had been on the place fifty years, three generations; another forty-seven; another thirty-seven years; none less than six. Coming to the house for their advances, or working around the house for several generations, they have a warm feeling for their white folks. During her illness several Negroes were known to pray for her. Two of the pallbearers were descendants of family slaves. Fortson's people came with Mrs. Mary Turman when she came from Georgia. He and Walker have been tenants on the place where their ancestors were slaves."

OUTLINING the history of the plantation Mrs. Branscomb set down these facts:

1. Mrs. Mary Turman bought the plantation in 1842. She came from Georgia about 1840, bringing her slaves. These slaves bore the name of Fortson; they belonged to her when she was Mrs. Fortson. Her first husband had been dead some time, as my grandfather was born in 1832. His name was James Martin Turman.

2. James Martin Turman, Richard Turman and George Turman inherited the place at their mother's death. Richard sold his interest to his brothers. George died a bachelor, leaving his interest to his brother. I do not know how long he owned it, but my nearest estimate is six years. At his death his widow:

3. Mrs. Martha Pruett Turman, operated it for about two years. At her death her daughter (only child):

4. Mrs. Mary Eugenia Turman Alston operated it for forty-three years. She had four children at her death to inherit the place. At present (1948) it is operated by a daughter, a widow:

5. Mrs. Norwood Alston Branscomb.

DURING a period of more than a hundred years the plantation was owned and operated by women—all widows, with one exception. One male heir operated it for about six years. Also two of the early Turman brothers operated it for a short time.

113-Year-Old Ex-Slave Is Oldest Regularly Employed Person in World

DENVER (ANP) — A 113-year-old former slave, who works in the citrus groves of Florida five days a week, is believed to be the oldest regularly employed person in the world.

Charlie Smith of Auburndale, Fla., is now at Spears Chiropractic sanitarium and hospital in Denver, participating in a longevity research study which is seeking to [illegible] the 25 oldest people in the world.

[illegible] available information, Smith was born in Liberia, Africa, on July 4, 1842. He was 12 years old when he was kidnapped by a slave trader and brought to New Orleans.

There he was bought at auction by a Galveston, Texas, rancher, Charles Smith. He was trained as a houseboy and changed his name to Charlie Smith on orders of his master.

About 1863, Charlie Smith, then a young man of 21, was set free by his master. He remained at the ranch working as a cowhand for "three or four years" until his former master died.

Smith worked at odd jobs, drifting here and there in the South, finally coming to rest in Florida, where for years he worked in turpentine camps.

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Later, he joined a Negro lodge and worked up the Knights Templar

A Very Old Chimney; A Very Old Cemetery

By C. M. Stanley
Editor The Alabama Journal

AN OLD FRIEND, Charles E. Ingalls, asked me the other day if I had ever seen the huge brick chimney out in north Montgomery close to the river. It resulted in an interesting two hours journey.

This huge old square brick chimney built of the soft brick of years ago stands isolated on land belonging to the estate of the late Eugene S. Carter, father of Judge Eugene Carter.

STANLEY

It appears to be sixty or seventy feet high. At its base are three openings, all of them small. One aged Negro nearby said there was a shovel factory out there before he was born, but he didn't know whether there was any connection between the shovel factory and the big chimney. Adjacent to the chimney is what appears to have been a ferry landing in years past.

WE PASSED by the impressive old brick shell of what was once a big electric power plant built by "Dick" Tillis, utility promoter in the days when Montgomery had three electric companies and monthly bills were $1.50 regardless of the amount of current used.

Those were the days when utilities went bankrupt by such intense competition and electric service was sketchy.

ON THE WAY out we stopped at the Excelsior brick factory which has been in operation in North Montgomery more than fifty years. The two sons of Frank Rhodes (Billy and Spears) now operate it, turning out brick by the million with modern equipment and machinery. The elder Rhodes retired some years ago and now lives at Lake Arrowhead in California.

One of the indispensable men at this brick plant is said to be Frank Spears, an elderly Negro whose life ought to make a good story. Son of a favorite cook in the Spears family of Mrs. Ethel Rhodes, wife of Frank Rhodes over in the Marion Junction region, Frank Spears as a boy was turned over to "Miss Ethel" when she married Frank Rhodes and came to Montgomery.

Here the boy became every day and year more useful. He was chore boy, house boy, yard boy, cook, and when the Rhodes children were born took up the duties of nurse and entertainer of the babies. He grew up with the two boys who now operate the brick plant and through the years has made himself useful and familiar with all the ins and outs of the plant from end to end, and works closely with the two husky men whom he nursed when they were babies.

RETURNING from various meanderings through North Montgomery we drove through the Wetumpka Road gate of historic old Oak Hill Cemetery, entering near the tomb of the late Mayor Wm. A. Gunter which stands close to the roadside.

This cemetery has served Montgomery for more than a hundred years and its weathered stones bear names of hundreds of old Montgomery families. We stopped long enough to read a few of the inscriptions of revered names.

Apparently the two tallest shafts in the cemetery are those to Henry Martin Hobbie and John J. Flowers. Very prominent is the shaft above the grave of William Lowndes Yancey, famous orator and statesman who did so much to arouse the South to secession, and died while the war was in progress.

ON A MASSIVE iron gate which is part of a heavy iron fence around a long narrow plot of the cemetery is the word "Knox." Here lie the remains of William Knox the famed Montgomery banker of pre-Civil War days who made the first loan to the Confederate government, and built for himself the house which afterwards became the first White House of the Confederacy and the Montgomery residence of President and Mrs. Jefferson Davis. Adjoining Mr. Knox's grave are those of several other members of his family.

Nearby is the tomb of Gov. Thomas Hill Watts and his kinsmen. Down a pathway a short distance is the mausoleum "Naftel," last resting place of a one-time great merchant of Montgomery. The inscription recites that Mr. Naftel was a grandson of a former governor of England's Channel Isles, and a nearby Oak Hill tombstone is above a member of the family born on the Island of Gurnsey.

One modest tomb we saw recorded the death of a lady born in Roscommon County, Ireland. She was a distant relative of Mr. Ingalls' mother who was also born in Roscommon County on the Emerald Isle.

A plot containing an unusual number of graves bears the name Elbert Holt.

THERE are many graves of members of the Hill family in Oak Hill Cemetery. One of the most elaborate monuments is that above the remains of the first wife of the Rev. Luther Leonidas Hill, progenitor of the family which has been so prominent in Montgomery for nearly a century.

The Rev. Mr. Hill's first wife, Mary Walton Hill was the grandmother of the late Walton Hill, Montgomery banker, and the great grandmother of Walton Hill's children, Marjorie, (Mrs. Francis Kohn) and Algie, (Mrs. John H. Neill).

The Mary Walton Hill monument depicts an angel shielded by a marble canopy upheld by four marble pilasters and surmounted by a marble spire. This monument which was carved in Philadelphia was brought by ocean vessel to Mobile, by steamboat to Montgomery and by sturdy mule teams from river to cemetery.

Nearby are the lots where are interred two of the sons of the Rev. Mr. Hill, Dr. Luther L. Hill, father of Senator Lister Hill and Dr. Thomas Bowen Hill father of Thomas Bowen Hill Jr., Dr. Luther Hill and Inge Hill. The most recent of the second generation to pass on was Judge Will W. Hill, probate judge of Montgomery County.

Not far from these graves is a large Bellingrath mausoleum.

WANDERING about this old cemetery the most impressive thing is that so many people are buried there whose birth dates are before the year 1800. There are graves bearing birth dates prior to the Revolutionary War.

WE MADE a side trip in the late afternoon out to Crescent Lake crossing the Tyler Goodwin Bridge over the Alabama River. From the bridge the Capitol is in sight, and from the road can be seen a short distance down the river the lonely and lofty brick chimney we had so recently visited. We could see also the remnants of the old "River Road" which was the route to Coosada, Millbrook and other points north for those who crossed the river on the old ferry near Commerce Street.

Crescent Lake Club is quiescent. This is a very old private club of limited membership and its property consists of extensive acreage along Crescent Lake, a former arm of the Alabama River and for years a rewarding fishing place.

On the Crescent Lake property are some of the finest virgin pine trees in this part of the country which are majestic and beautiful, as compared with the average pine tree we see nowadays in our forests.

MR. INGALLS, my host on this afternoon drive, is one of Montgomery's old time business men, one of the city's first and most successful automobile dealers. He installed the first underground gasoline tank in Montgomery which is still buried somewhere under Dexter Avenue in the same block with the old Montgomery Advertiser Building. Mr. Ingalls was born in Mobile but has lived in Montgomery more than fifty years.

113-Year-Old Ex-Slave Oldest Working Person

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MATTHEW HENSON DIES AT 88; IS EULOGIZED BY CONGRESSMAN POWELL AS "GREAT AMERICAN"

Cerebral Hemorrhage Claims Life of Man Who Went to North Pole With Peary

ONE OF THE GREAT MEN IN AMERICAN HISTORY

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Hundreds jammed Harlem's Abyssinia Baptist church last week for the funeral of Matthew Alexander Henson, the only American with Admiral Robert E. Peary on his final dash to the North Pole, and the man who actually reached the Pole ahead of Peary.

The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell eulogized Henson as one of the great men in American and world history who made a lasting contribution to the progress of the human race.

The 88-year-old explorer, who was termed indispensable by Peary, succummed of a cerebral hemmorhage last week at St. Clare's hospital, where he had been confined for six weeks.

Henson was the last survivor of the expedition which made world history on a cold, bleak day in the spring of 1909.

For years the actual accomplishments of Henson were unknown, and the first reports said that Peary reached the Pole with a party of Eskimos. Later it was revealed that Henson was trail-breaker on the last dramatic spurt and that he actually hit the pole first but overran it about a mile.

Peary, who walked little because his toes had been frozen off in earlier expeditions, came up on a sled and located the pole.

Together the two men stood together in the bleak artic air and planted a piece of the stars and stripes in a metal container, together with reports and records.

Henson was one of the most extraordinary explorers in the history of the nation and his rise to fame was in the true fashion of the fictional Horatio Alger. In interviews after the completion of the mission on April 7, 1909, the admiral praised him highly as a sled-maker, dogsled driver and expedition companion.

"This position I have given him," Peary said, "because of his adaptability and fitness for the work; secondly, on account of his loyalty. He has shared all the physical hardships of my artic work."

Peary, perhaps the most well-known of polar explorers, said he could not have reached the pole without Henson.

Writing of his experiences in the artic vastness, Henson said in his book, "The Negro at the North Pole:"

"As I stood there at the top of the world and thought of the the hundreds of men who had lost their lives in the effort to reach it, I felt profoundly grateful that I, as the personal attendant of the commander, had the honor of representing my race in the historic achievement."

Henson's life story was almost as amazing as his final dash to the top of the world. He was born on a small farm in Charles County, Md., Aug. 8, 1866. His mother died when he was six and at the age of 11 he ran away to Washington to become a ship's cabin boy. In the meantime, he received his formal education—6 years of schooling—while living with his uncle in the nation's capital.

Signing up a ship's cabin boy, Henson ultimately became a highly skilled navigator. Later he quit the sea and went to work in Washington where he met the then Lt. Robert E. Peary.

Prior to meeting Peary Henson had travelled around the world and had visited China.

Henson visited Nicaragua in Central America with Peary and was thereafter with the explorer on his 22 years of exploration in the polar region.

For years Henson received little credit or fame for his monumental accomplishment. In 1913, President Taft appointed him a clerk in the New York Custom House, a position he held until his retirement on pension in 1936. Many bills were presented in Congress on his behalf, but all failed to pass. The bills specified a pension and a medal, pointing out that Admiral Peary had received a $5,500 pension and a medal.

Finally, on Jan. 28, 1944, 35 years later, Henson received a medal—one authorized by Congress for all members of the expedition. In 1948, at the age of 81, he received the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Chicago and he was made an honorary member of the Explorers Club in New York.

His biography, "Dark Companion," was published in 1947 by Bradley Robinson.

Surviving are his widow, Lucy, and a sister, Mrs. Eliza Carter of Washington.

Crispus Attucks Story Told On 'Inheritance'

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The story of Crispus Attucks, the first Negro American to die in opening stages of the war for independence, was presented last week on NBC's Radio's "Inheritance" series, sponsored by the American Legion.

The script was written by Robert Lucas, one-time Chicago newspaperman and a graduate of the University of Chicago. The script was based on research Lucas undertook in 1948 as a Rosenwald fellow.

He also has written several novels, including "Below The Belt," and "Harlem Doctor."

Ex-Slave, 102, Dies

BESSEMER, Ala — (ANP) — Mrs. Annie Tannyhill, a former slave, died here just one day after her 102nd birthday anniversary.

ESKIMO ON '09 TREK WITH PEARY IS DEAD

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, May 9 (AP)—The Greenland Department of the Danish Government announced today the death of Ootah, an Eskimo who accompanied Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary to the North Pole in 1909.

Ootah's name also has been spelled "Odaq." His exact age is unknown, but he generally was believed to be about 80 years old. The Greenland Department said he died in New Thule, not far from the United States air base, which is built in an area where he used to hunt.

Ootah was a member of the Explorers Club of New York. A year ago he declined an invitation to the club's annual dinner because of ill health.

Ootah was the last survivor of the six men who reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909. The group, led by Admiral Peary, included Matthew Henson and four Eskimos. Mr. Henson, an American who Peary termed indispensable on his final five-day dash to the Pole, died in St. Clare's Hospital in New York on March 9 at the age of 88.

Retired farmer, age 92, leaves 199 survivors

BERLIN, N.J. — Some 109 great grandchildren, 68 grandchildren, 10 great-great offsprings, and 12 children are survivors of Doc Crayton, 92, who died on the last day of May, at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Claudia Green, with whom he lived.

Born in Sparta, Ga., Mr. Crayton came to this section, little more than five years ago, after retiring as a successful farmer. He was buried by the Carl Miller funeral service of Lawnside and Camden, in the Berlin Cemetery, Saturday, June 4, following services at the Baptist Church. Relatives took up most of the space in the small church.

Ex-Slave Dies At Age Of 117

After attaining the remarkable age of 117 years, Mrs. Armanda Allen Harper passed Wednesday at her Lithonia, Georgia home. An ex-slave, Mrs. Harper recalled when, as a young woman, Yankee soldiers invaded the area then known as Worthville, just south of McDonough.

She, her mother, a brother and a sister had been sold to a plantation in the area when she was in her late 'teens.

Mrs. Harper had lived in Lithonia for the past 10 years after moving from Rockdale County. During her lifetime she was a member of both the Rock Springs Baptist Church and Richards Chapel Methodist Church in Newton County.

Funeral services will be held at 2 P. M., today in Richards Chapel Methodist Church. Rev. F. A. Robinson, pastor, will officiate. Burial will be in the church-yard under the direction of Cox Brothers.

Relatives and friends who were close to the aged woman before her death were constantly regaled with her first-hand reminiscense of slavery.

She recalled that it was not until after the War Between the States that she was given a pair of shoes - red leather, size 7. (She wore size 7 until her death).

She also recalled the terroristic tactics of the "Patty-roll" (the patrol) which attempted to catch slaves moving abroad at night without passes. During that time, men had to obtain passes to visit their wives and families who lived, sometimes, on remote plantations.

The slave's entire time was taken up, she said. On days when it was to wet to work in the fields, she would work inside, spinning thread and weaving cloth.

Mrs. Harper is survived by three children, 11 grandchildren, 45 great grandchildren, 23 great grandchildren, nieces nephews and other relatives.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University ... Jefferson City, Mo.)

JOHN BROWN RUSSWURM, AN EARLY COLLEGE GRADUATE

John Brown Russwurm, the subject of our sketch this week, was an educator and newspaper man early in the life of the Negro. He was in these fields when it was thought these fields were not suitable ones for a Negro regardless of where he lived. There was as much hostility in the North as in the South against Negroes.

This early Negro citizen and scholar was born in 1799 at Port Antonio in the Island of Jamaica. His mother was a Creole woman and they lived in Jamaica until her son was 8 years old. At that time young Russwurm was put in school in Quebec but his father went to Washington, D. C., where he married again.

SAVAGE

When Mrs. Russwurm learned of the relationship between Russwurm and young John Brown, the name by which John Brown Russwurm was then called, she insisted that he come and live with them. She desired that he not just come to live with them but that he be a part of the family. This was a happy arrangement but the father died soon after young Russwurm came to live with them, which broke up a fine family arrangement.

Proves A Good Mother

Mrs. Russwurm proved a true mother to the youth, which under the circumstance she was not forced to do. She sent young Russwurm to school in spite of the existing prejudice. This was not an easy task at that time for there was hostility against Negroes almost everywhere. This step-mother married again, but stipulated that young John Russwurm must not lose his home.

John Brown Russwurm had set his goal toward a college degree. This was unusual, for up to this time, not a single Negro had graduated from an American college. Through his own efforts and by what help he was able to get from others, he entered college.

He studied at Bowdoin college where he had as a classmate one of the men who later became distinguishing in the Anti-Slavery movement, John P. Hale. He was able to finish the usual college course without too much difficulty. The college course at that time was a very rigid one as the elective system had not come into vogue. The theory was that if one were well prepared he could do many things and that a college degree should be the basis of most under-takings. Students at the college realized Russwurm's position and tried to avoid anything which would make his position unpleasant. He was able to stay in the college and graduated and became the first Negro to graduate from an American college.

John Brown Russwurm left college and turned his attention to the field of journalism. He went to New York and between the years 1827 and 1830 he published two papers, "Freedom's Journal" and "The Rights of All." They seemed to be one and the same paper but the name seems to have been changed during publication.

First Edited by Negro

Many of the authorities say without much difficulty that "Freedom's Journal" was the first paper published by a Negro in America.

Some have said that his paper was a very violent one. This is not surprising for any person who had the temerity to speak out against slavery, an institution which was well intrenched, was bound to be thought of as radical.

Dr. I. Garland Penn, an authority on the Negro press, said there was more opposition and more obstacles against Russwurm's publications than any other ever published on the continent of North America. Russwurm could not depend upon a body of support, for the slavery question had not become a burning issue when the papers edited by John Brown Russwurm were being published.

He was first opposed to the Colonization movement, and wrote against it with vigor. When he took time enough to examine the question he became a convert to its principle and was ready to give the movement his full support. He became so enthusiastic about the movement he offered to go abroad. This offer was accepted by the Board of the African Colonization Society.

Goes to Liberia

In 1829 he went to Africa as superintendent of public schools of the new country of Liberia. This country offered an excellent chance to engage in the mercantile business. This was true because there were so many needs for the persons who had just migrated from the United States. His establishment was at Monrovia, the capital of the New Nation.

In 1830 after he had been there only a year, he was given another assignment, that of colonial secretary, which he carried out with ability and distinction. At the same time he returned to his first love, that of journalism and edited "The Liberia Herald." This work was done with such distinction and attracted so much attention that several persons in the United States were subscribers to it.

In 1836, he was appointed governor of the Maryland colony at Cape Palmo, which he kept until his death in 1851. His work here was characteristic of the man. He displayed fidelity and ability in this position of governor as he had done in the other positions which he had held.

The president of the Maryland Colonization society said the task which Russwurm had undertaken was a difficult one. The little colony had to depend upon its relation with surrounding tribes. A great deal of this was achieved by the calm decorun of Russwurm which brought peace and friendly relations to these tribes.

He came back to the United States in 1848 and was thanked by the Board of the Colonization Society, which met in Baltimore, for the work he had been able to do in Liberia. He was married during his stay in office and was succeeded in office by his brother-in-law, Dr. McGill as governor of the Maryland Colony.

The life of the first Negro college graduate should be better known than it is at the present time. He helped prove, at this early date, that Negroes could acqure American culture.

Musician's Father Dies At Age Of 99

Lonnie Simmons, popular night club organist and news photographer, flew to Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, Friday, to attend to funeral arrangements for his father, Peters Simmons, 99, who passed Thursday at his home.

Simmons

One of the oldest blacksmiths in the South, Simmons was born in Charleston, but has lived in Mt. Pleasant for 24 years. Highly respected by whites and Negroes alike he has employed as many as ten persons in his shop.

At one time the Simmons shop made iron bars for the Charleston County Jail and serviced all ice and coal companies with repairs.

An authority on the Bible, Simmons was slim and erect despite the fact that he almost reached the hundred mark. He worked actively in his business up until last year. Each year, the blacksmith visited Chicago and went hunting and fishing with his son.

Simmons came from a line known for longevity. His father died at the age of 96 and his grandfather at 110.

The deceased is survived by his wife, Emily, and two other children in addition to Lonnie Simmons, who is organist at the Club DeLisa in Chicago. The other children of the deceased are Loretta Johnson and Lillian Bland, of New York.

Man Dies At Age Of 104 Here

An elderly man whose life spanned from the '50's of the 19th to the 50's of the 20th century died Saturday at 104.

The century liver, Will Muse, was listed as "dead on arrival" at Grady Hospital. He died of natural causes.

Muse lived with his niece, Mrs. Amanda Tidwell, 62, of 641 Alpine Pl., S. W. His name first came into the news in 1954 when a lottery charge against him was dismissed.

Rufus Holloway Dies At 117; Former Slave

RALEIGH, N. C.—(ANP)—Rufus Holloway, a former slave died last week at the age of 117.

Holloway was born New Year's day 1839 in a slave cabin on the Tom Holloway plantation near Durham. He moved to the vicinity of Raleigh about 25 years ago. Prior to his last illness, Holloway had the habit of walking two miles to church regularly.

Former Slave Dies; Put His Age at 117

RALEIGH, N. C., July 26.—Death has come to Rufus Holloway, a former slave who placed his age at 117 years.

Holloway was born New Year's Day, 1839, in a slave cabin on the Tom Holloway plantation near Durham.

Holloway, who died Sunday, was spry and active. Until his last illness he walked two miles to church regularly. His secret for a long life: "I eat good, sleep good, chop a little wood and take life easy."

Know Your History

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(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

BISHOP HENRY M. TURNER: An Intense Race Man

One of the most important men the Negro race has produced was Bishop Henry McNeal Turner, who excelled in many fields. He was a politican, orator of note and chaplain in the United States Army. In all of these efforts he gave a good account of his stewardship.

Henry Turner was born in Newberry Courthouse, S. C., on February 1, 1833. He was born of what would be called a mixed marriage. His father's ancestry was little known to him but he knew more about his mother who was a German woman. Her father was a person of distinction in many ways.

SAVAGE

When Henry McNeal was young, he was what might well be called a roughneck. He grew up in South Carolina during the slavery period when slavery was very severe. Even though free he did not have many of the things the average free citizen would have enjoyed. They were denied him because of the absence of his father.

Children Hired Out

It was the custom of those days to hire young children out so they could learn a trade such as farm work. This was the custom in the rural section, especially in Virginia, as late as 1930 and may still be true. The child was imposed upon, at least, from his point of view. His work was carried on in the cotton fields of South Carolina sometimes under very severe overseers. The field was not the only place where he worked; there were also blacksmith shops but he never liked it. He remained during the time of apprenticeship but never bothered it again.

This young man had made up his mind that he was free and did not intend to be whipped by anyone. Several of the overseers found this out when they attempted it. The word soon got around that he refused to be whipped and his wishes were respected. This was true when free persons around him were being whipped, men, women and children. this was in many cases the order of the day and as young Turner tells us, it went on from the rising to the setting of the sun. All of this indicates that the life on the plantation of South Carolina was very difficult.

Dream Shapes Life

Henry McNeal Turner had a dream which he says influenced his whole life. This dream pictured him as standing on a mountain giving instructions to a large group of people. He realized that this could not be done unless he secured some education. This was a very great problem because the law of South Carolina was severe on matters of this nature.

It was a crime to teach Negroes to read or write. This was indeed a real problem for there were no public schools for Negroes and few private ones in the state as any institution set up to teach Negroes to read was illegal. There were only three Negroes of Turner's acquaintance who could read the Bible and the hymn books and they had learned that in Charleston.

Henry McNeal Turner's education began with a spelling book and an old white woman and a white boy. With these he learned his alphabet and to spell many of the words in the speller. The white boy was caught teaching this Negro pupil by his father and that was the end of Turner's education in this direction. He continued as best he could by himself and later his mother secured him another teacher but she, too, was forced to give up the teaching of Negroes.

Transfers To AME

In 1857 he visited New Orleans and there met the Rev. W. R. Revels under whom he transferred from the Methodist Episcopal church to the African Methodist Episcopal church. In 1858, he was admitted to the Missouri conference and was examined and admitted to the ministry.

The Rev. Mr. Turner was assigned to the Baltimore conference and here he came in contact with competent teachers. Dr. George T. Watkins helped him in many ways especially in English which he had until this time thought unimportant. When he had progressed in English he took on the study of Latin, Greek and German. He learned to read and translate all the languages to an extent that was acceptable. These along with his theology were studied under several persons. In spite of his small beginning he became one of the scholars of the AME church.

He was commissioned by President Lincoln as chaplain of the United States colored troops in the early part of 1863. Henry McNeal Turner was the first Negro ever to be appointed a commissioned officer and chaplain. He was mustered out of the service in 1865 after he had seen service on several fronts. He was recommissioned by President Johnson as a chaplain in the regular Army within ten days ater he was mustered out. He remained in this service until he felt that his church needed him more than the national government. He devoted himself to the ministry and to church extension and the establishment of schools all over the state of Georgia. Here he established the largest conference in the world, we are told. The conference since has been divided into three large conferences.

An Active Republican

This pastor was an active politician and campaign orator and did much to establish the Republican party in Georgia. In 1867, he was elected a member of the Constitutional convention of the state of Georgia. He served as a member of the Constitutional convention and also of the legislature in 1868 and 1870. He was expelled from the legislature on account on his color but held several appointive offices.

He was elected as a bishop in his church and did much for church extension. He is one of the great men of the race.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

GEORGE T. DOWNING—AN AGGRESSIVE POLITICIAN

The eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, that section of these states which projects itself between the Atlantic Ocean and the Chesepeak Bay, has produced some of the most outstanding Negroes of the race.

Among them were Frederick Douglas, Harriet Tubman, and Charles H. Findley, the outstanding preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. He preached at Tindly Chapel for more than a quarter of a century. This section also produced the subject of our sketch this week.

SAVAGE

George T. Downing, the son of Thomas and Rebecca Downing, was born at Jinketig, which is now called Chincteague located on one of the small islands off the coast of Virginia opposite Accomac county, Virginia. The date of his birth is given as December 30, 1819.

Parents Were Free

His parents perhaps were free Negroes because no mention is made of their owners and also because they were able to move to New York when George was very young. He began his education early in a private school conducted by a Charles Smith and later attended the old Mulberry Street school, where he formed lasting friendship with boys who became prominent in the abolitionist movement.

Some of these boys were Philip Bell, Alexander Crummel, James McCune Smith and Henry Highland Garret. When they were only about fourteen years old they organized a literary society to discuss questions pertaining to the race.

This was a militant group which passed a resolution to refrain from celebrating the Fourth of July. They said so far as Negroes were concerned, the Declaration of Independence was a mockery to colored citizens and to the entire race.

The problem of Negroes going to school was a real one. These children were jeered at and many times pelted with stones in the streets of New York. In many cases the parent of these children had to accompany their children to and from school. Even in their care they were not always safe.

This young man from Accomac county did not feel that he needed an escort because he felt his cause was just. Sometimes he had to fight his way through the crowds and at other times he would collect a group of Negro boys and chase the whites. He was always a fighter, for what he considered his rights.

Helps Fugitive Slaves

He had not reached manhood when he joined that group of individuals who were interested in the "Underground Railroad." He was arrested for smuggling a fugitive slave from jail. When the anti-slavery society was organized he became an active member. He was a member of the committee of thirteen which was organized after the passage of the fugitive slave law which was a part of the Compromise of 1850.

When the Civil War had come and Negro soldiers were called, he visited Governor John A. Andrews of Massachusetts to ascertain if Negro soldiers would be given equal justice. He was promised by the governor they would be treated as other American soldiers were treated. With this promise he organized several troops of Negroes.

When this work was done he moved on to Washington to look after the interest of the Negro troops. George Downing was persuaded to take charge of the House restaurant. He was not concerned with the compensation but felt

it was a good opportunity to reach the people high in American official life, the leading men of both parties. This race conscious man never lost an opportunity to speak for the interest of his race.

He took the lead in having Negroes served in the House restaurant. He was the leading spirit in opening the Senate Gallery to the Negroes. Up until this time Negroes had not been able to use that Gallery for any purpose whatsoever. The Baltimore and Ohio was the principle railroad from Washington to New York and Negroes who attempted to use this road were discriminated against. It was largely through his effort this condition was corrected.

Another problem which disturbed this man was the separate schools which existed in the state of Rhode Island where he had gone to live. He felt that schools should not be separated. For twelve years he besieged the Legislature to allow children to attend any school they desired regardless of their color.

The governor offered him a commission as Captain of State Militia. George T. Downing returned the Commission because he objected to a qualifying phrase for it was contrary to the things he had fought for. This action so impressed the governor of the state that he asked the next Legislature to remove the objectionable law from the statue book of the state. This battle which this man fought for had now become a part of the law and schools in Rhode Island were open to all alike.

George T. Downing was a friend of Senator Charles Sumner and such a close friend that the Senator grasped Downing's hand and said, "Don't let my Civil Rights bill fail. It did not fail but it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

This man, George T. Downing, was looked upon as one of the real fighters for the race.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University .... Jefferson City, Mo.)

MIDDLETON W. SADLER: A FAITHFUL SOLDIER

The subject this week is Middleton W. Sadler, a man who remained in the army more than a quarter of a century and who was never reprimanded or scolded fo lack of attntion to duty. He was bon in 1873 in Marietta, Ga., about 12 miles from Atlanta.

He spent his early life in Kentucky and Alabama and probably was too young to attend school in Kentucky. He did, however, attend the public school at Sheffield, Ala. Here perhaps he prepared for college or else he took his secondary work at the university. Most of these colleges had secondary schools at that time. He entered Kentucky university at Louisville. This school had been called by various names before it went out of existence. Young Sadler left the institution in 1892 in order to volunteer in the Army of the United States. He was concerned more with this service than he was in continuing in school.

This young soldier was sent first on the frontier of North Dakota and Montana. He remained here on the Indian frontier until the Spanish American war in 1898. His regiment, the United States 25th, was ordered to Camp Chickamanga, Park, Ga. The stay here was very short, for this regiment was ordered to Tampa, where it was put in position for service on the Island of Cuba.

Relieves Rough Riders

The fighting in Cuba began on June 4, 1898, and the 25th was in line by June 22. One of the first duties was the relief of the Rough Riders. This regiment saved Colonel Roosevelt from destruction or at least great difficulty.

The regiment was ordered into real action on July 1st against the enemy at El Caney. This was a hard fight which was carried after much difficulty. Sergeant Sadler was injured slightly in this encounter. He was commended by the officers of his command for bravery and was recommended for a commission in the volunteer army. This regiment took part in the siege of Santiago and stayed on the front until the end of the campaign and gave a good account of itself.

When this assignment was over, the company was sent to the state of New York but only until it was permanently assigned to a station in Colorado for duty in both Colorado and Arizona. In New York, Sergeant Sadler was decorated by a medal given Miss Helen Gould. This action was taken on the recommendation of his regimental commander.

When the Spanish American War was over it was a question of getting control and calming the natives. It was necessary for the United States troops to conquer the Island. This was a hard contest which lasted for three years. The old faithful 25th infantry was sent to aid in this contest. This regiment fought both in Cuba and the Phillipines. The tour of duty began July 1, 1899, and was not closed until July 4, 1902, when peace was declared.

Gets Kansas Assignment

Sergeant Sadler returned when his organization was ordered back to the states. During his stay in the Philippines, his regiment was engaged in 22 engagements and skirmishes. This regiment had been active but was stationed now in Nebraska where Sergeant Sadler remained until May, 1905. He was promoted to the post of the non-commissioned staff by the Secretary of War.

When this was completed he was ordered back to the Philippines. He served as commissory sergeant until 1908.

After that duty he was returned to New York in 1912 and remained there until 1915. His next stop was an assignment of duty in the state of Kansas, where he remained until he was ordered to duty along the Mexican border, where he remained until 1917 when he was ordered home for a discharge.

He entered the service as a private and was promoted in the usual order, first as a corporal, sergeant, first sergeant and commissory sergeant. In all of this duty he was never court martialed or reprimanded by his superiors. This ideal soldier was commended by many of the officers under whom he had served. He was commended by all of them for his bravery and was considered by Major General Ball as a credit to the army and his race.

These words of praise came from all sources. Colonel M. D. Carwin, after giving a resume of what he had been able to do in the army, called Sergeant Sadler a model soldier. He further said, that Sergeant Sadler carried into civil life a record second to none and was to be congratulated for faithful service.

After retirement Sergeant Sadler settled with his wife in the city of Oakland, Calif., where they lived in a beautiful house that they had bought. They were both active in the 15th Street AME church and they were also active in other civic and religious activities in the Bay area.

This was a young soldier, who dedicated his life to the service of his country and served it for a period of more than a quarter of a century and in many sections of the world. he was a model soldier of the United States Army.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University .... Jefferson City, Mo.)

Call Kansas City, Mo.

HARRY T. BURLEIGH

A COMPOSER OF SONGS

The subject of our sketch this week is one of the great singers and composers of the last half century. His songs have greatly influenced American music. His work made known the great contribution made to American music by the American Negro.

Henry Thacker, who became known to the world as Harry T. Burleigh, was born of parents whose parents had escaped from slavery. They had hoped to go to Canada but settled at Erie, Pa. While Harry was still young, his father passed away and the care of the children was the responsibility of his mother.

She had to leave home and take the only job available to her and became janitress at the public school in order to support her children. There were no jobs for educated Negroes in these northern cities and thus they had to take any job they could get. This was poorly paid work at the time and it was all she and her father could do to eke out a livelihood.

Did Odd Jobs

As soon as they could, the children worked also. When Harry was large enough, which was when he was very young, he began selling newspapers and doing odd jobs wherever he could find work. His next job was that of a lamplighter. At that time most cities in America were lighted by oil or gas lamps which had to be turned on or off each day. This job provided far more income than the odd jobs young Harry had before.

During these youthful years young Burleigh was attending school but his jobs could be done before and after school. Singing was taught in the public school as it is now so the children could sing in the chorus. In these classes it was discovered that Harry had a wonderful voice. His teacher became very much interested in him. Here in his very youthful years he showed that great talent which made him great.

Always in Demand

His mother was constantly in demand for the serving of parties because she was intelligent and highly trained. This allowed her to secure more money for the benefit of her family. She served in the families of many wealthy people. She had the chance to serve persons who were entertained by musicans in their homes.

When events of this sort occurred, Harry's mother would tell him and young Harry would stand outside and listen to the concerts. On one occasion he narrowly escaped pneumonia from standing in the snow listening to the outstanding musician, Joseffy. When this was related to a Mrs. Russel who had the concert in her home, she saw to it that young Harry was always present. He was given the job of opening the doors to let in the guests who came to the concert.

Through his singing with the choir and with the school groups Harry T. Burleigh's voice became known to many people. From the time he was 16, he sang in the church choirs on Sunday and the Synagogue on Saturday.

When he was 26, years of age he heard that the National Conservatory of Music in New York City was offering some scholarships and he decided to try for one. He sang before a committee but there was some question of his winning.

He sought out the registrar who turned out to be a Mrs. MacDowel, one of the ladies he had met at one of the homes where his mother had worked and she turned the scales in his favor. She gave him work in her office and helped in every way she could.

Worked With Dvorak

The director of the National Conservatory at the time was the Bohemian composer, Dvorak. This great musician was interested in this eager student and gave him much extra time outside of class. He also played and sang the Negro spirituals. The songs made a great impression on the great composer who incorporated one of them in his greatest compositions, the "New World Symphony."

This young man studied hard during his four yars at the conservatory, taking the subjects usually given in such institutions hours. Burleigh copied many of his orchestral compositions for him. His tuition was cared for, but he had to do odd chores to provide the necessities of life.

The first summer in New York City he went to Saratoga as a waiter. The second summer he went as a soloist in the Grave Episcopal church in Saratoga. He had now arrived at the things he wanted to do.

In 1894, the position of baritone soloist was open at St. George's Episcopal church, one of the largest churches in New York City. Burleigh was the only Negro among the 60 applicants. He had the voice desired and was given the job which he kept for almost a half century. He was soloist in Temple Emmanuel, one of the largest Synagogues in New York for almost as long.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University .... Jefferson City, Mo.)

GEORGE L. RUFFIN
Judge of the Charlestown District, Mass.

One of the outstanding men in the city of Boston is the subject of our discourse this week. He, like many Negroes in that city, was not born there but was carried there by his parents.

George L. Ruffin was born of free parents, George W. and Nancy Lewis Ruffin, in the city of Richmond. The education of free Negroes was very limited and in most cases non-existant. Young George's mother wanted her son to be educated and to come under the best moral and intellectual influences possible of that day.

SAVAGE

She moved her family to Boston where her children could have the benefit of the schools there. This young man did well in his work and was graduated with distinction for his scholarship.

He had to get a job after high school in order to help with his own upkeep. This work was secured in a barber shop where he always had his book by his side. He gained information from the people who came to the shop to have work done. This stirred in him a desire to study law which he began with the firm of Jewell and Gaston.

Completes Law in Year

He had gone along so well with his legal education that he was able to complete the three-year law course in one when he entered the Harvard law school. He was graduated in 1869 with the degree of bachelor of laws. George L. Ruffin received the second law degree conferred upon a Negro from the Harvard law school.

When George L. Ruffin had finished the study of law he went at once into politics. The same year he was graduated he was elected from the sixth ward of Boston to the Massachusetts legislature. He made such a good record he was elected again in 1870.

There was such a difference in parties at this time one had to be a Republican or a Democrat. There was little of what we know today as splitting the ticket. It was perhaps best expressed by Frederick Douglass when he said that the Republican party is the ship; all else is the sea. The subject of our sketch was a very active member of that party.

For many years he was a member of the Republican ward and city committee of Boston. In 1871 he was elected a member of the Worcester convention and supported Benjamin F. Butler. He made a telling address in his favor, which had great influence on the convention.

Named District Judge

When General Benjamin F. Butler was elected governor of the state of Massachusetts, one of his first acts was to nominate Ge F. Ruffin to the district court of Charlestown on November 7, 1883. This confirmation was a unanimous one but three other names which came up the same time were rejected. This appointment was of so much concern to the Governor that he administered the oath of office himself.

Ruffin was active in city politics. Soon after graduation he entered local politics and made a good impression. As a result he was elected a member of the common council of the city of Boston in 1875, and was reelected in 1876. He was high in the city administration and was selected as chairman of a mass convention held in the famous Finieul hall during the Grant-Greely campaign.

When the permanent organization was formed he was one of the vice presidents. In that capacity he made the principal address of the convention, urging the election of Grant and Wilson. This was a convention of Negroes held to determine who they would support. George L. Ruffin was for supporting Grant and his slate. This is not at all surprising, for most people could not forget that Grant was the hero of the Wilderness and were ready to trust him with the presidency. The Negro voters were willing to trust him, for they felt he had fought for them.

When Vice President Wilson died the mayor of Boston called a mass meeting to pay homage and respect to the memory of this distinguished citizen. Many of the outstanding men were called upon to speak. This was a whole array of the best citizens of Massachusetts, Mayor Gaston, General W. P. Bank, Judge Hoar, Charles Francis Adams, John D. Long, and George L. Ruffin.

This noble man held other positions of importance. In 1883, he was made counsel resident of the Dominican Republic and carried the function of his office with the greatest of care. He was also interested in the cultural aspects of the city and served as president of the Wendell Phillips club of Boston. He served also as a member of Beurneker Literary club in that city.

After a long illness he passed away in 1886, and many paid honor to his memory. George L. Ruffin was an unusual person and demonstrates what perseverence will do.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University .... Jefferson City, Mo.)

MADISON WASHINGTON—Master of the Creole

One of the most significant episodes in American history is the Creole case. The Creole was a ship which sailed from Hampton Roads for the city of New Orleans on October 27, 1841, and became internationally important.

On November 7, 1841, the slaves revolted and as a result a slave dealer named Hewell, Captain Ensor, the mate, and several of the crew members were wounded. The slaves took over the vessel and sailed into the harbor of Nassau, thinking they would be protected by the English because slavery was not permitted in the West Indies.

SAVAGE

The British government arrested these mutinous slaves and charged them with murder and other crimes. America demanded these slaves through the American consul, but was refused by the British authorities.

Blamed On Washington

The uprising on the brig Creole was attributed to Madison Washington who was born in the state of Virginia. How old he was we do not know, for the records of slave births were not kept in most cases. When he went to Canada in 1840 he was thought to be about 25. At that time he was not poorly dressed and had some money in his pocket, which was contrary to most of the fugitives entering Canada.

Madison Washington said he had hated slavery all of his life and had never called any man "master", even though he had at different times three owners. He had planned to escape with his wife, but before that could happen his plans were discovered, and the only way he could save himself was to go to the woods where he remained many weary months.

The reason for remaining in the swamps of Virginia was to find a way of bringing his wife away and also to stir up an insurrection among the slaves. In both of these he failed and his only alternative was to return to Canada and gain employment and purchase his wife.

He did this and hired himself to a farmer where he worked several months. He soon realized that it would take him about five years to get enough to purchase his wife. This was a slow process and the fugitive slave decided to return to Virginia to secure his wife. This seemed to his employer a rash act, but in spite of his pleading he could not prevent the slave from going back to Virginia.

When Madison Washington had secured the amount of wages due him he turned his attention toward the South. He was armed with papers purporting to have been made in Virginia certifying that he was a freeman, and he had little difficulty reaching the neighborhood of his wife. He also had saws, files, and other tools so he could cut himself out of any jail. These tools were so small they could be hidden in the lining of his clothing.

A Bit Too Anxious

Washington had no difficulty in reaching the section of Virginia where his wife was located, and found that his wife was there. He was so anxious to find his wife that he ventured too early in the evening and was captured but not without a fight. Madison Washington was sold to a slave dealer who was making up a gang of slaves for the New Orleans market.

On October 27, 1841, the Creole sailed from Hampton Roads bound for New Orleans with a full load of freight, 135 slaves and three passengers, besides the crew. Among the slaves was Madison Washington who was heavily chained down to the cabin floor occupied by the men. It was known that Washington had escaped once and gone to Canada, and a watch was kept over him.

This fugitive slave seemed so happy and cheerful that his owners thought he had repented and would be much easier to handle. This was not true. From the first hour he was on the boat he was planning to escape, and began selecting men to play a part in the drama. The files and saws were used at night when the crew was asleep.

His wife had been sold because it was thought she had kept information of his whereabouts, and she happened to be on this very voyage of the Brig Creole.

Strike For Freedom

When the ship had been out nine days a storm came. Madison Washington and 18 Negroes struck for their freedom. Their movements were so swift that the crew and officers had no chance to defend themselves. Hewell, the slave dealer, fired at one of the slaves and killed him. Washington killed Hewell at once. The fight became general but it was won by Washington and the slaves.

When the battle was over he dressed the wounds of the officers and crew, put them in chains save the mate who was retained and forced to swear he would take the ship to a British port. These same men tried to retake the ship, but failed and Washington prevented the slaves from taking their lives.

The Creole landed at Nassau at New Providence where the slaves were warmly greeted by the citizens of that island, and offered protection. The details of the case and the effort of the United States in trying to get the slaves back need not concern us here. Washington lived there but whether he lived there until his death or came back to the United States we do not know, at any rate, Madison Washington was really the captain of the Brig Creole, and a leader of men.

LIFE GOES ON AT 102—Mrs. Mattie Davis, 102 years old, lives with her oldest son, James, at 616 - 61st Ave., Fairmont Heights, Md. She is the mother of eight children and was born at Okolona, Miss. She has been in the District since 1916. Real spry, she walks to church nearly every Sunday, sews a great deal and prepares meals for her son. She even threads her own needle. How does she feel? "I feel I can live to be 200," she replied.

Mrs. Davis, 102, can look a long, long way backward

Afro American p.6

FAIRMONT HEIGHTS, Md.—Mrs. Mattie Davis can look more years backward than any other known resident in Fairmont Heights, Md.

Nobody seems to know exactly how old she is — Mrs. Davis doesn't remember herself — but a good guess is that she's about 102 years old.

* * *

HER OLDEST son, James D. Davis, 83, who resides with his mother at 616 61st Ave., NE, calculates her age this way:

"I figure she has to be at least 15 or 20 years older than I am. So, we've compromised on 102."

* * *

MOTHER of eight children—two of whom are living —Mrs. Davis still sews and prepares light meals. When she attends Grace Methodist Church, where she is a member, she walks unaided to the service.

"Sometimes she carries a cane," her son said, "but she hardly ever uses it. It's just for an emergency."

* * *

THAT SHE lived to see the fifth generation of her family was no surprise to Mrs. Davis. Longevity seems to run in her family.

Her grandmother died at age 110, and her mother at 100 years.

The wife of the late Rev. Mitchell Davis, Mrs. Davis brought her family to Fairmont Heights from Chicksaw, Miss. in 1916.

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-25-55

HER LONG life span has been achieved in spite of (or because of) hard work. Her family said she used to be the "greatest cook in the world," and the slender 110 pound matron exacted admiration from her sturdy sons by the way she could "turn a hand at farm work."

"She taught me all I know about farming." Mr. Davis said about her admiringly. "She used to work side by side with me in the fields."

* * *

MR. DAVIS, a retired barber, still remembers tales told by his mother of her experiences during the pre-Civil war period.

"She said the first president she can recall is Abraham Lincoln," Mr. Davis said.

Mrs. Davis can read and write "a little," but has no formal training. "She picked up her three R's through experience," her son said.

"But whatever she lacks in education, she more than makes up in what God gave her. And that's mother-wit."

* * *

MRS. DAVIS has a great love for clothes "She believes in looking neat all the time," Mr. Davis boasted. "You'd think she was a young woman."

Although her hearing is no longer acute, Mrs. Davis's vision is still sharp. She threads her own needles with the aid of a pair of spectacles.

Her steps are quick and agile and when asked how she felt, she quickly answered, "fine and dandy."

...

Her other living son is William Davis, whose whereabouts are not known. She has four grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

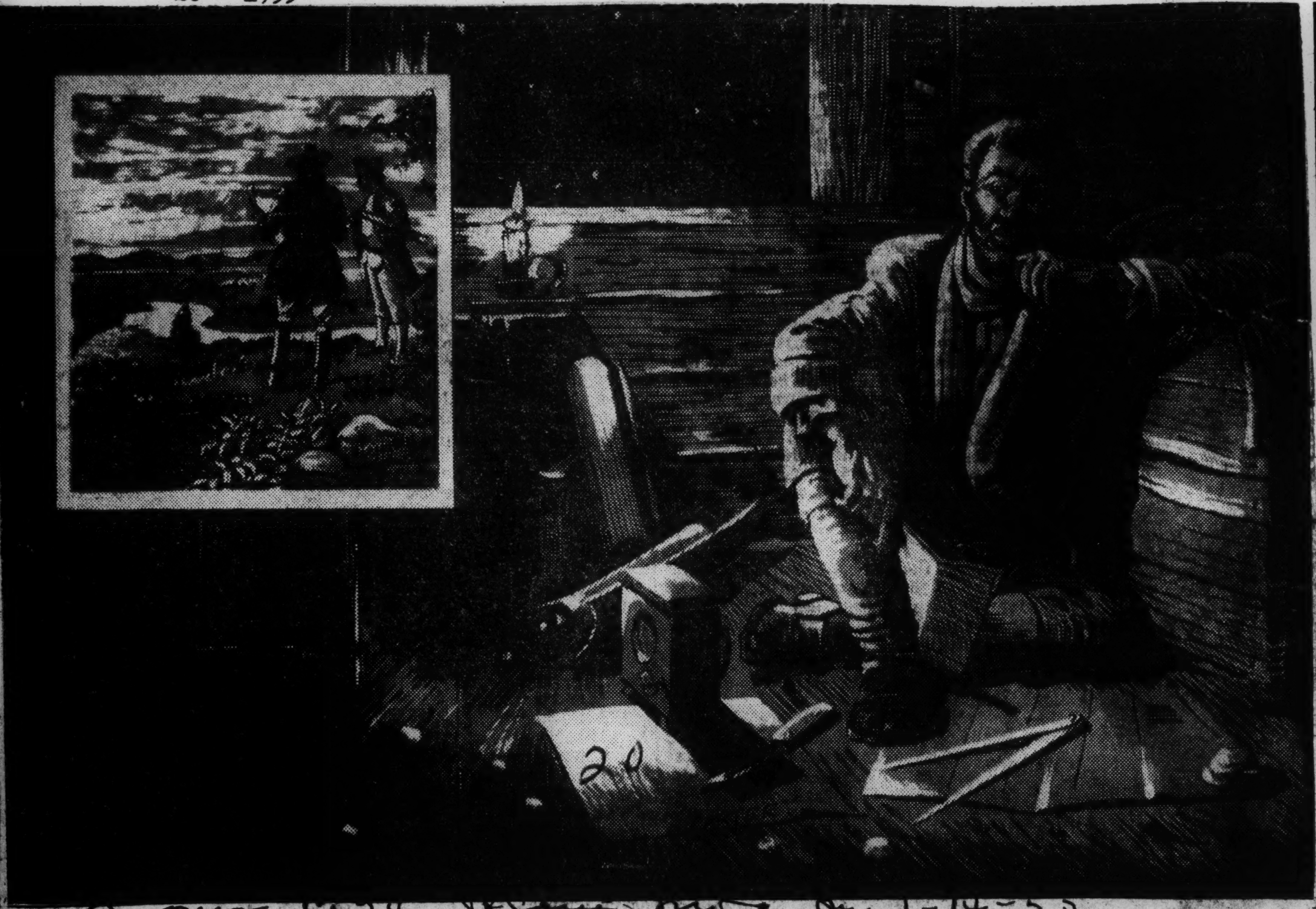
Set Tests For Aid To Students

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — The Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination program, in its third year of operation, will give examinations in more than 160 high schools between March 1-15, 1955.

This program offers an annual opportunity to high school students who desire to secure scholarship assistance in getting a college education, or who desire to enter one of the participating colleges.

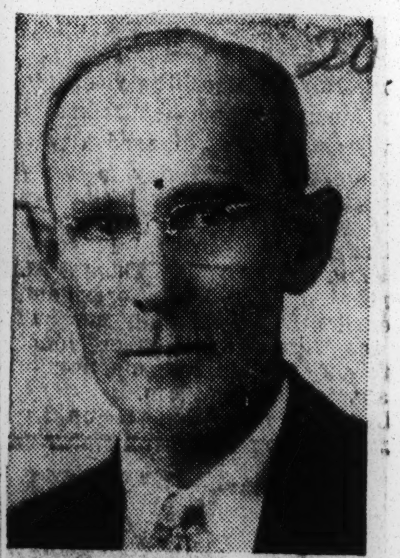
More than $100,000 in scholarship awards will be made on the basis of those tests. The examinations will be given in strategic centers throughout the country.

For further information, principals, counselors, or students may write to the Liaison Office, Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination Program, Fisk university, Nashville, 8, Tenn.



INVENTOR-SCIENTIST, Benjamin Banneker, Negro inventor and scientist, looms in early American History as one of the great men of his time. This portrayal is one of the many found in the new 1955 Negro History Calendar offered by Schenley Distributors, Inc. Banneker drew distinction by building a clock with a pocket knife as his only tool. A great mathematician, he accurately foretold the yield of grist mills. He was also chosen to help lay out the city of Washington. A copy of the Negro History Calendar may be obtained at no cost by writing to Schenley Distributors, Empire State Building, New York City.

Retires March 1 — Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen.



Succeeds Mrs. Owen—Dr. Peter A. Brannon.

Mrs. Owen will retire as Alabama historian

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 13 — (AP) — Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, who carried out a career of public service which was a tradition in her family, will retire March 1 after 35 years as director of the State Department of Archives and History.

Mrs. Owen, 84, will be succeeded as director by Dr. Peter A. Brannon, who went to work for the department in 1911. The last 35 years he has been in charge of organizing, classifying and indexing military records of Alabama.

Yesterday the department's board of trustees also appointed Dr. Brannon as acting director until March 1. Mrs. Owen has been unable to attend to official duties because of a recent fall.

SHE ANNOUNCED two years ago that she would retire in 1955, and had requested that she not be reelected director. She was appointed to the post in 1920 on the death of her husband, Dr. Thomas Owen, who became the first director when the archives department was created 54 years ago.

Mrs. Owen has said she would retire and write a history of Alabama's illustrious Bankhead family, which included her late father, U. S. Sen. John Bankhead, two brothers who were members of the U. S. House of Representatives, and her niece, famed Actress Tallulah Bankhead.

Under the direction of Mrs. Owen, the archives and history department has come to be considered one of the finest state memorial buildings in the nation.

Dr. Brannon, a graduate of Auburn, is one of the founders of the Alabama Academy of Science, the Alabama Anthropological Society, the Alabama Historical Assn. and several other historical and cultural organizations.

HE PRESIDED OVER THE U.S. SENATE. — Among the men of outstanding achievement illustrated in the 1955 Negro History calendar offered by Schenley Distributors, Inc. is Blanch Kelso Bruce. A Senator from Mississippi in 1879, Bruce was the only Negro ever to preside in the Senate. Born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, he was Registrar of the United States Treasury from 1881 to 1885, and in 1890 was made Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. Calendars may be obtained free of cost by writing to Schenley Distributors, Empire State building, New York City.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.)

BISHOP B. W. ARNETT: A GREAT DEFENDER OF THE RACE

The subject of our sketch this week was a noble preacher and a fighter for every right for the Negro race. Even at that early time he did not believe in second-class citizenship and did everything in his power to see that men and women of every race had the rights guaranteed them by the constitution.

He was born in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., on March 6, 1838. We know little of his parents. They were in all probability free persons of color. Many of the Negroes who lived in the free state were having a difficult time securing a livlihood. We know little of his education but we are told that he began his public career as a teacher in the public school in his home town. He was granted a certificate in December of 1859. He taught until 1867, ten months of that time in the city of Washingon.

He early took an active interest in the welfare of the race and joined the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League, which set for its objective the improvement of educational and political interest of the race. He soon became the leader of this organization because of his knowledge of the needs of the race. He was a delegate to the national convention which met at Syracuse, New York in 1864 and took an active part in the deliberations.

The National Convention of Negro Men which met in Washington in 1867 elected him as its secretary. B. W. Arnett was elected chaplain of the organization when it met in Louisville, Ky., in 1883.

He was always a Republican, as most Negroes were at that time. It was considered improper for Negroes to be anything else but a member of that party, for such action would have been considered ingratitude. He argued that Negroes should be promoted in the party for faithful service. In the fall of 1885 soon after the Civil War had closed B. W. Arnett was elected to the Ohio Legislature from Green county by a large vote.

B. W. Arnett was determined to make his influence felt in the Legislature. He made an attack upon the Black Laws of Ohio. These laws were not effective but they had remained upon the statutes of Ohio and they had seemed difficult to remove.

This was not a popular move with many journals and individuals of the state. He was readily condemned on every hand and there were those who felt he ought to let such matters remain as they were. This did not disturb this noble man at all, he kept up the fight and had the pleasure of seeing the laws wiped from the Statutes of Ohio in 1887.

This was a complete victory, only seven votes were cast against the bill in the House of Representatives. It passed with much ease in the Senate due to the work of Senator Ely. There were some who supported him, such as, Dr. W. J. Simmons, the author of "Men of Mark," also the "American Baptist," the organ of the Negro Baptist church. When the victory had been won the well wishers held a celebration at Springfield, Ohio.

Some of the men had already distinguished themselves in the fight for the welfare of the race. Among them were: W. S. Scarborough of Wilberforce University, Reverend James Poindexter, who lead a prayer, Major Goodwin and Reverend Wilton R. Boone, who presided as chairman. This was what the citizens of Ohio felt was a real victory.

In spite of all this effort in the field of politics B. W. Arnett was a preacher and in that field he made his greatest contribution. He was licensed to preach on March 30, 1865. He took his first charge on April 19, 1867 at Walnut Hills, Ohio. He did not devote all of his attention to preaching for he also taught school. His next assignment was at Toledo, Ohio, where he remained until 1873 and then to Cincinnati where he served until 1878. He also served at Urbana and Columbus. It was from this position that he became historiographer and financial secretary of the A.M.E. church. This office not only was a financial one but he was expected to edit one of the publication of the church. He kept this position until 1888 when he was elevated to the Bishop in his church, where he rendered the same distinguished service which he did before in other position where he worked.

Bishop Arnett was the Director of the Grand Order of Odd Fellows of the United States. He was one of the first Negroes in Ohio to act as the foreman of an all white jury and he was also an active force in many of the religious conventions of the period.

Widows Get Food for 61st Year By Yule Bequest of Ex-Slave

By the Associated Press

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, Dec. 21.—The Christmas spirit of a thrifty man born a slave still lives in this Antioch College town of 2,900.

This week, for the 61st Christmas season, some 35 widows will reap some of the benefits of Wheeling Gaunt's years of hard work and saving.

They will get 10 pounds of flour and 10 pounds of sugar each—purchased with rental money of land left the town by Mr. Gaunt when he died in 1894.

His will requested that the money from the rental of nine acres of land southwest of the village be used at Christmas time each year to buy flour for worthy and poor widows.

The Town Council has followed his wishes each year, distributing the flour to a list prepared by the mayor or village manager. Sugar was added to the gift this year because, officials said, some women do not use a whole sack of flour in a year.

Mr. Gaunt was born a slave in Kentucky in 1812. He learned to perform odd jobs as soon as he was big enough, saved his pay, and eventually bought his freedom. He paid his master $900 for that freedom, and later paid $500 for the freedom of his wife.

At the end of the Civil War, while still living in the South, Mr. Gaunt's industry enabled him to save considerable money. He came to Yellow Springs in the 1860s, bought property and made more money. When he died he left an estate estimated at $30,000. In addition to the land he left the village, he made bequests to a church and Wilberforce University, a Negro school.

20 1955

McKenzie Brown is a man with a future even at 102

Afro-American

By RUTH ROLEN

PHILADELPHIA

Chitterlings and collard greens at 102.

These were the main dishes in the bill of fare on which McKenzie Brown was feasting Sunday afternoon, two days after he observed his 102nd birthday. There had been a birthday cake and all the trimmings on Friday.

His plate was piled high, but only for as long as it took him to put under his belt a meal which would make many a young man gulp down an indigestion tablet or two.

* * *

MR. BROWN AND a friend, Andrew Stevens, were chewing and chatting in the spic and span kitchen of another friend, Mrs. Sarah Boykin of 1732 N. 13th St., with whom they live.

The centenarian did not find it to the interest of his stomach to say "no thanks" to any of the foods he was offered.

He did just about the neatest job anyone could do of gumming (his own description) the savry food, which included potato salad, rolls and butter.

He was not drinking something hot to help his digestion, or a glass of nutritious milk. He had lemonade!

WHEN MR. BROWN had heard just abiut all he wanted to hear about the hearty meal with which he was wasting no time, he chuckled and said:

"I promised to buy a pair of shoes, I promised to buy a pair of pants, but I never promised anything to my stomach."

Despite his years, Mr. Brown appears to be of athletic build. The tan pullover sweater he was wearing would have looked no better on a college boy.

His eyes were anything but dimmed with age. They were just as bright as the fresh appearance of his teasing-brown skin. His silver, haired-mustach was trimmed and pointed to what appeared to be perfection.

* * *

MR. BROWN is not as chipper as he is dapper, however. He is partly disabled by arthritis.

Longevity runs in his family, all of whom are deceased with the exception of a couple of cousins. His mother was 105 when she died in 1904. His father, two sisters and a brother rounded out the immediate family.

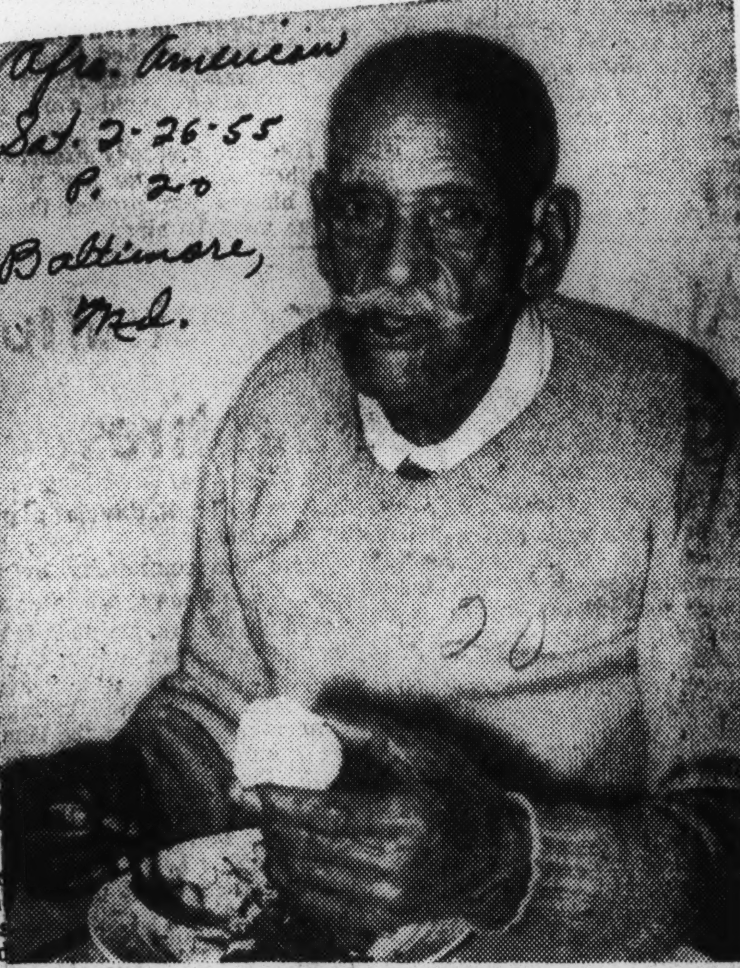
He and his first and only wife, Rosa, were married in Cleveland Ohio. They lived together for 45 years until her death about 25 years ago.

"Stop your fooling," he said with another chuckle, when asked if he and his wife had any children. He got a kick out of explaining that his wife had a 35-year old son at the time they were married.

Mr. Brown has no stories to tell of the Civil War or the Emancipation Proclamation. He remembers both and that is about all. When he was born in Baltimore in 1853, he was as free as the air he breathed.

Today's happenings hold no horror for him—juvenile delinquency and whatnot. He thinks the youngsters "will come around fine."

He takes the present, as he did the past, in stride, but it is the future to which he is looking. Even at 102, he thinks of himself as a man with a future. And why not?



McKENZIE BROWN

Daughter, 90, Aids Her Mother, 114

Courier Pittsburgh

BATESVILLE, Ark. — Mrs. Mondy Hubbard, 90-year-old retired church worker, was unable to appear in Municipal Court last week to answer a complaint she harbors a vicious dog. Mrs. Hubbard told Police Chief J. [illegible] that she couldn't find anyone to stay with her mother, Mrs. Mollie Harper, who is approaching her 114th birthday.

MAKES 100-MILE TRIP BY AUTO

'Cap' Margraves, 111, visits outlaw haunts after 86-year absence

afro-American Sat. 2-26-55 P. 9

The reunion, to which no sheriffs or other law-enforcement officers were invited, occurred on Ute Pass, near Manitou Springs, at the home of Shatka Bear Step, grandson of Gordon Bear Step. Cherokee chieftian, Gordon Bear Step, accompanied the bandit crew from Oklahoma to Colorado — raiding stage coaches, banks and rich ore trains from nearby Cripple Creek gold fields.

"Cap" was in charge of the outfit's livestock herds at Ute Pass base camp. To keep the rendezvous, he made the 100-mile trip by automobile from Denver, where he is participating in the Spears Chiropractic Hospital's Longevity Research Study.

* * *

HIS MEMORY is keen and his hearing is perfect. His visoin is only slightly dimmed. He is a resident of Guthrie, Okla., where he makes his home with a granddaughter, Mrs. Laura Cooper, who accompanied him by train to Denver.

Margraves, widely known as "Wiley," is the fifth person to be examined by the research experts. Four of the five persons examined are colored. Experts are wondering if skin pigmentation is a factor in achieving extraordinary life spans. "Cap" has a colored, Choctaw Indian and Spanish heritage.

He declared that Oklahoma contains more centenarians than any other state in the Union. His memories date back to eavesdropping on Confederate and Union soldiers to learn who was winning "The War of the States." He asserts there are many others in his age group, including a sister two years his senior who may later become an entry in the Spears project.

Still Busy

SHE'S 110 At Daytona Beach, Fla., busily preparing a meal for her eldest living son, Sam, who is 81, is Mrs. Laura Wiggins, who is 110 years of age. She says "I was born a slave. I was in the days when they whipped Negroes on a block naked." Mrs. Wiggins was born Dec. 9, 1844 on a plantation near Tallahassee. She had seven children by various husbands. (IN Photo)

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.)

BLACK HARRY: AN UNLETTERED PREACHER OF POWER

Among the great preachers of the early church in America was an illiterate Negro preacher called Black Harry. What his real name was is not known to us. Harry probably was his only name for in many cases slaves were called by the name of their master but the fact that the last name of the master is not given, we have no clue to whom he belonged. We do not know in what part of the country he was born and where he grew to manhood and what he did in his early days.

SAVAGE

Black Harry was unlettered but must have had a good memory. He was a small man with keen eyes and a dark complexion and fluent in his speech. One of the unusual things about Black Harry was his remarkable memory for he had to get all of his knowledge from what he heard. This was his only source of knowledge because he could neither read nor write. In spite of these handicaps Black Harry was one of the most popular preachers of that age.

Christianity Extended To All

Bishop Asbury was one of the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal church and did as much as anyone to extend the influence of that church to the interior of the United States. In his effort he attempted to extend Christianity to all, including Negro slaves.

In this he found opposition from the masters and in many cases they would not let their slaves attend his service. This the bishop could not understand and had a feeling that they would find it difficult when they had met the Master of all. This good missionary of the Methodist church was opposed to slavery and found no difficulty when the traveling preachers were forced to give up slavery. It had no influence on Bishop Asbury, for he was from the very first opposed to men being held in servitude by other men.

The church passed some very drastic rules on slavery in the early history of the Church in America but they could not be enforced when slavery became a part of the economic interest of the South. This very issue split the Methodist church into two sections, the Methodist Episcopal church, North, and Methodist Episcopal church, South. This church remained divided until a few years ago.

In the midst of his work Bishop Asbury came across Black Harry, a person he considered remarkable and asked that this simple unlettered Negro accompany him. This request was made in 1782 when in certain sections of the country where Bishop Asbury worked the Methodists were not popular. The bishop saw the only way to get a large congregation was to announce that Harry was going to preach. Dr. Benjamin Rush said Black Harry was the greatest orator in America.

Methodists Were Unpopular

In many places where the opposition was strong persons came out of curiosity to hear what Bishop Asbury had to say. This was especially true in Wilmington, Del., where the cause of the Methodists was especially unpopular. The number was large and many of them could not get in the auditorium, most of them had to listen from the outside.

At the close of the exercises some of those on the outside said if all the Methodist preachers could preach as well as Bishop Asbury they would like to be constant listeners. This meant they were now interested enough in the church to become members. They were informed that it was not the bishop but his servant. They said if this were the servant what must the master be like. This accomplished what the Bishop desired and won friends for the church. So today, Wilmington, Del., is a stronghold of the Methodist church. One of the strongest conferences in the whole Methodist Episcopal church so far as its relation to Negroes is the Delaware conference.

John Ledman, one of the historians of Methodism in his history of "The Rise of Methodism in America" says Harry was a more popular speaker than Bishop Asbury or almost anyone else in his days. His preaching was not alone confined to his trips with Bishop Asbury but he accompanied and preached with some of the great preachers of that day, such as Garreton, Watcote, and Dr. Coke.

Black Harry was not only a local preacher but one who had an influence on the growth and development of the Methodist Episcopal church. This tide of popularity lasted for several years but Harry was not able to keep up the good work he had begun. He fell under the influence of wine which Ledman says at the time was one of the effective enemies of both ministers and laymen.

Black Harry, who was once one of the most popular members of the Methodist Episcopal church was nothing but a drunken ragpicker in the streets of the city of Philadelphia. This condition of affairs lasted for some time.

This popular preacher, contrary to expectations, was not lost to view but he made up his mind to remain under a tree and pray until he was restored to grace. When once he was restored to the joys of salvation, about 1810, he remained faithful to the church. Harry remained a pleasant speaker for the rest of his life but he never gained that influence which he had before his backsliding occurred. He was one of the great early Negro preachers in spite of his lack of literary ability.

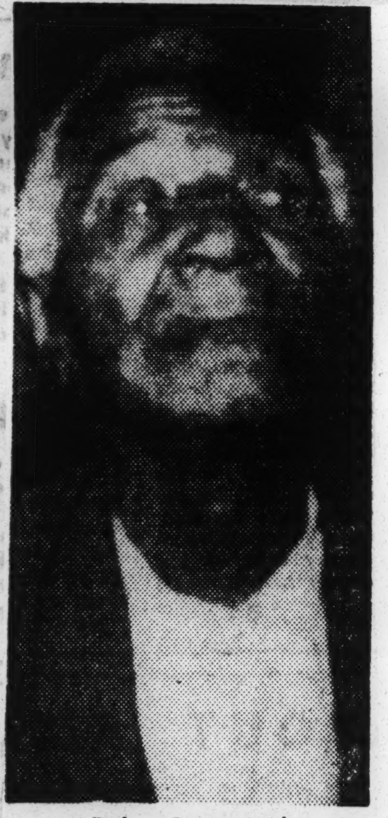
Civil War Incidents Bright In Memory Of Ex-Slave, 113

Special to The Commercial Appeal

SARDIS, Miss., Feb. 26.—"General Grant was a soft-spoken gentleman and a fine looking man. I kind of liked him."

So said Tobe Gatewood, a 113-year-old Negro former slave, to whom the days of the Civil War and the fighting around Holly Springs are more real than events today.

Tobe was born April 15, 1841, on the Stevens place about three miles south of Holly Springs where his mother was a slave. His father was owned by a Mr. Gatewood, whose farm was three or four miles away. (First names of those days have long eluded Tobe.)


Tobe Gatewood

The old man, who says he "was acquainted with General Grant," well remembers when the Union soldiers came to Holly Springs. "The general and the whole army came to Stevens' house. The soldiers killed all the chickens and hogs but reserved the buildings for the slaves," Tobe said.

Took Cotton To Memphis

The former slave said Union soldiers gave the Negroes enough cotton to make up five bales. "We took it up to Memphis in oxcarts and we got $1 a pound for that cotton," he said. "We'd hardly got it sold before here come the soldiers on to Memphis and we got home as fast as we could."

Tobe also knew Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest. "General Forrest used to run a store 'round Holly Springs, near where we lived, besides doing some horse trading," he said. "He sure gave good advice. He told me 'When pistols and guns fail you, an ax won't fail. Set you an ax by the head of your bed when you can get it if trouble comes.' "

Worked Right On

Apparently the Negroes on the Stevens and Gatewood farms didn't know they were free men until about a year after the war was over. "We just worked right on the same way," Tobe said. "What did they give us when we were let lose? Why nothing . . . nothing but a pat of the hand."

Old Tobe is a flesh and blood footnote to history, and he has the dignity of a real patriarch. He makes his home with one of his sons, Lowry Gatewood, in a small house on the G. B. Cannon estate about four miles west of the Sardis Dam. He "makes out" on a $25-a-month old age pension and has applied for the added amount to which he is entitled, being blind.

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Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.)

JOSIAH T. SETTLE — An Eminent Lawyer

One of the men who had made a distinct impression in the legal profession was the subject of our sketch this week. He was born September 30, 1850, on the Cumberland Mountains while his parents were on their way from North Carolina to Mississippi.

This was a strange relation, the mother was a slave woman who belonged to his father and of course all the children in slave society followed the status of the mother. The father had no wife and began raising a family. He was unlike many of the slave owners of the South, he was very fond of his children and their mother. He decided to emancipate them.

This was an act of mercy but it only got him in difficulty in the state of Mississippi, for the law prohibited free Negroes and mulattoes from remaining in the state. He was forced to either make them slaves again or take them out of the state. He decided to take them out of the state and bought a home in Hamilton, Ohio, and moved his family there.

He spent the summer with them and the remainder of the year on his southern plantation. This arrangement was objectionable to the people of Ohio and they told him he could not continue this relation unless he were married. This southern planter said that was what he had always wanted to do and in 1858 the mother of his children became his lawful wife in the presence of his children, who were legitimate under the law. He went back and forth until the Civil War when he came North and became a Union man. He remained in the North until his death in 1869.

Young Settle attended school near Hamilton, Ohio. In this section there were not any Negro schools and few Negroes. Integrated schools were not popular in the state of Ohio at that time. After much effort he was able to enter the small school but it was a real task. He had to withstand the prejudice of both pupils and teachers. The prejudice was so severe that he had at times to cease to attend. It was not until a teacher who was determined to treat all alike regardless of color came, did he have a chance. This young woman inspired him to want more than the simple little school had to offer. He went to Oberlin in 1866 and prepared for entrance to the college. At that time it had a high school as many of the colleges did at the time. He showed one of the traits which distinguished him in later life that of oratory. Young Settle was selected as one of the orators to represent his class on entering college.

In 1869 his father died and he left Oberlin and went to Howard university where he continued his college studies and taught in the academy, the name by which the secondary school was called. He was graduated from the College Department with one other member who became outstanding, J. M. Gregory of the class of 1872.

While in the last two years of his college study he held a clerkship in the Freedman Bureau, in the later part of his senior year he was elected reading clerk in the House of Delegates. At that time the District had a territorial form of government and the Legislative branch was a House of Delegates. He was reading clerk at the time of his graduation and at the same time was teaching two classes at Howard university.

He at once entered the Law department of Howard university but at the same time was active in the politics of the District of Columbia and was a trustee of the county school of the District. These were the schools in the District but not in Washington City. This young legal sudent was active in both the Hayes and the Garfield campaign.

When he was graduated from the Law School, he was admitted to the practice of law before the Supreme Court of the United States. In spite of his honor he was determined to practice in the state of Mississippi. He was admitted to the practice of law in the state after an examination at Vicksburg. He formed a partnership with Honorable D. T. Matthews under the firm Settle and Matthews.

This young lawyer found it was difficult for him to keep out of politics. In that same year he was nominated by the Republican Convention for the District Attorney of the Twelfth Judicial District of the state of Mississippi but was not elected because the southern electorate was coming back in power. He was still active and was elected to the Legislature of the state of Mississippi.

In this position he gave a good account of himself, with the close of the session he decided to give up politics and moved away from the state. In 1885 he was appointed assistant attorney general of the criminal court of Shelby County, Tennessee, which he held until the expiration of the Attorney General. He made a good representation for himself in the state of Tennessee. This work in the Attorney General's Office built for him a great practice in the state.

He carried his great gift of oratory to the practice of law and at the same time a through knowledge of the law itself. He is one of the outstanding lawyers and politicians who influenced the period before the turn of the century.

Ex-Slave Born In 1844 Dies At 110

LIBERTY, Miss —(A N P)— An ex-slave who was born before the Mexican war and 17 years before the Civil war, died here last week.

Mrs. Eliza Bryant, 110-year-old, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Florence Jackson.

Blind for several years, Mrs. Bryant known as "Aunt Liza" maintained an alert mind and was described as ever cheerful. Her death followed an illness of two weeks.

She is survived, in addition to her daughter, by a son, Dave Robert, 75, of Chicago and a brother.

Death Takes Former Slave Born in 1842

BRADENTON —(AP)— Simpson Barber, former Negro slave believed to be 112 years old, died at his home in the Rubonia community near here Tuesday.

Barber had papers indicating he was born July 4, 1842, on a South Carolina plantation. That birth date was accepted by his voting registration board.

After the Civil War he came to Ocala and often told how he drove a mule train between Ocala and Tampa when the route lay through a wilderness.

He came to live with his daughter, Patience Schofield, at Rubonia seven years ago.

His survivors include six children, 12 grandchildren, 17 great-grandchildren and 15 great-great-grandchildren.

Lincoln Portrait Bought For $3.50 Is $10,000 'Find'

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—(UP)—Discovery of a photograph of Abraham Lincoln, believed to be long-missing "picture No. 72" taken almost a century ago was reported Saturday.

The Illinois State Journal and Register said the photo, which portrays Lincoln at the age of about 50 with a short beard, was found in the store of a paint dealer who bought it from a customer for $3.50.

An associate of the late Herbert Wells Fay, long-time custodian of Lincoln's tomb in nearby Oak Ridge Cemetery and a collector of Lincolniana, said Fay searched for this photo for many years and valued it at $10,000.

Photographer Thomas Peaker took the photo of Lincoln in Peaker's studio here in 1859 or 1860. Lincoln gave the portrait later to a Negro laundress who worked in his home. She, in turn, gave it to a Springfield boy several years later. Then it disappeared.

Fifteen years ago, paint store owner Paul Redeker was measuring a room for wallpaper when his yardstick struck a picture framed on the wall and the photo fell to a couch. The woman of the house said she'd be glad to sell it and quoted Mr. Redeker a price of $3.50. Mr. Redeker bought it and took it to his store, where he put it on a shelf.

Last week, Van A. Graham, Tuscola, Ill., ex-assistant to Fay when Fay was tomb custodian, dropped by Mr. Redeker's store and on looking at the framed portrait declared "That's the Lincoln picture No. 72," the only one missing in a series taken of the Civil War president. He confirmed the identity on closer examination.

City's oldest citizen buried

Mayor among 250 at Ross rites

BALTIMORE...

Funeral services for Mrs. Annie Camphor Ross, Baltimore's oldest citizen who died at the age of 116 last week, were held Monday at Orchard St. ME Church with the Rev. Vivian Keys officiating.

Approximately 250 persons including Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, passed the flower covered bier of the woman who heard Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

...

Her pink casket was borne to and from the hearse by members of the church.

...

WHEN MRS. ROSS celebrated her 115th birthday, she received congraulations from President Eisenhower, Governor McKeldin, Sen. John Marshall Butler and the Mayor.

...

She voted for the first time at the age of 110 and, according to her family, voted the Republican ticket until she met Mayor D'Alesandro. From then on she voted as a Democrat.

Upon learning of her death the Mayor said: "To know her was to love her." At services Tuesday he declared: "I have had the privilege of visiting Mrs. Ross on her birthday and I deemed it an honor."

"She lived a good life and was loved by everyone. As Mayor, and from a personal standpoint, the family has my deepest sympathy."

A DISTANT cousin of Harriet Tubman, Mrs. Ross died at Johns Hopkins Hospital last Tuesday after suffering a stroke. She was under regular care at Hopkins due to a heart condition.

Prior to her death Mrs. Ross was active to the extent that she attended church regularly, and cared for the children of her great-niece, Mrs. Emma K. Jones, with whom she resided at 808 Druid Hill Ave.

Mrs. Ross was known throughout the neighborhood as "Aunt Annie," she was born in Madison, Dorchester County, Md., and was married twice.

Her first husband was a Union Army veteran who died a few years after their marriage. Her second husband was the late Rev. Augustus Ross, a Methodist minister.

Mrs. Ross's only child, Mrs. Viola Taylor, died 20 years ago. Her brother, Andrew Camphor, died at the age of 106.

In addition to Mrs. Jones, she is survived by two nephews, David and William A. Keene of Cambridge, Md.

Says Mathias De Sousa Maryland's Negro-Pioneer

BY ISAIAH A. WOODWARD

According to documentary evidence in the Archives of Maryland, in 1634, Mathias de Sousa, a mulatto, was among the first colonists to set foot on the soil of provincial Maryland.

In 1633, Mathias de Sousa sailed from English in the English ship, the Ark, on the long voyage to the colony of Maryland. On board the Ark and its sister ship, the Dove, were about 200 hundred English gentlemen and their servants.

It is probably that Thomas Copley, a Jesuit priest, put up the necessary passage money for de Sousa. On landing in the colony, Sousa was assigned to Father Andrew White, a close associate of Copley.

These facts concerning Sousa's coming to Maryland appear in authentic records. However, the late Thomas Scharf, a Baltmoire Journalist stated that Sousa came to Maryland from the Island of Barbadoes.

Mathias served a period of indenture under Father White and Father Copley. The latter priest arrived in the colony "on August 8, 1637." By 1641 Sousa became a freeman. For the records show that on the afternoon of March 23 of that year, he was a member of the Provincial Assembly of Maryland which held its sessions at Saint Mary's Maryland's first capital.

In the fall of 1642 Sousa was placed in command (or made "skipper") of an expedition by one Alexander Fulton. The purpose was to carry on trade with the Indian tribes, the "Susquehannocks," who lived in the upper Chesapeake area. Sousa was permitted to hire men from Kent Island to serve as crewmen. While in Indian territory, Sousa would have lost his life had it not been for Prettiman one of the participants in the expedition.

The two month's expedition to the "Susquehannocks" may have proved to be a catastrophe because de Sousa accumulated debts which apparently he was unable to pay. In the latter part of 1642 Sousa lost his freedom and became again an indentured servant to one John Lewger.

The chronicle of Mathias de Sousa, immigrant, indentured servant, freeman, member of the Maryland Provincial Assembly, skipper and trader, is the chronicle of one of the pioneers of the founding of the great Commonwealth of Maryland.

P.3

100 Year Old Woman Saves 2 Grandchildren In Illinois Blaze

JOLIET, Ill. (ANP)—A 100-year-old great-grandmother here turned heroine last week.

Mrs. Fanny Jones saved two of her great-grandchildren but lost a third in a fire caused by an exploding oil stove.

Fatally burned in the blaze was Anita Jones, two, who was sleeping in a back bedroom.

Mrs. Jones led the other two children, Richard, four, and Ardis, three, to safety. She was alone with the children in the family home when the stove exploded.

The father, Robert Jones, was taking the mother, Louise, to work at the Joliet Arsenal. Three older children were at school.

EX-SLAVE BORN IN 1844 DIES IN LIBERTY, MISS.

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Sat 2-5-55
P.4 B

ANOTHER LEAF FROM SCHENLEY CALENDAR.— BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, the great American educator shown here examining plans for a new school for Negroes, was born a slave in Franklin county, Va., in 1856. This drawing of Booker T. Washington is highlighted in the 1955 Negro History Calendar being offered by Schenley Distributors, Inc. Hailed as an orator and advocate of Negro advancement through industrial education, Washington was appointed organizer and principal of a Negro normal school at Tuskegee, Ala. in 1881. A copy of the calendar may be obtained free of cost by writing to Schenley Distributors, Empire State building, New York City.

WEST POINT CADET—Henry O. Flipper is [illegible]ere as a member of the graduating class of West Point on June 15, 1877, about to receive his diploma. This illustration of of the first Negro to be graduated from the United States Military Academy is one of the presentations in the 1955 Negro History Calendar being distributed by Schenley Industries, Inc. A free calendar may be obtained by writing Schenley Distributors, Inc., Empire State Building, New York City.

Legislative Highlights—

Toll Road And Building Bills Are Given Study

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Legislature has been in "low gear" for the past two weeks.

Statements in the daily press, quoting some legislators, have indicated that the "slow down" is part of a legislative strategy. When the Senate adjourned last Friday it had completed five legislative days without taking up and passing on, any major legislation

The Legislature normally meets twice each week—Tuesdays and Fridays. There are 35 such "legislative days" in a regular session (Wednesdays and Thursdays are committee days). Last Tuesday was the 22nd of these 35 scheduled "legislative days."

A bill to set up an Alabama Toll Roads Authority meanwhile remains near the top of the Senate calendar awaiting action. It has already passed the House. The bill would first make a survey to judge what traffic Alabama might expect if it joined with Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Florida in building a super cross-country toll road. It's effect on cutting some lateral roads, and crossing certain farms, as well as its possble effect on local communities now enjoying tourist trade along US 31 and other highways, has caused controversy. Alternatively, the toll road might pass through Georgia, from the north to Florida.

The governor is supporting this bill. The road would be built with a bond issue paid for from tolls, if the proposed survey shows there would be sufficient income to justify its construction.

There has also been several heated debates against a proposed $5,000,000 bond issue bill for another state office building, which is also caught in the "slow down."

When the House Committee on Ways and Means voted out the big educational appropriation recommendations, the only close vote come on the proposal that counties should pay $1 for every $4 granted by the State from a recommended $100,000,000 school-building bond issue.

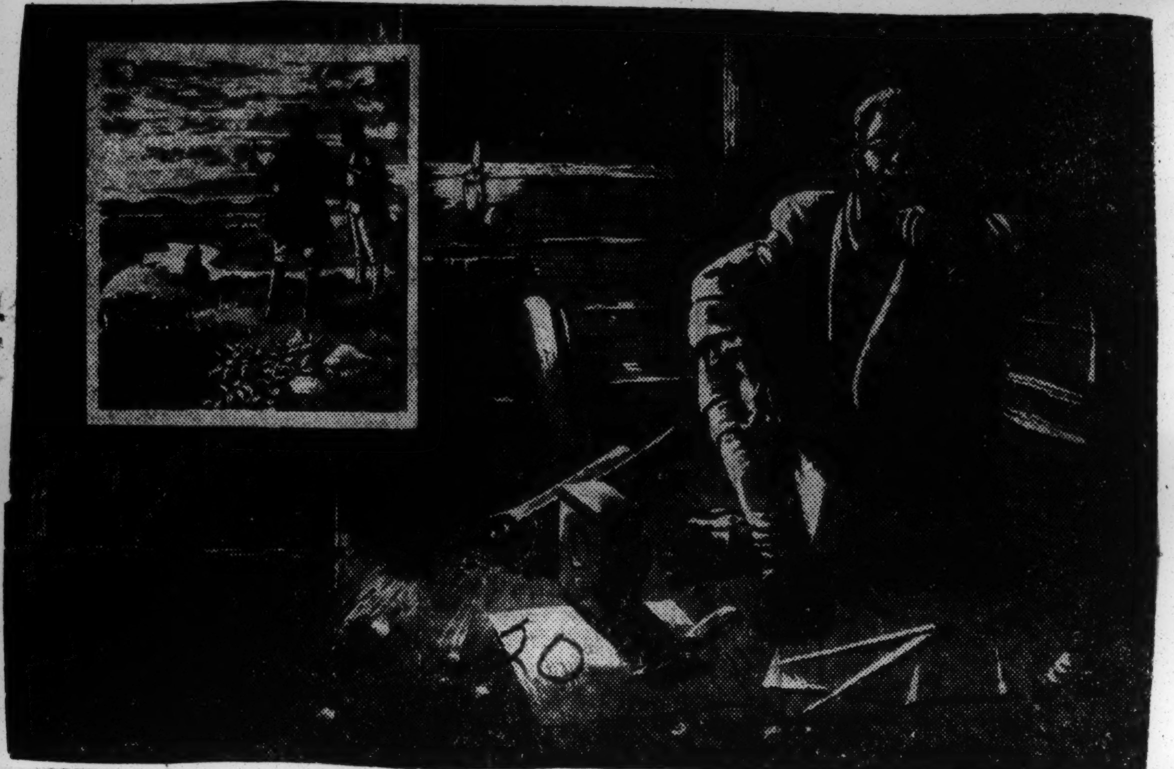
Opposition to this "matching proposal has more recently "hardened" in the Senate and some parts of the House, and against a raise in the income tax and some other school revenues.

Gov. Folsom has gone on record urging that counties contribute to the proposed major school building program. He has pointed to earlier history when "local participation" in school programs was greater than now. He has said this has always been his highlighting of the States Rights principle, he lamented that too often such advocate nevertheless, turn to the Federal government to run their programs, and says he has noticed a similar trend in modern-day relationships between local communities and the state governments.

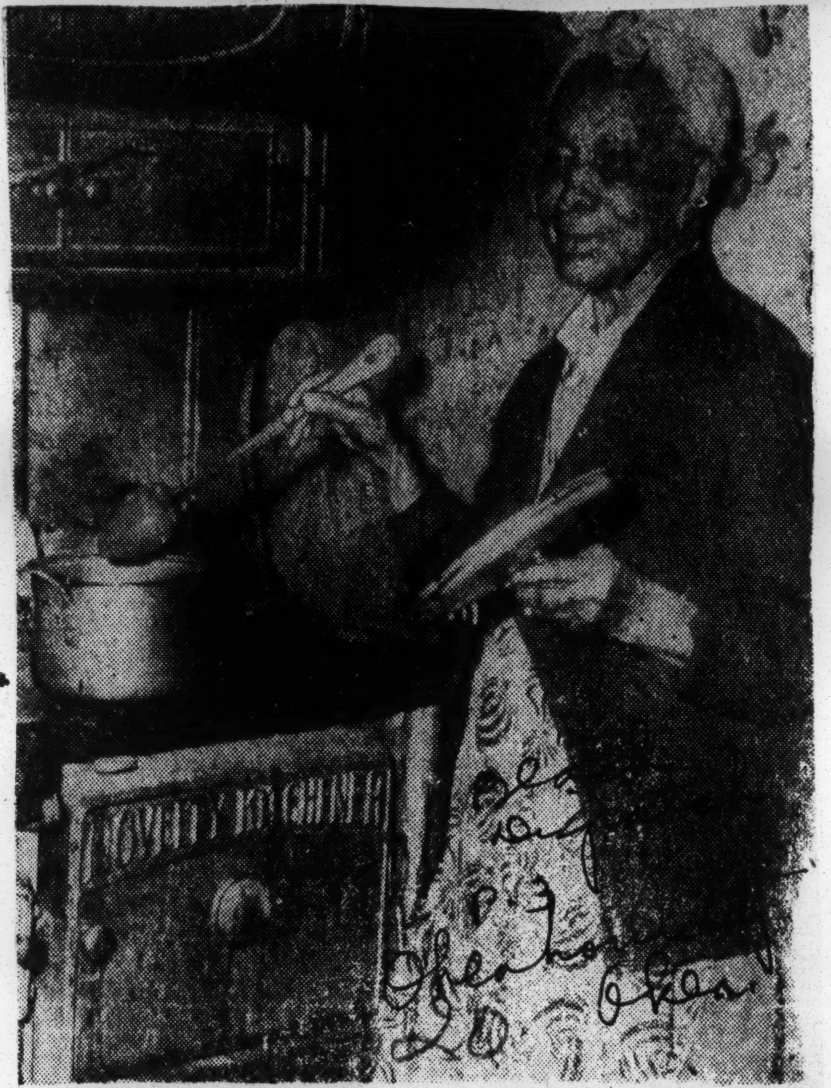
However, some legislators, particularly in the Senate, have indicated probable opposition to any increased property or other local taxes for "local participation" as recommended.

There are, therefore, indications in Montgomery that politics, as well as the weather, may get "hot" during August.

Meanwhile, the administration's road program, authorized under a $50,000,000 bond issue proposal in February, is getting under way. The first $15,000,000 worth of road bonds were sold last week, publicly, to the lowest bidder.



INVENTOR - SCIENTIST — Benjamin Banneker, Negro inventor and scientists, looms in early American History as one of the great men of his time. This portrayal is one of the many found in the new 1955 Negro History Calendar offered by Schenley Distributors, Inc. Banneker drew distinction by building a clock with a pocket knife as his only tool. A great mathematician, he accurately foretold the yield of grist mills He was aso chosen to help lay out the city of Washington A copy of the Negro History Calendar my be obtained at no cost by writing to Schenley Distributors, Empire State Building, New York City.



EX-SLAVE'S BIRTHDAY — Mrs. Priscilla Boatwright, who was born in slavery in Jefferson County, Ga., is shown carrying on "business as usual" as she celebrated her 108th birthday in her Philadelphia home recently. Mrs. Boatwright not only cooks (in an old fashioned stove), but reads and sews. (Newspress Photo)

Ex-Slave, 108, Observes Quiet And Sane Birthday

PHILADELPHIA—(INS)—Mrs. Priscilla Boatwright, an ex-slave, celebrated her 108th birthday anniversary last week with a quiet party at the home of her son.

Mrs. Boatwright, who was born in slavery at Jefferson county, Ga., still recalls the day in 1863 when the Emancipation Proclamation was issued by Abraham Lincoln.

Records in the family Bible show she was born in 1846. She came to Philadelphia 34 years ago to live with a son, Urey, 54. Mrs. Boatwright can see and hear well and is able to do some cooking and sewing.

20 1956

Know Your History

Call Fri. 11-23-56 P.4

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo.

—Negro Pioneers Of Southern California—

Los Angeles, like some other cities, was founded by the Mexicans. The person most interested in the fonding of the city was Governor Neve. The early inhabitants of Los Angeles were of mixed blood and in the population there were far more Negroes and Indians than whites.

Two Negroes, Antonio Messa and Luis Quintero, along with Joe'e De Lara, were expelled from the newly-founded city before it was six months old, because they were considered a detriment to the growth of the community. These men left the community as they were asked to do, taking their families with them, but there was still persons with Negro blood in the city.

Dr. Savage

Manuel Cameroni, who was at the time only 30 years old had a mulatto wife; Basilo, an Indian who was 68 years of age, also had a mulatto wife and two children. It was found quite early that a mistake had been made in the selection of the population of Los Angeles and an effort was made to get rid of those who were of little value to the community. It is probably of some importance that Negroes were a part of the original community of Los Angeles.

In 1853, there were 175 persons of Negro ancestry in Los Angeles and 922 in the state. Among them was Robert Owens, better known as "Uncle Bob" Owens, who had come to California from Texas with his wife, Winnie, known to the citizens as "Aunt Winnie." Their family consisted of two daughters and one son, Charles.

Deals With Government

When Robert Owens came to the city he did all kinds of odd jobs, but he prospered by dealing with the national government while his wife worked in the city as a laundress. They invested their savings in a lot extending from Springfield to Fort Street. This and other investments which they made proved profitable and as a result they were among the wealthiest Negroes in America at that time.

Robert Owens family was one of the best known in the city, at the time of his death in 1865. One writer on the history of Los Angeles, in speaking of Robert Owens, said he was an energetic business man but he made the bulk of his money through government contracts. Owens was well liked by all classes of the city.

The Owens family was influential in the life of Los Angeles, and Charles, son of Robert Owens, engaged in the livery service. His son Henry, was associated with the business under his father's direction until 1894, the time of the death of his father. Robert Owens, the grandson of the original Robert Owens, was one of the best known citizens in the state; his house at Tenth and Allen Streets was one of the show places of Los Angeles in the early days and it was considered the center of social activities for the Negro population of the city.

He owned a thousand acre farm in Imperial Valley and much rental property in other parts of the city. Adversity struck this family during the depression in the twenties; unaccustomed to failure, the family was not able to adjust itself to the change and passed out as an influence in Los Angeles.

Three of the pioneers who lived in Los Angeles in the early days were members of the Mexican Veterans' Organization. George Smith was born in New York and served on the ship "Columbia," under the command of Commander Biddle and Captain Selfriedge. Louis Green was another who served in the navy and belonged to the Mexican Veterans' Organization; he had served as seaman on the "Portsmouth" under the command of Captain John B. Montgomery and at other times on the "Erie," "Cane," Constitution," "Pennsylvania," and "Vermont," and served in the navy nine years and six months. The last of the group, George Diggs, was born in the District of Columbia and served with Smith on the Columbia. These men settled in Los Angeles when the war was over and were among the persons from the navy who settled there.

Start Negro Colony

Shed Porter and his wife and four children were the first Negroes to move to the West Temple District, which was the beginning of a small Negro Colony in Los Angeles. Some of the others who were pioneers in this new section were James Bowman, A. Taylor, N. Martin, James Mundy and others. This section has remained distinct even though surrounded by progressive businesses and residences of the middle class, and is still a colony of Negroes.

The pioneer Negroes in the San Bernardino Valley were slaves who came with the Mormon Colony when it moved from Salt Lake City to San Bernardion. Two with this group were Grief and Toby Embers, who were slaves belonging to Bishop Crosby (these slaves were known by the name of a former owner. Grief Embers, who is called "Uncle Grief" by Beatty, acted as the bugler of the colony. He had a horn about six feet long, and with a set of signals which he worked out he was able to assemble the men on any occasion.

One Negro who came over the mountains with this Mormon Colony was Charles Rowan, a free Negro who drove a wagon all the way from Salt Lake City, Utah, to San Bernadino in the trek of the Mormons to that place. He married Lizzy Flake, a slave of Agnes Flake, who was one of the early organizers of Salt Lake City.

Pioneer In Valley

A Negro pioneer who lived in the East San Bernardino Valley (the name given to the Crafton, Lugonia and Redlands District) was Isreal Beal. He was born in Houston county, Virginia, in 1848, near the James River thirty-five miles from Richmond. Freed by the Emancipation Proclamation he joined the United States army as a teamster and was with Sherman when he marched to the sea. After the war he moved west and worked in what is now Cramton, the place taking the name of its original woner. At the time when Israel Beal moved to California there were only four houses in Lugonia and where the beautiful city of Relands now stands at that time was only a sheep pasture, and not a good one, we are told by one writer on the history of Southern California. The largest owner of land in this section was a Dr. Baiton, who owned a tract containing 1,000 acres. It was upon this tract that the San Gabriel Mission had been built in earlier years. This mission stands today silent and alone, flanked on all sides by orange groves. It was in this section of West Lugonia Street that Israel Beal brought twenty acres of land, built his house, and reared his family.

Friendship saved mansion—

Yankees spared Tuskegee home

News P. 3-D B'hom, Ala. Sun. 12-2-56

20

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 1—You have to stretch up on tiptoe to light the chandalier.

But once you have seen the room shaken from slumber, it is worth the effort.

The chandalier reflects from the mahogany dining room table like a million stars blinking in a black pool. The crystal beams dance off rose wood chairs and imbed themselves in the thick, Oriental carpets.

All the elegance of another age lives again, and you half expect to hear the clopping of horses ridden by Yankee soldiers coming through the garden.

THE NORTHERN horsemen did come to the house many years ago, and the fact that they left the mansion standing is one of the strange stories of war.

Mrs. Annie Lide Alexander, who is now mistress of the house, tells how the home came to be spared.

A party from Wilson's Raiders, who laid waste to that area of Alabama, rode into the yard. The horsemen were met by a young girl who told them her brother lay ill inside the house.

"What is his name?" the officer in charge demanded.

"William Varner," replied the girl.

THE OFFICER looked puzzled for a moment, then said: "I knew a William Varner at Harvard—we went to school together."

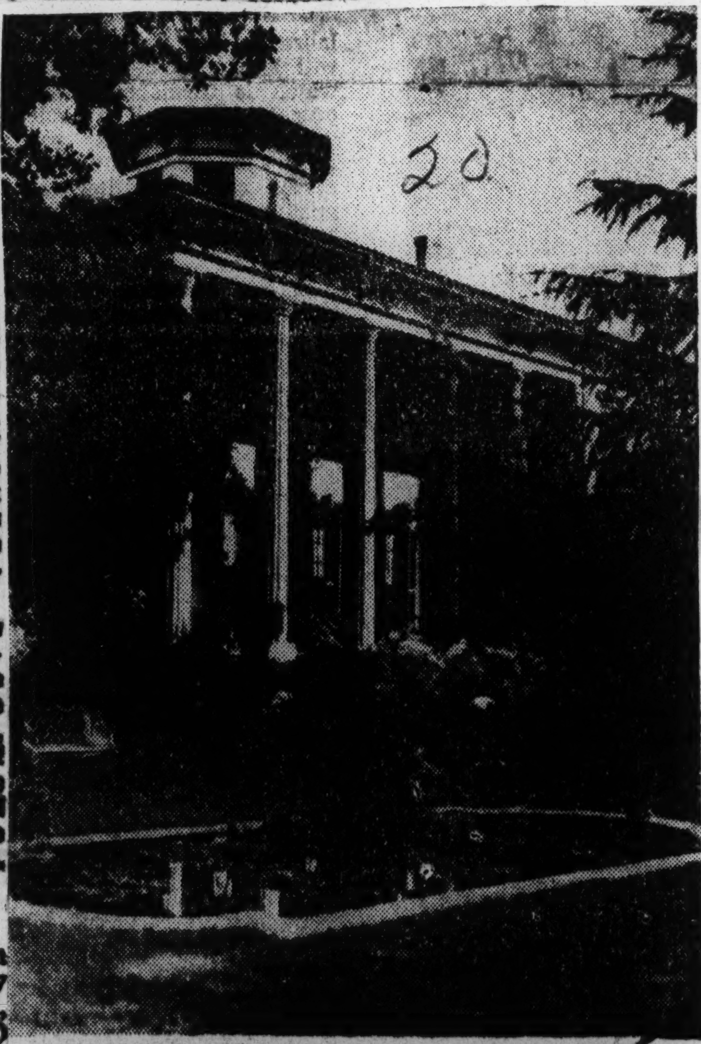
It turned out that the officer and Varner were classmates.

The Yankee officer not only didn't burn the mansion, but he posted guards around it to keep it from harm.

Mrs. Alexander said the home has been in her husband's family since it was built. Construction of the mansion cost $50,000 more than 100 years ago.

The bricks in the house were hand-made, and all of the furnishings, which still are in good condition, were imported from France, England and Italy.

If the Yankees were to ride up the drive to the house today, they wouldn't find things changed enough to tell the difference.



YANKEES ALMOST GOT TUSKEGEE HOME
. . . Only coincidence saved it

Know Your History

Call Fri. 12-14-56

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo. P. 14

20

Neal Dow - Abolitionist

The struggle of the Negro slave for his freedom never could have succeeded if it had been left to his own effort. In this work many whites took a hand in spite of the fact it made them unpopular in many cases. In several other cases they were mobbed and treated harshly, but they never gave up the fight for humanity and the dignity of all men regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

These are the men who bore the burden in the heat of the day when being an abolitionist involved manw difficulties but they felt they were armed in a just cause and were glad to suffer hardship for they felt it advertised their effort.

These men and women were many, but the one which will concern us this week is Neal Dow, who was born in Portland, Maine, March 20, 1804. He was the son of Josiah and Dorcus Allen Dow. Both of these parents were of English extraction and Quakers. When the Quaker faith came to England they embraced it and handed it down to their children.

Parent Opoosed College

Young Neal Dow wanted to go to college, but his parents objected. At the present time such an attitude would be unthinkable, for public opinion would condemn such a family. It was customary at that time to think of children as part of the resource of the family and it was necessary that they learn a trade. This family thought young Neal should learn the trade of tanning with his father. His worked at it for several years and learned all phases of the business.

Another movement was gaining a great deal of momentum at the time—Temperance. This was of great interest to young Dow. He, like many others, felt that it could be characteristic of many and the ills of society could be blamed to this evil. He gave his first temperance lecture at the age of 20 and was said to have given a good account of himself. In 1834, he attended his first state convention and later attended many others and took a very active part in them. He was against the sale and use of liquor in any form, for he felt it was distructive to American life. This was in line with much of the thinking of the American people.

Neal Dow was also hostile to slavery and felt that it ought to be abolished. He was very active in the New England Anti-Slavery society. New England, in the early days, was the center of the Abolitionist movement and in this section most persons took one side or the other of the question.

Neal Dow was interested in human dignity and that caused him to support the Abolitionist movement and the Underground Railroad movement. Before 1850, all the slaves had to do was to escape to a free state and he was safe. After 1850, and the passage of the Fugative Slave Law, slaves could no longer reside in New England in safety but had to flee to Canada. The abolitionists became more active than they had been before so as to protect the slaves who had escaped from the South. Our subject took an active part in this effort.

Goes To War

When the War broke out, Neal Dow offered his service, which was at once accepted. In 1861, he was made a colonel of 13th Regular Regiment. In 1862, he joined General Butler's Department of the Gulf and was commissioned a Brigadier General of volunteers and did well. He was twice wounded at the Battle of Port Hudson and was captured. He spent eight months in the famous Libby Prison which was located in the city of Richmond, Virginia.

In 1864, he was exchanged for the famous Confederate General Fitzhugh Lee. When this was over he went back home and because of broken health resigned from the army.

He was active also in politics. In 1851, he was elected mayor of Portland, Maine, and he served with success. In 1880, he ran as a candidate on the Prohibition party. He was not very successful, not getting more than 10,000 votes in the election of that year. It was his hope that a President and Congress would be elected which would abolish the sale and distribution of liquor in the United States. The party was not able to get many votes in any election, but it did attract attention here and there was able to add amendment to the Constitution, but it was repealed.

Neal Dow, was a man interested in the cause of humanity and was very influential in the slavery movement.

20 1956

For Fountain Hughes this will be his 108th Christmas

Afro American P.18 Sat. 12-29-56

By GARFIELD HINTON

BALTIMORE

"When I was a boy, for Christmas, you got a ginger horse and half a pack of fire crackers. When you shot them off, that was all. We were just as proud of that, as people are of what they get now."

Fountain Hughes, a strong-voiced centenarian preparing for his 108th Christmas, was speaking Wednesday at the N.M. Carroll Home at 822 N. Carrollton Ave.

This is the home for the aged maintained by the Washington Conference of the Methodist Church.

Speaking with the quiet dignity that he has accumulated with the passing of years, Mr. Hughes said reflectively: "I'm 108 years old. I go to bed at 7 o'clock, now, before the sun goes down, the same as I did when I was a boy."

It doesn't take much effort for Mr. Hughes to recall that he was born into slavery, one of 13 children in Charlottsville, Va. and that he was 15 years old when Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, when he became free for the first time in his life.

"MY FATHER went to the army. He got killed at Gettysburg," Mr. Hughes asserted as easily as if he had reference to the recent Korean conflict.

What has he done all these years?

Speaking like an old time farmer, Mr. Hughes says unashamedly, "I worked on a farm all my life."

He is sorry that he can't read or write but proudly speaks of a granddaughter in New York, who is a trained nurse.

Mr. Hughes thinks that children weren't as destructive years ago when he was a youngster, as they are now and that people are much less courteous this day and age than they used to be.

He says desparingly, "If you are riding on a bus, now, and a lady with a baby gets on, nobody will get up and give her a seat."

* * *

TO THE men of this generation, Mr. Hughes offers this fatherly advice: "When you get 50 years old, don't think you are a boy.

"You begin to go back, but if you take good care of yourself, you'll be a long time getting back."

What is his prescription for long life? With a merry chuckle Van Dyke beard, Mr. Hughes says:

"I don't drink whiskey; I don't smoke cigars; I don't chew tobacco; I don't run after women; I'm good to old people and I love all children." He still has a full head of hair, it might be noted.

* * *

WHAT WOULD he like for Christmas? When asked this question, Mr. Hughes stood from the spic and span dining room table and said:

"I'd like a few dollars."

"What will you do with the dollars?" he was asked.

"I'd like to get some ice cream, cake and candy."

Mr. Hughes may well have his ice cream, cake and candy for Christmas because both the Women's and the Men's Auxiliaries of the Home are busily working to give each of the 41 guests there, a lovely Christmas present and all the candy they can possibly eat, Mrs. Zella Washington, who handles public relations for the Home, explained.

Besides this, a huge Christmas tree will be placed in the home in time for Santa Claus' annual visit.

* * *

CHRISTMAS is only one of the 365 days out of the year the N.M. Carroll Home must be maintained and responsible for its upkeep throughout the year, Mrs. Washington pointed out, are various social groups.

The Golden Cross Society solicits funds to help carry on the Home; Mrs. Edna Rawlings, director; Mrs. Mattiel Carter, president. The Women's Auxiliary and Men's Brotherhood of the Home take care of the fuel bill.

Mrs. Washington told the AFRO that the N.M. Carroll Home was founded in 1897 by the Rev. Nathaniel M. Carroll greatuncle to the Revs. Julius and Edward Carroll, co-pastors of Sharp St. Methodist Church.

The home was renovated in 1951.

Mrs. Washington smiled as she pointed out that an adjoining building that had "originally been a stable is now a chapel, and it is beautiful, too. Christ was born in a manger."

* * *

"ANGELS" of the home are very proud of a sprinkler system installed in 1953 at a cost of $10,000.

Garrett Rawlings, president of the Board of Managers of the Home said that, "We are in the midst of our pantry drive, a drive that has been going on for the last 15 years. It starts in October and lasts until Christmas."

This is a program Mr. Rawlings explained in which "churches have their members bring something for the pantry—canned goods vegetables, apples, potatoes, or send money."

* * *

MR. RAWLINGS said that the value of the property is now $100,000, and that the Home employs two nurses, a cook, a maid and a janitor.

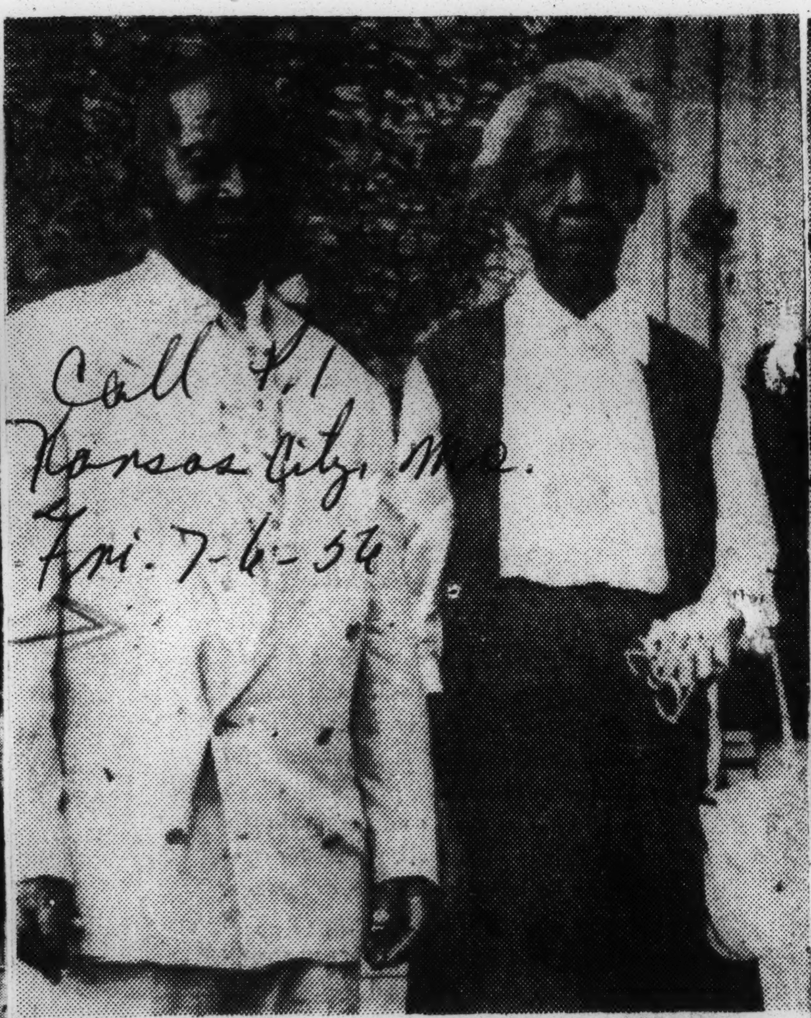
Besides these people, the Rev. Charles S. Harper is superintendent of the Home and Mrs. Montery English is the beloved House Mother.

All the churches of the Washington Conference contribute to the support of the N.M. Carroll Home for the Aged.

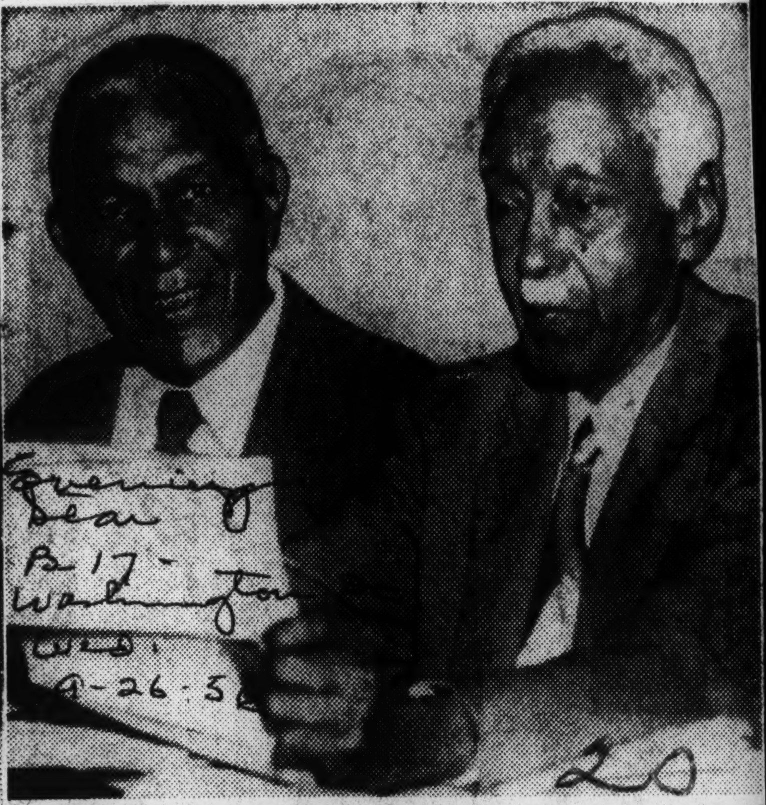
HIS 108th CHRISTMAS — Fountain Hughes is 108 years old and this is his 108th Christmas. For Christmas he wanted a box of candy. As you can see, he got it.

20 1956

SCENE OF HOMECOMING — Old Cubahatchie Baptist Church above, well over 100 years old, will be the scene of Homecoming Day Sunday.



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM CONEY. — Married for only four years, 101-year-old William Coney is shown here with his 80-year-old wife, Mrs. Oreal Coney of Houston, Tex. Mr. Coney recently traveled alone from Houston to pay a Father's day visit to his children in Kansas City. The couple live in a cozy little apartment of their own in Houston where Mr. Coney has been a resident for the past 19 years.



OLDEST INHABITANTS—William Burel, vice president (left), and William D. Nixon, president, preside at a meeting of the Oldest Inhabitants, Inc., at a meeting at Odd Fellows Hall, Ninth and T streets N.W.—Star Staff Photo.

'Mere Boy' of '68 Brings Inhabitants' Roster to 481

The old auditorium resounded with laughter and applause at the last words of the speaker, which were: "I am proud to say I have seven boys, six girls and 40 grandchildren," but must confess I'm only a mere 68 year-old boy.

The cheerful assemblage was the meeting of the Oldest Inhabitants, Inc., and the speaker was Alfred R. Minor, 1715 First street N.W., who Monday night was made the 481st member of the group. The goal is 500 by Christmas.

William A. Prater and Harry D. Williams, the two remaining charter members, organized the group, along with 16 others, in 1912 at the home of Jerome Johnson, Fifteenth and Church streets N.W. The association then moved its meetings to the YMCA at 1816 Twelfth street N.W.

Need Larger Home

With the roll of members rapidly increasing, a need arose for a larger meeting place. The group chose the Odd Fellows Hall, Ninth and T streets N.W., as a temporary headquarters until a permanent home can be found.

The charter members began their organization to record the course of progress in the rapidly changing District. But the unit soon tired of its role of historian and turned to active participation in Washington civic affairs.

Under the guidance of District Civil Defense, the group organized the largest block-to-block patrol during World War II. After the war, when slum clearance was in full swing, the organization headed the appeal to the Commissioners and Congress for proper relocation of displaced families.

Helps Curtail Segregation

The association led the successful fight to end segregation in the recreation areas of East Potomac Park and paved the way for police and fire department examinations to be made open to all applicants, regardless of race.

William D. Nixon, 84, has been president of the group since 1942. Mr. Nixon said the membership includes 25 who are well up in their 80s, but that they are the most active in obtaining enough funds for a down payment on their new home, the location to be announced at the October meeting.

Now a member of the Federation of Civic Associations, the unit feels each man, no matter what his age, can in some way contribute to the betterment of his community.

Former Slave Dies In Texas at 111

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Mrs. Winnie Wilson, 111, a former slave in Jefferson County in southeast Texas, died last night.

The mother of 17 children, she had lived in Dallas the past 60 years.

The Rev. J. Von Borwn, pastor of the Light Church of Prayer, said Mrs. Wilson had been an active member for the past 10 years despite her age.

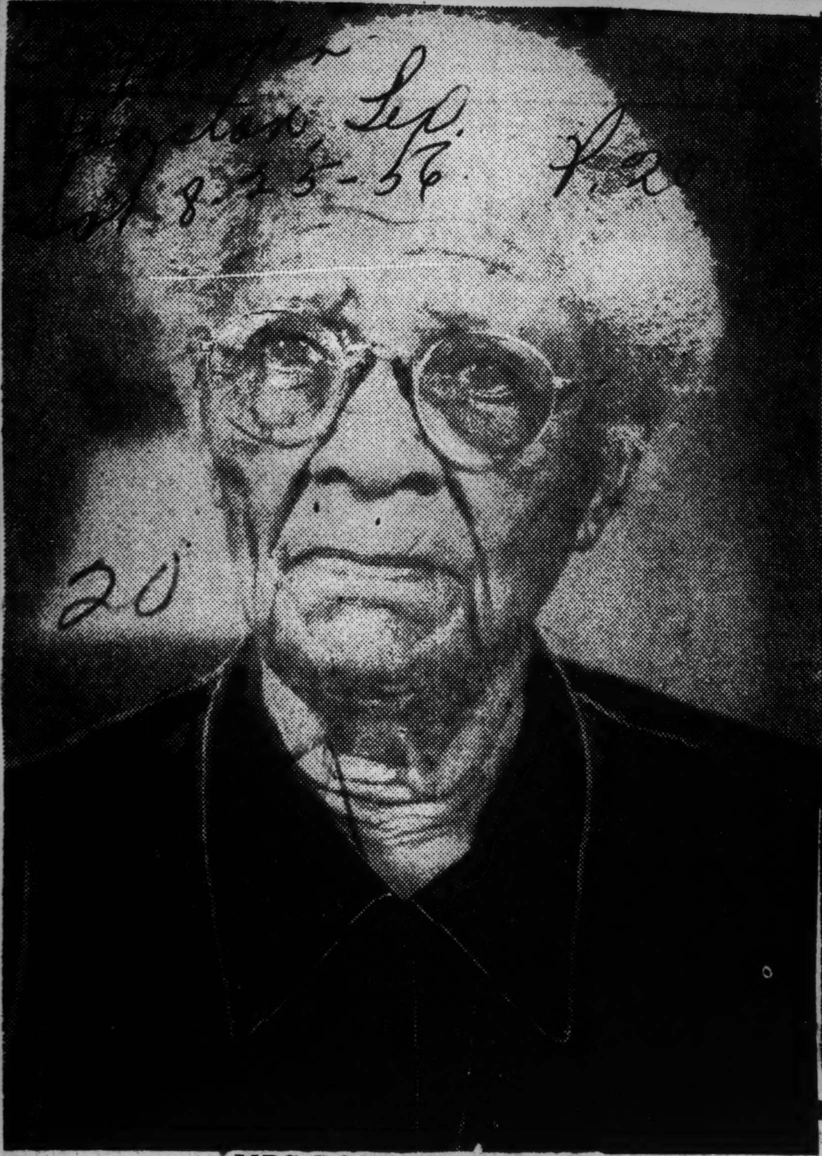
EX-SLAVE AGE 119 HIT BY CAR

CHARLESTON, W. Va., — (INS) — William Davis, probably the oldest man ever injured in an automobile accident, is resting comfortably in Charleston General Hospital.

Davis a former slave reported to be 119 years old, was knocked down and suffered a broken leg near his home Tuesday night when he stepped in front of a car driven by Nelson Cavender, 28.

In the ensuing 14 years since his retirement, Davis has busied himself working at odd jobs and mowing lawns in neighborhood. But he complained to doctors Wednesday that the heavy cast placed on his leg would slow down his activities.

Davis says he was born in slavery near Winston-Salem, N. C. in 1837. When he retired as janitor at a local bus station and began drawing Social Security, his age was officially listed at 105. His approximate age was established from records of a slave auction held in North Carolina in 1850.



MRS ROSE ROBERTSON

Christian Living Keeps Her Healthy, Happy After 9[illegible] Years.

RECALLS EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—As 109-year-old Mrs. Emma Davis of 2001 Vine Street recounts the days of slavery, three-year-old Marietta Haley is all-ears. The ex-slave, a resident of the Carver Nursing home, will be 110-years-old, December 25. Recalling the happiness of the slaves when the Emancipation Proclamation was signed Jan. 1, 1863 is a familiar subject of Mrs. Davis. She claims she is Nebraska's oldest citizen having moved to Lincoln in 1947. The young listener to the century old tales of Mrs. Davis is the daughter of Mrs. Bernice Haley of 2021 Vine.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

—THE FIGHT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS IN CALIFORNIA—

In 1850, California had the largest number of Negroes of any state west of Mississippi. The reason, in all probability, was the gold rush and slave holders who had brought slaves to work in the mines. There were, however, slaves in the state before the discovery of gold who had been brought there by their masters to work on the ranches. This added to the Negro population.

Some came of their own accord to escape slavery in their home state, while others escaped from ships which came to the Pacific coast. To this group were added free Negroes who came at various times. The Negro population was 902 by the middle of the 19th century.

Dr. Savage

After they came, one of the burning questions was civil rights and they considered ways and means of improving conditions in that respect. On April 23, 1857, a bill was introduced in the state legislature to exclude Negroes from the state. The Negro citizens were much concerned about this law because it denied them not only civil rights but also property rights.

Owned Much Property

Negroes had considerable property for so early in the history of the state and the few persons who lived there. The value of the property was $5,000,000. In San Francisco the value of property owned by Negroes was valued at $45,000.

In the counties the property was valued as follows: Nevada, $260,000; Marisosa, $75,000; Shasta, $76,000; Butte, $96,000; Yerba, $94,000; Sikno, $65,000; Sierra, $65,000; Tuolhmne, $90,000; Plumas, $20,000; Santa Clara, $21,500, Elrado, $250,000; Sacramento, $84,703; Napa, $30,000; Almeda, $50,000; Amador, $50,000; San Joaquin, $80,000; Sanoma, $5,100.

All of this is in the northern part of the state but the Negroes owned some property in the Southern part of the state, but this is not recorded.

The Negro citizens thought of ways and means of meeting this law. Some thought the best way of dealing with the matter was to leave the state, while others thought they should remain and fight it out. In spite of the confusion the bill did not pass but conventions were called to work out ways and means of securing full citizenship. Several meetings were called in the churches where efforts were made to meet the emergency.

Some of the Negro citizens left the state of California for they did not believe that civil rights could be worked out in the state and sought other sections of the world. A group of citizens met on April 15, 1858 to consider moving from the state if the bill passes. They considered either Central America or Canada.

Committee To Canada

The state comittee of the state convention sent committees to Canada and elsewhere to find out the kind of treatment they might expect in those countries if the Negroes from California should move there. The committee which had ben sent to Vancouver said it had been received and welcomed by the governor with favor. It was evident that the Negroes of California had made up their minds that something would be done about civil rights: either it would be solved in the state or they would go elsewhere for they were determined that they would not live in California minus their civil rights.

Finally a part of the Negro population left California. As one writer speaking of them said—they "shook the dust of California from their feet." The number who left is not definitely known. These persons left California for the purpose of securing civil rights but fortunately reached Canada at the time of the gold rush of the Frazier river, and were absorbed by the great crowd of eager adventurers hurying to the latest Eldorado. All the Negroes from California were able to find employment at once. This prevented them from passing through the period of difficulty which most colonists had to pass. Those who went first to Canada bought land and the influx of gold seekers increased the value of their land. This stroke of fortune established financially many of those who first went to Canada from California.

Things moved well on the line of civil rights until many Americans moved in because of the gold rush and brought race prejudice with them. This was expressed in every phase of life where formally it did not exist. This was found especially in the restaurants and churches. Some of those Negroes came back to the United States after the Civil War; one among them was Miflen Gibbs.

The Negro in California had to fight for civil rights in every phase and he was able to secure a measure of civil rights only because he constantly fought for it. The civil rights in that state has been given to the Negro with reluctance and not as many are inclined to think without difficulty.

20 1956

6,100 YEARS OF LIVING

Journal & Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 12-16-56
P. 6-C

Centenarians Retrace Vivid Moments in Nation's Growth

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15 (AP)—Have you ever wondered what it would be like to live 100 years?

Recently, the Social Security Administration, which has its bureau of old age and survivors insurance in Baltimore, looked up the 61 centenarians on its benefits list. Interviews with them turned up memories of a "heap of livin'" by ex-slaves, full-blooded Indians, at least one Indian fighter, a banker, a doctor and many others from different walks of life.

Back when they were born—1856 and before—the chances of seeing a century of life weren't too high. The 1950 census showed there were 4,475 persons in the United States 100 or older. Actuaries say the number of persons attaining 100 each year is pretty closely balanced out by the number of centenarians passing away each year. So, the 1950 count holds fairly constant today. That means roughly one out of every 37,000 persons in the country today is 100 or better.

Although medical science today has improved your chances of living 100 years, the opportunity to see the life these centenarians saw vanished long ago.

* * *

FROM THE YOUNGEST — William O. Eaton of Des Moines, Iowa, who started on his second century Nov. 15, to the man who claims to be the oldest at 118, William E. Davis of Charleston, W. Va.—they've all seen a large chunk of life.

Some can't remember too much of it. Some recall only a few outstanding events. Others have pretty sharp memories and will spiel it out faster than you can say Tatzumbie Dupea.

In fact, Tatzumbie, a Piute Indian now living in Los Angeles, is one of the oldest and one of the most colorful of the centenarians. Now 107, Tatzumbie recalls she had no contact with white men until she was 25. But when she was a baby, her mother was killed in a massacre by white settlers of Owens Valley. She and her grandmother fled to live in Death Valley, where she grew up.

* * *

A CONTRASTING life was led by George Motz of Kamiah, Idaho, who still remembers vividly fighting the "Injuns" and punching cows along the Chisholm Trail from Texas to Montana.

One time, Motz recalled, the Army troop he was packing for "ran into a passell of injuns and the general got himself wounded. . . . There we were surrounded and they decided someone had to go for help. . . . I was a slick one in them days — slicker'n a beaver slide. I told 'em I'd put on an Indian war bonnet and ride out through the squaw camp. Well sir, I did just that and got help."

Another time, Motz said, he was with a cavalry outfit trying to warn the settlers at Ft. Sully that the Indians were on the warpath. "Well sir, the rivers was at spring flood and was roarin' along in good shape. . . . This cavalry captain said, 'I'll give $100 to the man who can get across this river and deliver a message to Ft. Sully.'

* * *

STILL EMPLOYED in the citrus groves of Florida is Charlie Smith, an ex-slave who is 114 and is believed by many to be the oldest working man in the world.

Charlie, who now lives at Auburndale, Fla., was born in the African port of Liberia where he was captured as a boy of 12 by a slave ship crew. He was sold at auction in New Orleans July 4, 1855.

Because he has been seasonally employed most of his life, Charlie didn't become eligible for social security benefits until a couple of months ago. When his first check came in nobody could find him. He turned up six weeks later with the simple explanation: "I been on a trip. I been to the mountains." And he had, all by himself.

Still spry—a hard drinker and smoker—Charlie says he has been working a full century. And he plans to go right on picking fruit.

* * *

IN CHARLESTON, W. Va., lives another centenarian who probably would dispute Charlie Smith's claim of being the oldest working man in the country. William E. Davis claims he was born Dec. 24, 1838, in Winston-Salem, N.C., which would make him 118 next Christmas Eve.

Since he was born in slavery, there are no records to verify Davis' claim but he has made affidavit to the effect that he was 12 years old in 1850 when "I was taken away from my mother and younger brothers and sisters . . . and sold as a slave."

Still active, Davis cuts lawns in the section of Charleston where he lives and he hopes one of these days to get a power mower.

* * *

TATZUMBIE DUPEA, the Piute Indian, undoubtedly would have some notes to compare with Mary Johnson, 103-year-old Thlingit Indian who lives in Juneau, Alaska. Alaska belonged to Russia when she was born and Millard Fillmore was president of the United States. She was 13 when Lincoln was assassinated, 15 when Alaska became a U.S. possession, 28 when gold brought the first settlers to Juneau and 45 when the Klondike rush transformed her native land.

In Ocean Park, Calif., lives Ciprian Chavez, a Mexican whose recorded life spans the same years as Mary Johnson's. Chavez, who now lives with daughter Josephine Garcia, claims he is 114. However, at the time he came under Social Security in 1946, it was established he was 93, so Social Security records list him as 103 now.

* * *

ELBERT KEYS, 100, a short, heavy-set and jolly ex-slave, lives in Prescott, Ark., with his second wife, Blanche, whom he married 28 years ago. Keys says rheumatism in his knees has slowed him down a bit. In fact, he laughed, "I move so slow that when my wife sends me after a bucket of water she thinks I'm coming when I'm still going."

Some of the other ex-slaves contacted by the Social Security's centenarian hunters are Emaline Holloman, 100, of Gary, Ind., who remembers when the "Bluecoats" took the Georgia plantation where she was born; Perry Duskin, 100, of Cincinnati, who says he has lived so long because "I'm obedient, loving and kind and I mind my own business;" Andrew Brown, 101, retired Baptist preacher of Greenwood, Miss., who is still active in "God's work" and currently is helping with plans for a new church, and Julia Cash, 100, of Augusta, Ga., whose parents were slaves and who has "mothered seven children and lived to bury them all."

* * *

THEN THERE'S Ezekiel Webb who can remember riding in ox carts and who would still like to learn to drive an automobile. Webb is 102 on Social Security records, but claims he was born a slave 116 years ago — in 1840 —in Early County, Ga. He now lives at 594 Tyler St., NW, in Atlanta.

Another ex-slave on the other side of the country is 113-year-old Daniel J. Jones of Portland, Ore. He was still working at 100 in a Vancouver shipyard when he first claimed Social Security benefits in 1943. Now retired, Jones likes to watch the Portland Beavers baseball games on television. Born a slave in Alabama, Jones says, "I was put in the (Civil) War when I was 19 and I was there when we surrendered out from Petersburg (Va.) at a little town called Cedar Point."

Henry B. Little, retired banker who now lives in Chestnut Hills, Mass., is 105. He first voted in 1872 for Ulysses S. Grant. One of the first persons to own a telephone in Newburyport, Mass., Little was the last to give up his carriage horses.

* * *

ANOTHER CENTENARIAN who attained prominence is Dr. George M. Gray of Kansas City, Kan. A graduate of the Kansas City (Mo.) medical school in 1880, Dr. Gray helped found St. Margaret's Hospital in 1887 and just last year took part in ground breaking ceremonies for a new St. Margaret's. A former mayor of Wyandotte, Kan., Dr. Gray took his first airplane trip—to a Chicago medical convention—three years ago when he was 97.

Mrs. Augusta Adams, 100, who lives with her daughter in Blue Island, Ill., now is blind, but she

still remembers seeing the funeral train which bore the body of Abraham Lincoln back to Springfield. It stopped at Lake Station depot near her home. And Mrs. Adams was only 15 when she watched from her home the flames of the Chicago fire in 1871.

* * *

NOT TOO FAR from where Mrs. Adams lives is Oak Forest, Ill., and an infirmary which 106-year-old Charlotte Bonner calls home. It was the Chicago fire which marred her first honeymoon, she recalls. Mrs. Bonner has been married three times and raised four children. She survives them all.

And down in Houston, Tex., lives Mrs. Julia T. Kuykendall, who has raised seven children, five of them still living. She has 21 grandchildren, 43 great-grandchildren and 22 great-great-grandchildren. And she adds proudly, "I've never left Texas"—never in all her 100 years.

* * *

A "BOTTLE OF BEER every day," plus plenty of work and rest is Johanna Pilar's secret for living 100 years. Mrs. Pilar, who has never become a citizen although she came to the United States in 1897 from Vienna, lives alone in a five-room house in Newark, N.J. She still does all her own housecleaning and cooking.

One of the most remarkable of the oldsters is Will Eaton, who lives with a son in Des Moines. Will has a keen mind, can name the capital of every state in the nation and tell you whether it's on a body of water. He's the newcomer to the Century Club, having celebrated his 100th birthday Nov. 15.

And out in Portland, Ore., a sweet-looking, white-haired young lady named Louise Smith, aged 100, spends her days picking pretty flowers, making pretty potholders and watching not-so-pretty fights on television twice a week. She has a standing 50-cent bet with a friend on each fight and always picks the fighter in the light-colored trunks.

On the entire long list of centenarians, there is only one who apparently does not consider it a distinction to have lived 100 years. And that one is not, as you might expect, a woman reluctant to disclose her age. He is Miguel Losada of Eloy, Ariz., a native of Mexico who remembers Pancho Villa. But he does not remember being 101 despite records which say he is.

"I'm only 97." Losada insists.

AMERICA'S FIRST NEGRO AUTHOR:

William Wells Brown Fought Slavery With Pen

BY BAKER E. MORTEN

William Wells Brown, America's first Negro author, was born a slave, sold to an owner in St. Louis, and lived in hell under the bonds of chattel slavery.

His first attempt to escape from bondage was unsuccessful, but he succeeded on his second trial, making his way into Ohio where a kindly Quaker family gave him refuge.

Adopts Quaker's Name

The only honor the young Negro could pay the gracious family was the adoption of their name. The only name he had known was William. The Quaker family name was Wells Brown. Thus the first Negro novelist in this country became known as William Wells Brown.

Brown had always dreamed of someday learning to read, write and become an author. But first he had to be a free man.

Moving onward to his long-desired freedom, he began his self-education in Cleveland, Ohio. He was constantly on the move and shortly afterward went to Canada, finally returning to Boston where his intense desire for knowledge blossomed into fruit through the aid of his highly cultured newly-found friends.

As his knowledge grew and broadened, he became an ardent lecturer in the crusade against slavery. His first book, hardly recognized as a great introductory masterpiece, was "The Narrative of William Wells Brown," which began to win acclaim 100 years later.

The pen of William Wells Brown did not become prolific until he moved to England and became an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society. It was here that he wrote the historical portraits of his Negro brothers in a volume called, "The Black Man, His Rise and Antecedents," "The Rising Son" and "Places I Have Seen and People I Have Met." The books were published in 1853.

Thus marked the beginning of the Negro novelist in America. The famed Brown added a drama to his list of literary masterpieces. It was called "Leap For Freedom."

A Columbia university professor declared that this drama contains enough exciting material to furnish the plots for half a dozen novels. Perhaps the greatest of his works is "Clotel; or The President's Daughter," which linked the heroine with the partrimony of President Jefferson who was different in spite of his human responsibility to the system that made of her a commodity for sale in the slave marts of New Orleans.

Into this volume Brown penned stirring tragedy, emotion and drama, and told the story in a vivid, colorful manner that opened the door to such Negro writers as Dunbar, Chestnutt, DuBois, Washington, Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes, James Weldon Johnson, Richard Wright, Willard Motley, Frank Yerby and many others that followed.

A brilliant writer, Brown devoted numerous writings in social protest against slavery in any form, and worked courageously against bondage throughout his life.

The handsomness of this former fugitive slave was one of the most striking features about him, but was second to the keen mental genius portrayed through his books.

Indeed, Brown can be classed with the greatest of literary geniuses

20 1956

Defender P. 5
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-10-56
20

FREDERICK DOUGLASS Memorial is dedicated at Morgan State college, Baltimore, Md. Bronze statue of Frederick Douglass, 19th century statesman, is dedicated at Morgan state college by Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin. In photo, descendants of Douglass, present for the ceremony, look at the statue with Morgan faculty members and officers. In the group are, left to right: Morgan Dean George C. Grant, Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president; James E. Lewis, associate professor of art who created the statue. Venice Scott, great great granddaughter of Douglass, her sister, Irene and mother, Mrs. Roland B. Scott, Mrs. Fannie Douglass, wife of Douglass's grandson, Joseph; and Dr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Douglass, all of Washington, D. C.

Globe P. 9
Fri. 12-7-56
Nashville, Tenn.

MRS. VINA LEAKE

101st Birthday Celebration

Globe
Fri. 12-7-56
Nashville Tenn.
P. 9

Mrs. Vina Leake Is Honored By Her Family

Many Friends Join With Mrs. Nellie Holsey In Festivities

Reading, Va.—Mrs. Vina Leake of 146 Pear St., is 101 years of age today and she's also a "rock 'n' roller."

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Perhaps not in the exact current teen-age sense of the word "rock 'n' roll," but sure loves to roll back and forth in her favorite rocking chair while she listens to the soap operas and musical programs which she enjoys every day.

Or perhaps she's a "rock 'n' roller" because her outlook is young, her opinions vital and fresh, and her way of expressing herself lucid and to the point. A few years ago, she would have been called "hep"; a few years hence there'll probably be another "youngish" term which will be applied to this great great grandma.

Today Mrs. Leake, or "Mother" Leake as everyone in the Pear street neighborhood calls her, celebrated her century-plus-one birthday at a small dinner party in the home she shares with her daughter, Mrs. Nellie V. Holsey.

Last year, on her 100th birthday, more than 200 persons filed through the snug living room of her red-brick row house to pay respect to Mrs. Leake. George M. Leader, governor, and President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent messengers to her, and Congressman George M. Rhodes attended the gathering.

Appears Younger

Actually, it's hard to believe that Mrs. Leake is over the century mark. She looks and acts at least several decades younger. Her laugh is hearty, her mind is active and alert and she replies with alacrity to questions concerning her past, present and future.

However, she has no set formula for long life. "I'm here and I'm happy — it's as simple as that," Mrs. Leake explains with likable candor.

She declares that she never feels like 101. If she has to attribute her long life to one certain factor, Mrs. Leake would say that her radiant faith has kept her gliding over the humps which jar everyone on the road of life.

"Conduct yourself right within the bounds of moral and civic law and be true to yourself — that's what I do," Mrs. Leake emphasizes.

Like everyone, her life has had its ups and downs — and some of her low points were low indeed.

Born in Slavery

She was born in slavery on the old Bailey Plantation in Laurens County, near Clinton, S. C. However, she had special privileges and was allowed to live in the

"big house" with her master Frank Bailey.

"Times were good, then, before the Civil War," she recalls. There was riding in the country and playing with her toys on the portico and sitting on the knee of her master.

During the war, Mrs. Leake's step-father went away with the other men on the plantation to dig canals as foxholes were called in those days, for the Southern soldiers.

"We used to call the Yankees the 'brass men' back then," Mrs. Leake reminisces, "although I can't remember why."

When the war ended, she saw the defeated soldiers straggling back to their homes. A group of them stopped at the plantation for water, and she still recalls the song they were singing — "Jesus Is Your Friend."

Mrs. Leake remembers that the master lost everything, including his slaves. However, even though the Emancipation Proclamation had been signed by President Lincoln, the slaves on the Bailey plantation were not told of their freedom until several years later.

Told of Freedom

She recalls vividly that "one day the spies, or carpetbaggers, came and master went out on the porch and blew his horn and everybody came to the big house and the spies and master told us we were free and could go."

"But," she remembers, "the master also told everyone we could stay and farm the land and he would pay us for our part of the crops and we could keep the rest and if we didn't make enough to see us through the winter, he would see we got something to eat."

Several years later Mrs. Leake left the plantation to marry the Rev. John W. Leake and settle with him in Hopewell, Va. There she raised a family of 16 children, five of whom are still living.

"I worked hard during those years," Mrs. Leake said as she gazed at her worn hands.

Later, the Leake family moved to Spartanburg, S. C., where Rev. Mr. Leake was pastor of the Macedonia Baptist Church.

After her husband's death in 1912, Mrs. Leake lived with various members of her family until she came to Reading in 1925 to visit her daughter, Mrs. Holsey. She doesn't know why, but when she arrived in Reading she felt at home and has lived here ever since.

A short time ago, there was some talk at the Pear street home of moving from Reading, for Mrs. Holsey, whose husband died in 1954, commutes every day to Harrisburg where she has been employed for the past 13 years as a record clerk in the State Department of Motor Vehicles.

Plans to Stay Here

However, Mrs. Leake was adamant in her refusal to leave Pear street and Reading. "I like it here and I'm going to stay here for as long as the Lord gives me strength to live," she said.

Mrs. Leake did domestic work for various Reading families until she decided to retire at the age of 7?6 in 1931. Since that time she has been active in religious work at Zion Baptist Church, Thorn and Washington streets, where she is a past president of the missionary society and of the women's Bible class.

She still attends church every Sunday. She takes care of the Pear street house while her daughter works and does most of the cooking.

Mrs. Leake has remained mentally alert with decided views on many current topics.

For instance, she is appalled at the increasing rate of juvenile delinquency all over the world. She attributes the violence of today's young people to the breakup of family discipline. "Too many modern parents are too busy to give their children the necessary love and guidance," Mrs. Leake declares.

Mrs. Leake takes a casual view toward her longevity — until a few years ago she wasn't exactly sure how old she was. A year and a half ago Mrs. Leake and a son, the Rev. Lawrence Leake of Washington, D. C., returned to the land of her childhood and uncovered her birth record among some old Bailey Plantation papers.

This afternoon, the birthday celebrants will include Mrs. Holsey and the Rev. Mr. Leake and his wife plus a few friends. Last year most of Mrs. Leake's large family attended the party. The family consists of five children, 42 grandchildren, 32 great grandchildren and 22 great great grandchildren.

"The party won't be as big this year, but it will be fun just the same," Mrs. Leake said as she smoothed her gray-black hair and adjusted her silver-rimmed spectacles in preparation for her daily reading session with the Bible.—Reading Eagle.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

REVEREND AUGUSTUS TALTON

—First American Negro Priest—

The subject of our column this week is a man who decided that regardless of the many things against him, he would enter the priesthood.

There has been some controversy as to whether or not he was the first Negro priest in the United States, but the records available seem to indicate that he was the first Negro in Continental United States to become a priest in the Roman Catholic church.

Augustus Talton was born in Ralls county, Mo., April 1, 1854, of slave parents. His father, Peter Talton, enlisted in the Union Army when the Civil War broke out and died soon after in a hospital in St. Loois. His mother was Martha Jane Talton, by birth a Kentuckian. She made an attempt to gain her freedom soon after her husband died.

Martha Talton started for her freedom with a baby of 20 months in her arms, a daughter of nine years at her side, and little Augustus who was only seven along with her. It would seem that this stacked all the cards against her. She was able to get across the Mississippi River with the aid of Union soldiers. She finally reached Quincy, Ill., where the children were reared.

This was a very trying ordeal for her. She had secured freedom but she saw poverty everywhere. Things were so difficult that she had to put her son at work even though he were only seven at the time. Young Augustus remained in this position for a period of 12 years.

This young man was always interested in securing more education. When the factory closed in winter and at night when others were asleep, he would spend the time reading and studying. In 1872, his health failed, so he gave up the work in the factory on the advice of his friends. The children were able to attend school and secure the fundamentals of an education. They were attending St. Peters and St. Boniface schools, but some difficulty developed and they withdrew and entered the Lincoln school, a non-Catholic school. This arrangement was not satisfactory to Father McGirr who wished that the children be withdrawn from the Lincoln school. He at the same time opened a Catholic school for Negro children. This school was opened about 1863.

Young Augustus very early felt an interest in the office of the priesthood. At the time of his first Communion, Father McGirr suggested the priesthood because of the exemplory life which Augustus seemed to be living.

This view was shared by Rev. Father Astrop and Rev. Theodore Wegmann and they urged his Latin Studies should be emphasized. These priests instructed him in German, Latin, Greek and English. Things moved along fine until the priest who had been instructing him moved away. This looked as though his chances to study for the priesthood had gone.

A priest in northern Missouri heard of the mother and employed her as a housekeeper. He, at the same time, promised to keep young Augustus in his studies but it prove not to be a good arrangement. The mother and son returned to Quincy and the son started working for J. J. Flynn and company, a soda company.

The youth studied before and after school but he got some assistance from Father Reinhardt who was in charge of St. Mary's church and hospital. This was not as difficult as it might have been otherwise because he had two Franciscian Fathers, Francis and Englebert. The college here was open to him; he could only attend in the early morning and after working hours. This he was glad to do for he was interested in the acquisition of knowledge.

Soon, like the others, Father Reinhardt was sent to other fields. Father Englebreth was not able to keep the appointments and had to give them up.

The Rt. Rev. Joseph Blates, the Bishop of Alton, in whose diocese Quincy was located, takes credit for sending Augustus Talton to the Propaganda College, Father Talton did not wholly agree with this view for he felt that the first incentive came from Franciscan Fathers. Whoever was responsible, he did get to study in the city of Rome and prepare for the priesthood.

After spending several years in Rome, he returned to the United States with the title and honor of the priesthood and was welcomed by the inhabitants of Quincy, Ill. The Washington Peoples Advocate said this showed that the Catholic church had set its face against cast by preparing and giving the sacrifice of ordination to Augustus Talton, an ex-slave.

There is little doubt that Augustus Bush was the first Negro priest in the Catholic church in the present territory of Continental United States. There are some who dispute this but there is not much doubt that this is true.

Father Augustus Talton had to make his way to the priesthood by a very difficult road but he was able to reach it after many hardships.

20 1956

'His Soul Goes Marching On'

Afro-american p. 3

John Brown, an abolitionist, formulated the idea of liberating the slaves by arming them and inciting them to rise in revolt against their masters. On October 10, 1859, with a handful of armed men, he seized the U.S. Arsenal at Harpers Ferry, W. Va. Eight days after ward, the arsenal was recaptured by troops and Brown taken prisoner. He was found guilty of treason and murder and hanged December 2, 1859.

By RALPH MASON

It has been 97 years since John Brown was hanged at Charlestown on December 2, 1859. If he were alive today, he would be happy at the progress the people he died for have made.

Dec. 12-4-56

Though glossed over in our history books of today, it was John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry that ignited the spark that led to the freeing of the slaves and our present day fight against second-class citizenship.

* * *

BIGGEST disappointment abolitionist John Brown was discover that some slaves, offered a chance to escape wouldn't take that chance.

After his successful capture of the arsenal at Harpers Ferry, John Brown sent men throughout the countryside arming the slaves and telling them that freedom had come to them that morning.

He confidently expected such slaves to rally to his aid and engage in guerilla warfare throughout the Blue Ridge mountains and further South. It was the failure of these slaves to engage in military effort with him that led to his downfall.

Today's battle against oppression and segregation is a legal one. But, as has been proved by the bus boycotts in Montgomery, Ala., and Florida, the people can and will fight for a cause they believe in.

* * *

HISTORIANS CLAIM that the execution of John Brown on December 2, 1859, marked the beginning of a new era for the colored man. In rapid succession came the secession, the establishment of the Confederacy, with its temporary capital at Montgomery, Ala., the fall of Sumter, with Bull Run, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Appomattox and emancipation following each other in close sequence.

And then peace.

In its platform of 1860, on which Lincoln stood, the Republican party rightly condemned John Brown's act; but all over the free states and the world there was admiration for his heroism.

Longfellow wrote in his diary, under date of December 2, 1859, "This will be a great day in our history. A new revolution dates from this day."

* * *

TODAY, JOHN BROWN'S exploits are largely forgotten. Even the song to his memory "John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave," has different words. We now sing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," which has entirely different words.

It is not generally known that six colored men were a part of John Brown's little army when he made his raid.

* * *

SHIELDS GREEN was a fugitive slave from Charleston, S.C., who returned south to join the John Brown band. He was captured with Brown and executed Dec. 16, 1859.

DANGERFIELD NEWBY was born free, and married a slave woman who lived some 30 miles from Harpers Ferry. He became acquainted with Brown in Canada. He was killed at Harpers Ferry. His wife was sold immediately to a slave dealer in Louisiana.

* * *

JOHN A. COPELAND, who was also born free in Raleigh, N.C., left Ohio, where he was a carpenter by trade and a part-time student at Oberlin College, to join Brown. He was captured and executed.

* * *

LEWIS SHERRARD LEARY, who lived in Oberlin, Ohio accompanied Copeland to join Brown's forces. He was killed at Harpers Ferry.

* * *

JOHN ANDERSON, a freeman from Boston, also killed at Harpers Ferry, was a mystery personality. Nothing is definitely known of him, or where, he came from.

* * *

OSBORN P. ANDERSON, freeman from Pennsylvania, was a printer who was working in Chatham, Canada, when he met John Brown. He became one of Brown's most devoted followers. He escaped at Harpers Ferry and made his way back to Canada. A few years later, he enlisted in the Northern army, fought well, and survived to die many years later of natural causes.

* * *

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, the fugitive slave who became one of the greatest leaders in the abolition movement, went in August, 1859, to meet John Brown in an abandoned stone quarry in Chambersburg, Pa.

They discussed plans, and Douglass, urging that Brown continue his slave-running on a large scale, refused to become one of the raiders.

He recognized that Harpers Ferry was a trap which would hopelessly swallow up Brown's handful of men. He was right; but John Brown was right also, for he knew that even if the attack failed, it would arouse the people of America as nothing else could.

* * *

SHIELDS GREEN accompanied Douglass to his meeting with Brown. When Douglass turned to go, Green remained, saying simply: "I believe I'll go with the old man."

John Brown's son Owen brought Green down to Maryland, where the raiders made their headquarters in the weeks before the attack on Harpers Ferry. On the road, they were questioned and chased by slave-catchers and Owen took Green on his back and swam a river to throw them off.

* * *

WHEN THE battle of Harpers Ferry was almost over, Shields Green left the engine house and came, under fire, with a message from John Brown to the arsenal where Osborne Anderson and Albert Hazlett were stationed.

They knew that the attack was beaten. Anderson and Hazelett urged Green to flee with them.

"You think there's no chance, Osborne?" said Green.

"No one."

"And the old captain can't get away?"

"No."

Green looked at his companions, looked towards the engine-house, and said:

"I guess I'll go back to the old man."

* * *

WHEN THE United States marines battered down the enginehouse door, Shields Green was taken prisoner, and was tried with Copeland and sentenced to die on the gallows on December 16.

On the morning of December 2, the day of John Brown's execution, Shields Green sent word to his leader that he waited willingly and calmly for his own death, and that he was glad he had come.

EXECUTION DAY—John Brown stops to kiss a colored baby on his way to the gallows. Some [redacted] this didn't actually happen, that no civilians were present at his hanging.

JOHN BROWN'S FARM—Now owned by the Elks, it is being made into a national shrine. Located at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., this is the actual house where the famous raid was planned.

Mrs. John Brown and her two daughters. When she visited her husband in the death cell, artillery field pieces were aimed at the prison.

THE ENGINE HOUSE—At John Brown's Fort, headquarters of the raiders.

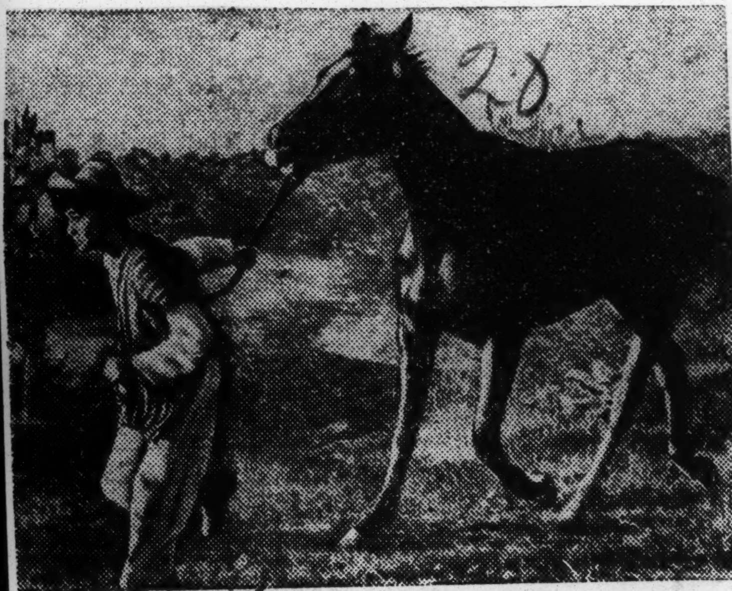
New Words

The song "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was written to be sung to the tune of the old song "John Brown's Body Lies A-mouldering In The Grave."

The new words were written by Julia Ward Howe in 1861 when she was present a few miles outside Washington, D.C. at a review of the Union troops.

She heard the soldiers marching to the John Brown's Body song and the melody stuck in her mind. That night, she composed a poem that could be sung to the tune.

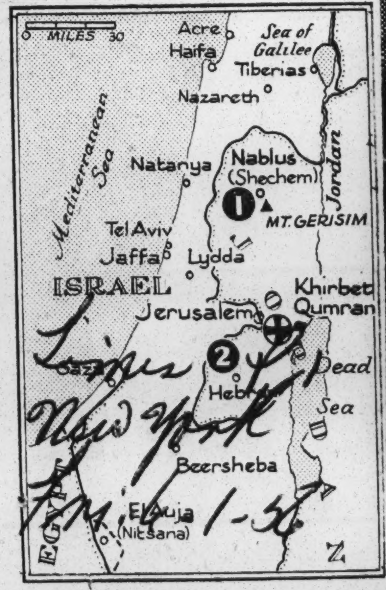
The lines were submitted to James T. Fields, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and he suggested the title "Battle Hymn." The poem was published soon after in the magazine.



THE 'VULTURE' AND THE 'TIGER'

Advertiser Montgomery

Notorious Mexican Banditos capture Pablito and threaten to take the famous jumping horse, Conquistador, in his scene from Walt Disney's all-live action feature, "The Littlest Outlaw." Filmed entirely in Mexico, the story of love and devotion between a small boy and a horse is in color by Technicolor and released by Buena Vista Distribution Company, Inc. It will show at the Empire June 6.



Times New York Fri. 6-1-56

Courtesy of W. L. Reed — The New York Times — June 1, 1956

These scrolls, found in caves indicated by cross on the map, tell of treasure buried at Nablus (1) and Hebron (2).

20 Afro-American Sat. 6-16-56 P. 5 Baltimore, Md.

JET RIDE AT 99—Dollie Johnson, who will observe her 100th birthday July 2, expressed desire to ride in a jet airplane. The 54th Fighter Group accommodated her recently and gave her a ride in a jet on the runways of Greater Pittsburgh Airport. Capt. Don Jabusch, left, of Long View, Washington, taxied her for several minutes. Airman 1/c Bernard White, right, assists in fitting her with a helmet.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

HENRY WILKINS CHANDLER

— Member Florida State Senate —

It is rather interesting to note the number of persons who took part in state legislatures of the southern states after the close of the Civil War. A study of these persons will reveal that several of them were unusual persons and were not villains as they have been treated by many of the historians who have written of the Negro legislators.

Some of them were not college men but in most cases they were men of unusual ability. They had come out of a system which deprived them of education and now with full citizenship thrust upon them they had to assume leadership and most of them made a good showing in their new duties.

The subject under discussion today does not fall in that class because he was born in the state of Maine where he did not face second class citizenship but was able to secure an education as other citizens of that state did. He was born in Bath, Sagadahock county, Maine, on September 22, 8152.

Little Contact With Slaves

The usual uproar about slavery had little or no influence on him for the reason Maine was so far removed from the slavery combat that the ordinary citizens scarcely came in contact with it. There was also another reason why he did not come in contact with the slavery question. By the time he was eight years old the Civil War was in progress.

Young Chandler was educated in the schools of Maine where there was no discrimination on account of color. When he had completed the elementary school he entered the college preparatory course of the high school from which he graduated in 1870. In that same year he entered Bates college, Lewiston, Maine and graduated in 1874 with the degree of A.B.

This did not in any way end his education for in the fall of that year he went to Howard university in the city of Washington and entered the law school of that institution and at the same time became an instructor in the normal department. At the time the preparation of teachers was very important and there was so much of a need, normal schools and courses sprang up all over the country. These normal schools and courses changed from Normal schools to Teachers colleges and then to state colleges. In many of the Liberal Arts colleges, normal departments were set up which was the case at Howard university when young Chandler was teaching there. He continued his law study at the university and privately until 1876.

Goes To Florida

The next move for this energetic man was to Florida where he began teaching in the town of Ocala in Marion county. He was still interested in the law and continued its study and was admitted to the practice in Florida in 1878 after an examination.

As a lawyer the field of politics seemed to be very important for those who were well prepared. In 1880, Henry Wilkins Chandler was nominated and elected to the state senate from the ninteenth senatorial district comprising the county of Marion which he served with distinction. When his first term was closed he was elected for a second term in 1884. In the state of Florida Negroes had not been ousted from their place in politics in 1884.

He was like most prominent political leaders, a member of the Republican party and was a delegate to the National Republican State convention and congressional committees. Since he began in the field of politics he had been prominent and had held several state and local positions, among them a clerkship and was alderman of his own city of Ocala. He was several times a delegate to state party conventions.

Accumulates Property

Henry Wilkins Chandler was a good business man and knew how to manage his affairs. When he went to Florida he was almost without funds, for he had only $2.50 in his pocket. By hard work and attention to details he was able to accumulate considerable property. By 1887 he owned property valued at $20.000 dollars which was a considerable amount at that time.

He was also making a success in the field of law where he was very thorough in every way. This man was not satisfied to do the smallest amount of work possible in the preparation of his case but studied it thoroughly. He went further and anticipated his oppenents arguments so that in many cases the opponent could not use them. He was what we would call today a well prepared lawyer.

The preparation of this hard working lawyer disproves the idea that Negro legislators were both illiterate and criminal. Most of the legislators were not his equal in formal preparation and not nearly so honest. A large number of the Negro legislators were honest, if not well prepared. Henry Wilkins Chandler was one of the best prepared men in the Florida legislature during the years he served.

Pensioned at 104

Nathan Bibby of Martins Ferry, Ohio, the eldest living pensioner of the United States Steel Corporation, was honored during the firm's Gary, Ind., celebration of its 50th year. Bibby, 104 years of age, began working for U. S. Steel in 1900 and was pensioned with over 50 years of service.

20 1956

Know Your History

Call Kansas City, Mo.

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Fri. 4-13-56 P. 12

MARY CHURCH TERRELL

The subject before us this week is one of the outstanding women of the Negro race and one who always fought for first-class citizenship. She belongs to that group of women which includes Nanny Boroughs, Mary McLeod Bethune and Charlotte Hawkins Brown. This dynamic woman was a graduate of Oberlin college and was listed among the hundred most distinguished graduates of Oberlin college.

Mary Eliza Church was born in Memphis, Tenn., during the closing years of the Civil War and while her mother and father were slaves, she never knew the hardships of slavery for it had passed away and she grew to womanhood in a society devoid of political slavery.

Her father, Robert Reed Church, was employed during slavery on the boats of Captain C. B. Church. His first employment was that of a dishwasher but later he was promoted to steward which was the highest job a slave could hold. He had advantages that many slaves did not have.

Knew He Was Slave

Yet, he knew that he was a slave and he was never allowed to forget that. Her mother was a slave but had never been forced to see slavery at its worst. This marriage was not completely successful and her father and mother separated when she was very young. The mother moved eventually to New York and opened a business there until her last days which she spent with her daughter in Washington.

Young Mary Eliza Church attended the schools of Memphis but she remembers little of the work there. She was sent to Yellow Springs, Ohio, where she attended the model school of Antioch college. It was probably the forerunner of the present kindergarten or the nursery school. The next step in her education was attendance at the Yellow Springs elementary school where she studied until she reached the eighth grade.

On the advice of friends, her parents sent Mary to Oberlin college. This college is remarkable because of its liberal attitude toward Negroes who desired to study there. At Oberlin she had to enter the elementary school. At that time the secondary schools were attached to many of the colleges and in some, the elementary schools.

Mary Church graduated from Oberlin college with the degree of A. B. This was unusual for most of the women students at Oberlin did not take the classical course but this young woman decided to take the course.

Studied in Germany

When her work was completed she was employed in the Washington school in the Latin department with her future husband, Robert Huberton Terrell. Later she studied in Germany and continued in the high school of the District of Columbia. When she married she had to leave the school as a teacher.

That was the rule at that time as it was in many other places. It had been only in recent times that married women were allowed to teach. The rule will probably be abrogated in many places in the future because of the shortage of teachers. It will be another source from which can come teachers to meet the flood of students which is descending on schools. This gave an active woman like Mrs. Terrell time to devote to social work.

She was also a lecturer under the management of the Eastern Lyceum Bureau. During the time she was under the management of this Bureau, she lectured in many parts of the country. Mrs. Terrell served as president of the Bethel Literary and Historical Association of Washington, D. C.

While she was in Washington, Congress passed a resolution granting the commissioners of the District of Columbia power to appoint two women to the board of education. One of the first women appointed was Mary Church Terrell who served on this board for six years and only resigned when her husband was appointed principal of the Negro high school.

The appointing power was later changed and the appointment of members of the board of education was vested in the judges of the Supreme Court of the district. One of the first persons, who was appointed by this group was the former member, Mary Church Terrell, and she served another five years. Mrs. Terrell was the first Negro woman to serve on an important board of education in the United States, which was a distinction for this early time.

She was also interested in women's work in the United States. Mary Church Terrell was elected the first president of the National Association of Colored Women and was re-elected for three years following. She made such a good impression that she was elected honorary president for life.

In 1904, Mrs. Terrell was invited as a speaker before the International Congress of Women which that year was held in Berlin. In 1919 she was invited by the International League for Peace and Freedom to go as a delegate to Zurich, Switzerland to attend a congress held there in May of that years. Mrs. Terrell was unanimously selected to speak and represent the United States. This meeting was held in a Cathedral where women had never been allowed to speak before.

Mrs. Terrell is one of the outstanding women the race has produced since freedom.

Know Your History

Call Kansas City, Mo.

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Fri. 7-27-56 P. 13

SUSAN A. SHARPE

PIONEER TEACHER OF OKLAHOMA

20

The state of Oklahoma is noted in many ways. It was part of the territory which had been given to the five civilized tribes forever if they would move from the states of Georgia and Florida. This, perhaps, the United States intended to do but there were persons looking for fertile farm land, who felt that the land was much too important for Indians.

One man speaking on this subject said land was much too valuable for 75,000 semi-civilized Indians. The Indians thought of the land as a hunting ground but the farmers looked upon it as splendid farm land. The struggle for this land and the effort of the people fighting for statehood was the condition of Oklahoma when our subject went there.

Susan A. Sharpe was born at Boonville, Mo., on December 6, 1866, when slavery had just ended and the Negro had gained his freedom. She was the daughter of James and Margaret Williams.

To One-Room Schools

In Missouri where the adjustment to freedom was going on among the Negroes of the state she grew up until she was 15 years of age. Schools were just being set up for Negroes and they were the one-room type where one teacher had to teach everything. In spite of inadequate facilities, there were students who developed a love for learning, Susan was one of them. This love she never lost.

When she moved from Missouri to Kansas and entered the schools of Olatha, she continued her education also in Pella college at Pella, Iowa. This woman was interested in learning and never passed up an oportunity to acquire more knowledge. She was a person who spent a great deal of her time in reading. This was true in later years. That was one thing which impressed the present writer. She also studied in the extension department of Langston university.

Susan Sharpe married her first husband in 1883, but had now moved to Olathe and had become a member of the African Methodist church. She kept membership in that church all of her life and was active wherever she lived.

Married Schoolman

Her second husband, J. W. Sharpe, was a schoolman in Oklahoma City. They moved to Muskogee in 1904 a few years before statehood and Mr. Sharpe entered the real estate business, where he had success for many years.

Mrs. Sharpe entered the school system of Muskogee in which she taught for 35 years. This woman was exacting and expected hard work from her students. She took pride in her work but above all this was her firmness. The students loved her because she took pride in their personal welfare and urged them on to high things. Many of those who came under her supervision have gone on to make contributions to Muskogee, the state of Oklahoma and other parts of the United States.

In 1950 the Alumni Association of Manual Training high school where she had done much of her teaching held a celebration for her and several of the teachers who had been teaching for a long time in that system or had retired. This showed the great respect which the students who came under her care thought of her and

Know Your History

Call S. H. Kansas City, Mo.

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Fri. 7-27-56

20

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Interested In Education

Mrs. Sharpe was interested in the effort to improve education in the state and especially in the city of Muskogee. She was alive to all the efforts and the needs and kept up her interest in education until her death. The method of operation of schools in Oklahoma disturbed her.

It may not be known that some years ago at least two decades after statehood the Negro and the white schools were supported from different funds. The Negro schools were supported by a county-wide levy of two mills on all the property of the county, while the white schools were supported by a property tax in each district.

It developed that counties like Muskogee for many years could not have a nine months' school because not enough funds were secured from these funds. The only way Negro children could be prepared for college was for the teacher to give her service free or for whatever the students were able to give. Mrs. Sharpe was one who was interested in the students and gave much free service for these children. This is no longer the case and the Negro schools run like other schools. This was the dream of the pioneer educator.

Good Business Woman

She was also a good business woman and was able to look after her property when her husband passed away. When her teaching days were over she was able to live with her books and that gave her a great deal of pleasure for the rest of her days.

This noble teacher was interested in all the worthwhile movements for the improvement of Muskogee and the state of Oklahoma, few persons were so wide awake on the problems as this pioneer citizen of Oklahoma.

Mrs. Sharpe kept up with her church and was one of its staunchest members, not a rabid religionist but felt that the church was a necessary institution because of its moral and spiritual values.

This noble woman has built a monument which is more enduring than those built of brick or stone, she built her memory in the hearts of men and women. The splendid example she had set will ever be a part of the history of Oklahoma. What she had accomplished may not appear in the history of the state but she has been felt by all the young people of Muskogee, some of them did not know her personally.

Mrs. Susan Sharpe prepared her own order of service for her funeral and selected the pallbearers, both the active and honorary, which in itself was unusual. Her favorite poem was "Crossing the Bar" by Alfred Lloyd Tennyson. Her earthly career was closed March 26, 1956. Her memory will ever be revered by those who came in contact with her.

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20 1956

Know Your History

Call Fri. 8-10-56

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo. P. 14

SIR APOLO KAGWA
Prime Minister of Uganda

One of the outstanding African figures who is not too well known by the average citizen is the subject of our column this week. Sir Apolo Kagwa was born about 1865, the year the American Civil War was coming to a close.

This young man had little formal education but was able to move in the ruling class. He had the usual training of his native Uganda but at the time there were no schools of the western type in the country when he was growing to manhood.

Uganda, in the period covered by the life of this prime minister, is important. The country was off the routes of trade and that made a great deal of difference in its development. Whatever progress it made had to be done by the people themselves. Some authorities have felt that few countries cut off from the civilization of other countries have developed as much as this country. It had organized an extraordinary social, political and legal system.

Dress and Habits

When an outstanding authority was seeking the source of the river and reached Uganda about 1862, he found, he tells us, a country much like Uganda. It is an indication of this progress as we can observe their dress and habits. These people were well mannered and their ladies were not married as they were in many of the tribes of Africa. They wore clothes of soft cloth made from tree bark. They carried on manufacturing in other products, which shows that they had developed well in the heart of Africa without the aid of European influence.

In the '70's the countries of Europe were concerned over getting Africa for it was at that time that "imperialism" was at its height. Uganda could not hope to be left alone. Kagwa became a regent but when the Mwanga administration could be propped up no longer, he helped to overthrow it. He was also the Katikirio, which gave him the leading role among the regents. There were three of them and as prime minister he was the most significant.

It was realized that the only way Uganda could hope to be maintained was to work out an agreement with one of the European powers. Sir H. H Johnstone was sent out by the British Government to work out some kind of an agreement. In 1900 a document was drawn up known as the Uganda agreement. It dealt with questions of land law and taxation. Much of the local government was carried on the same as before but most of the important cares had to be referred to England.

Takes Part In Coronation

In 1902 the Katikirio was invited to take part in coronation of Edward VII which was held in London in that year. The Katikirio was really the premier of secretary of state, Kagwa was called to be the country's representative instead of the king on this important occasion. Sir Apolo Kagwa stood well with the British official. They considered him one of the great statesmen of ability produced by a people separated from the influence of western civilization.

Kagwa framed laws and procedures which enabled his countrymen to take a hand in the operation of their own government. He wanted them to dispense law and justice and not have to submit it to England. This was to be done in their own cabinet by authority of their own parliament.

Send Sons To England

This ruler had secured his education by contact because he was never able to attend school. He wanted to be sure that this would not happen to his sons and had them sent to the schools of England and gave them the best education he could find. He also provided the best education he could by founding schools for his people and taking a great deal of interest in education.

Social reform was of much concern to this great prime minister. He along with the cooperation of other chiefs drew up and signed a document giving liberty to all of their slaves. He worked on sanitation and made every effort to improve that as much as posssible with a backward people who had to be taught the rudiment of education.

The emphasis was placed upon industrial work and he taught or had them taught brick walking and brick laying and carpentry. They built some things by the most exacting effort. In many cases they had to carry material for long distances bodily. The prime minister took the lead in this effort.

Sir Apolo Kagwa, Prime Minister, did much for his country during his life time and saw his country go from isolation to a wider view worth other countries. This man was one of the great men of the period.

Know Your History

Call Kansas City, Mo.

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Fri. 7-20-56 p. 14

REVEREND RUFUS PERRY

The subjecjt under discussion this week is one of the great preachers of the Baptist faith, Rufus Perry. His father, Lewis Perry, and his mother, Maria, belonged to Archiabld W. Overton of Smith county, Tennessee.

Lewis Perry was a very fine carpenter and cabinetmaker. He was able to hire his time and move his family to Nashville, Tenn. There were advantages for his children because they were able to attend school. These children were taught in a free school by a Mrs. Sally Porter.

The father of young Rufus saw an opportunity and escaped to Canada. This action had its repercussion on the family and it was taken back to the plantation. This schooling which young Rufus had secured made the Negroes on the plantation hold him in contempt. The whites on the same plantation considered him a dangerous Negro. He became, from the owner's point of view, so dangerous that he had to be sold. In 1852 young Perry was sold to a Negro slave trader to be carried to Mississippi. This trader kept him three weeks before starting for Mississippi.

Dr. Savage

Escapes to Canada

During the time, Rufus escaped to Canada. Here was a Negro engaged in the slave traffic selling Negroes to the southern section of the country. It might be safe to say that there were only a few Negro slave dealers in the nation.

In 1854 Rufus Perry embraced the Christian religion and decided to enter the ministry. He knew enough to know that he was not prepared for his work. He studied at the Kalamazoo seminary at Kalamazoo, Mich., but whether he was graduated or not is not made clear.

He was ordained October 9, 1861 by a council of which the Rev. Samuel Cornelius was moderator and Professor James R. Boise was secretary. After ordination he was called to the Second Baptist church in Ann Arbor, Mich.

As a preacher he was fluent, graceful, earnest, a very logical, clear reasoner, a deep thinker and an excellent writer. He was pastor of several churches at different times. In Canada, he was pastor of the Baptist church at St. Catherine's, Ontario and at Buffalo, N. Y. He served only a short time at each one of these churches. He made a marked impression and did much to advance the cause of Christianity and the welfare of the people.

Begins Missionary Work

In 1865 he left the churches as pastor and entered missionary and educational work among the freedmen. At this time the Civil War was closing and the welfare of these ex-slaves was the concern of every denomination. The question of providing schools and churches was one of the first concerns of those persons who were concerned with the uplift of the race.

There was also the idea of getting them economically adjusted. These ex-slaves had been dependent upon others for all the necessities of life but now for the first time they were thrown upon their own and it was necessary for the welfare organization and churches to give them all the help possible.

Some of the work which occupied Rev. Rufus Perry's attention during this time was the effort to bring more into the church and organize, more churches to serve these persons. Rufus Perry was at one time superintendent of freedmen's school for the Baptist denomination. He was editor of the Sunbeam, a church paper. Coordinate editor of the American Baptist which later became the Baptist weekly of New York. He was also editor of the People's Journal and publisher of the National Monitor. These were all used for the elevation of the Baptist faith.

Holds Other Offices

This studious minister of the gospel held some other positions. Among them was corresponding secretary of the Consolidated American Baptist Missionary convention and corresponding secretary of the American Educational Association and also of the American Baptist Free Mission Society. The positions show he was outstanding in his denomination and was called upon to be ever active.

He was a writer of some distinction in the field of serious writing. His best contribution was the Cushite or the Children of Ham as seen by the Ancient Historians and Poets.

Here the author showed some idea of what research was but at that time the methods of research which are in use today were not then available. The methods of the evaluation of documents could not be used by this historian. The effort was a worthy one when the material with which he had to work is considered. The argument which was used was a Biblical argument.

Receives Doctor's Degree

The Rev. Rufus Perry was called upon for lectures and addresses in many places. At the commencement exercises at the State university, Louisville, Ky., May 16, 1887, he delivered a lecture on light. The authorities conferred upon him the degree of doctor of philosophy. At that time this degree was given honorary but that is not the case now. It can only be given at the present time in course and only for an original contribution to knowledge. If the school had been qualified to give preachers of the Baptist faith in America.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

REV. J. B. FIELDS

—An Eloquent Preacher—

The state of Missouri, like several of the other states, has produced some outstanding Negro citizens of this country. The subject of our column this week was born March 1, 1850, in Pike county at a small town called Prairieville. His parents were Henry and Minnie Fields, who were both slaves.

Pike county is along the Mississippi and is across from the county, by the same name, in Illinois. This section is important for two reasons. It was the home of Champ Clark, for many years the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States. He was one of Missouri's most distinguished sons. Against Woodrow Wilson he was a close second for the President of the United States in 1912. Pike county was what would be called one of the progressive counties of the state before the state took over the road system and lifted Missouri out of the mud. It had better roads than any other county in the state, which was done by a toll road system.

Another feature of this county is the Stark nursery, which is the oldest and the best known nursery in the United States. This nursery is nationally known and Stark delicious apples are sold all over the United States and across the ocean. These are a few of the things for which Pike county is well known.

J. B. Fields' parents were born in Virginia and were brought West in the movement of American citizens westward. They stopped in northern Missouri near the Illinois border. This section made it convenient for slaves to secape. The parents of our subject escaped to Quincy Illinois, where they lived for many years, until the son made his home in Denver, Colo.

Young Fields, like many of the slaves in the slave holding states, had little opportunity for an education. At Quincy it was a little change. He was able to attend school for a period of two years, which was all the formal training he had.

This young man thought he should learn a trade and turned his attention toward barbering. He moved to McCombe, Illinois, to learn that trade, which was begun in 1866. In 1870, he began the study of theology and ancient history and made use of his free time between the call of customers to do this. It would seem like a difficult task to undertake such a difficult subject at the same time he was at work, but people can do a great deal if they have the will. As one writer said, "man can be good if he wills to do it." Thus many desiring to acquire culture have accomplished it.

J. B. Fields had beome a Christian and had joined the Baptist Church. In 1875, he organized a Negro Baptist church and became the pastor of it before he was ordained as the minister. This was somewhat strange. The ordination was not until after the church was completed and he was ordained in the church at McCombe. This was done by members of the Baptist Ministers council in a regular constituted organization of the church.

In January, 1881, Rev. J. B. Fields was called to the pastorate of the Zion Baptist church of Denver, Colo. This dynamic preacher took hold of the church at once, which he found in a dead condition. The congregation was worshipping in a small frame building with only twenty-five members.

The church had little influence and a small following. In order to correct this the pastor felt that fine surroundings had to be sought and he erected a fine brick church at a cost of eight thousand dollars. That would seem like little at this time, but then it was a great deal. This pastor took this as a personal matter and raised more than two thousand dollars himself. He was in charge of this church only four years and in 1885 resigned.

His resignation was a shock to the church but he was determined because he had made up his mind to enter the lecture field. He made a reputation in this field. It was a reputation in this field. Ie was one in which he spent the rest of his life. The subjects were those in the field of theology and history. One of his favorite subjects was that of his answer to Robert Ingersol.

He did an effective job, but this could have been done better if he had been able to acquire more formal training. His attacks were to give passages from the Bible which proved little. A large number of persons listened to him and were impressed by his effort and no doubt many were impressed because both the views of religion and the version of Ingersol were given closer consideration.

It is fortunate that we have some of the extracts of his addresses available. It is what persons today call old fashion oratory which is more or less outmoded. However, that was the method at that time and J. B. Fields was one of the leading public speakers in mid-America.

This man made an impression on mid-America and should be better known.

May Be Made Monument

President Halts Sale of Ellis Island Because of 'Sentimental Attachment'

United Press

President Eisenhower ordered the Government yesterday to hold up the sale of Ellis Island, the famed New York immigration staion, because of its "sentimental attachment" as the gateway to the new world.

White House News Secretary James C. Hagerty said the President suspended the sale in hope that some way could be found to preserve the property through which some 15 million immigrants entered America.

After the General Services Adminstration announced on Sept. 18 that the island would be sold, many groups and indivduals urged that it be made a national monument or historic site under state or municipal operation.

After consulting the Interior Department and the GSA, Mr. Eisenhower decided to halt the sale "in order to permit full consideration of all proposals and to determine further action on the property," Hagerty said.

The GSA had advertised for bids to be submitted by Nov. 19.

Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower believes recommendations probably should be made to the next session of Congress on the future ownership, operation and maintenance of the island.

Asked whether the President thinks the island should be a shrine or monument, Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower "is desirous of trying to arrive at some conclusion where this island, which has so much sentimental attachment, is not turned over to private use or demolished."

The immigration service shut down operations on the island on Nov. 12, 1954. The Government had acquired it from the state of New York in 1808 for $10,000. It was then three acres in size.

Hagerty said the island now is appraised at $6,277,200 and consists of 27½ acres. It has 35 buildings and a ferry slip. Custodial costs alone amount to $150,000 annually.

Shopping Center Built On Land Of Former Slave

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The history of the new $15 million Seven Corners shopping center here dates back to slavery days, centers around a slave, and tells a richer story than modern day fables of fairyland.

The 25-acre site where the magnificent new shopping center now stands was once a farm belonging to Frederick Foote Sr., who was born a slave of Fairfax County now known as Annandale.

Foote was an industrious worker with lofty ambitions and was often leased by neighboring farmers when they needed extra help.

Once while working on the Miner farm just outside of Falls church, Fred Foote saw a parcel of land that looked good to him. He dreamed of having some land like that for his own some day.

When the Civil War broke out, Foote worked as a blacksmith for Union troops. The Federal government built Fort Buffalo overlooking the slope of land Fred wanted. He worked all the harder and saved enough money to talk business with Farmer Miner. He bought about 28 acres from Miner for $500 and set up house-keeping with his new bride, Margaret Foote had three sons and two daughters. Their farm prospered producing peaches, apples, gooseberries, cherries, quinces and all kinds of vegetables. His peach trees were so fine, the white folks in the area used to talk about "that big peach orchard on the hill."

The Alexandria-Leesburg turnpike and another narrow road now known as Wilson boulevard were the only roads in that area.

Foote saw to it that five children went to the free school in Falls Church every day. He wanted them to have a good education.

He was over 60 when he bought the farm, but it meant a new way of life for the ex-slave-and he wanted to preserve it for his children.

When he died in 1895, he left a will deeding the property to his five children, but forbidding them to sell or lease it. His widow and most of the children stayed on at the home for years after his death.

After Mrs. Margaret Foote Jackson died in 1928, the children came and went from time to time thereafter.

The new destiny of Seven Corners was shaped when Arlington boulevard -- then known as Leo boulevard - cut through the area in the 1930's It ran right along the Foote farm, nicking off a few acres at the western end.

Development followed rapidly as the new boulevard floods of traffic into Northern Virginia. The neighborhood grew.

Mrs. Virginia Foote Jackson and Frank Foote still lived on the home place amid all the surrounding development. Mrs. Margaret Foote Jackson lived in Washington and worked at the census bureau. Forrest had deeded his share of the original home place to his sister, Margaret, and started a farm at Linglestown, Pa., Joseph S. Foote had disappeared in 1912 and was declared legally dead in 1938.

Her 111th

Associated Press Wirephoto

Mrs. Sabra Washington, Pittsburgh, poses on the 111th anniversary of her South Carolina birth. She's in good health, but is blind in one eye. She remembers dancing at end of Civil War.

Longevity Advice Told By Negro, 124

PALMETTO, La., Jan. 4—(UP)—Henry Prince, born a plantation slave, backs up his advice from a long life with 124 years of experience.

The alert retired Negro farmer is the father of 14 children, 46 grandchildrent and 67 great-grandchildren.

How has he lived so long?

"I guess I must be a good man," he said. "I never smoke or drink and I have never been in trouble."

Prince said he had no records to prove his age, but he was certain he was born in 1931 on the Lebourgeois Plantation in South Louisiana.

Claims to Be 124 Yrs. Old

(Special to The Courier)

PALMETTO, La. — Henry Prince, born a plantation slave, is looking forward to his 125th birthday this year.

Prince said he has no family records to prove his age but he is certain he was born in 1831 on the Lebourgeois Plantation in South Louisiana.

The alert, retired farmer, is the father of fourteen children, forty-six grandchildren and sixty-seven great-grandchildren. Asked how has he lived so long, he replied:

"I guest I must be a good man. I never smoke."

Further, he said he was more than 30 when Abraham Lincoln was President and he remembers five wars involving this nation. "I never fought in any war," he said, "I've always been too young or too old."

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

REVEREND RUFUS PERRY

The subjecjt under discussion this week is one of the great preachers of the Baptist faith, Rufus Perry. His father, Lewis Perry, and his mother, Maria, belonged to Archiabld W. Overton of Smith county, Tennessee.

Lewis Perry was a very fine carpenter and cabinetmaker. He was able to hire his time and move his family to Nashville, Tenn. There were advantages for his children because they were able to attend school. These children were taught in a free school by a Mrs. Sally Porter.

The father of young Rufus saw an opportunity and escaped to Canada. This action had its repercussion on the family and it was taken back to the plantation. This schooling which young Rufus had secured made the Negroes on the plantation hold him in contempt. The whites on the same plantation considered him a dangerous Negro. He became, from the owner's point of view, so dangerous that he had to be sold. In 1852 young Perry was sold to a Negro slave trader to be carried to Mississippi. This trader kept him three weeks before starting for Mississippi.

Dr. Savage

Escapes to Canada

During the time, Rufus escaped to Canada. Here was a Negro engaged in the slave traffic selling Negroes to the southern section of the country. It might be safe to say that there were only a few Negro slave dealers in the nation.

In 1854 Rufus Perry embraced the Christian religion and decided to enter the ministry. He knew enough to know that he was not prepared for his work. He studied at the Kalamazoo seminary at Kalamazoo, Mich., but whether he was graduated or not is not made clear.

He was ordained October 9, 1861 by a council of which the Rev. Samuel Cornelius was moderator and Professor James R. Boise was secretary. After ordination he was called to the Second Baptist church in Ann Arbor, Mich.

As a preacher he was fluent, graceful, earnest, a very logical, clear reasoner, a deep thinker and an excellent writer. He was pastor of several churches at different times. In Canada, he was pastor of the Baptist church at St. Catherine's, Ontario and at Buffalo, N. Y. He served only a short time at each one of these churches. He made a marked impression and did much to advance the cause of Christianity and the welfare of the people.

Begins Missionary Work

In 1865 he left the churches as pastor and entered missionary and educational work among the freedmen. At this time the Civil War was closing and the welfare of these ex-slaves was the concern of every denomination. The question of providing schools and churches was one of the first concerns of those persons who were concerned with the uplift of the race.

There was also the idea of getting them economically adjusted. These ex-slaves had been dependent upon others for all the necessities of life but now for the first time they were thrown upon their own and it was necessary for the welfare organization and churches to give them all the help possible.

Some of the work which occupied Rev. Rufus Perry's attention during this time was the effort to bring more into the church and organize, more churches to serve these persons. Rufus Perry was at one time superintendent of freedmen's school f o r t h e Baptist denomination. He was editor of the Sunbeam, a church paper. Coordinate editor of the American Baptist which later became the Baptist weekly of New York. He was also editor of the People's Journal and publisher of the National Monitor. These were all used for the elevation of the Baptist faith.

Holds Other Offices

This studious minister of the gospel held some other positions. Among them was corresponding secretary of the Consolidated American Baptist Missionary convention and corresponding secretary of the American Educational Association and also of the American Baptist Free Mission Society. The positions show he was outstanding in his denomination and was called upon to be ever active.

He was a writer of some distinction in the field of serious writing. His best contribution was the Cushite or the Children of Ham as seen by the Ancient Historians and Poets.

Here the author showed some idea of what research was but at that time the methods of research which are in use today were not then available. The methods of the evaluation of documents could not be used by this historian. The effort was a worthy one when the material with which he had to work is considered. The argument which was used was a Biblical argument.

Receives Doctor's Degree

The Rev. Rufus Perry was called upon for lectures and addresses in many places. At the commencement exercises at the State university, Louisville, Ky., May 16, 1887, he delivered a lecture on light. The authorities conferred upon him the degree of doctor of philosophy. At that time this degree was given honorary but that is not the case now. It can only be given at the present time in course and only for an original contribution to knowledge. If the school had been qualified to give preachers of the Baptist faith in America.

Former Slave Dies at 118

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 15 (UP)—Ivory Owens, a former slave, died of a heart condition and pneumonia today in St. Peter's Hospital. He said he was 118 years old.

Owens once said he was born on a Georgia farm in 1838 and his parents later were sold into slavery. He said he saw Abraham Lincoln once, but did not speak to the Civil War President.

Funeral services were held in Dallas.

Centenarian—

Jacksonville-born Mrs. Rachel Percell Watkins has just reached her 102nd birthday in Los Angeles, Calif. She can still thread a needle without glasses. Mrs. Watkins credits her longevity to "serving the Lord."

Bury Ex-Slave In Texas

DALLAS, Tex. (ANP) — Strong Hood, 107 year-old ex-slave whose memory dated back to the Civil War period, was buried last week at Hearne, Texas.

Named after his master, Hood was born in slave quarters on an Alabama cotton plantation and sold away from his family as a young boy.

Inheritance Gave Him 102 Years

FLORENCE, ALA. -- (INS) -- A Florance man who celebrates his 102nd birthday Thursday credits his life to inheritance -- his grandmother lived to be 114 and his mother passed her 96th birthday.

George F. Mercer explains that longevity runs in his family:

"There were seven boys in our family, including myself, and we all lived to be over 70. One brother was 95 when he died and here I am 102."

Mercer led an active life until a year ago when he fell and broke his collar bone. He now lives in a sanitarium near Florence.

The elderly man recounts a story of his life that includes a meeting with Abraham Lincolin, a career as a steamboat engineer, "Striking it rich" in the ol fields twice, and finding his mother after being separted from her for many years by the war between the states.

Mercer said his mather took him to Raleigh, N. C., during the war between the states. The father died and the 40-year-old boy started trudging home to Fairfax, Va. from Raleigh. When he got there he recalls:

"Our home was burned and no one knew where my mother had gone."

It was while trying to locate his mother that he met president Lincoln, but it was many years later before he found his mother accidentally when he saw her on a steamboat landing in Pittsburg, Pa.

Things You Should Know

Jack JOHNSON

Call Fri. 1-20-5

1878–1946

Kansas City, Mo.

BORN IN A LITTLE CABIN IN GALVESTON, TEXAS, HE WAS BEFRIENDED BY A LOCAL AMATUER BOXER WHO GOT HIM FIGHTS— SOON HE WAS THE BEST BOXER IN THE CITY AND HE TURNED "PRO"! HE LOST ONLY TWO OUT OF FIFTY-SIX FIGHTS, AND ON MAY 31, 1902, BECAME WORLD'S LIGHT HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPION! HE WAS TOP CONTENDER FOR THE HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE, BUT CHAMP AFTER CHAMP REFUSED TO MEET HIM, TAKING REFUGE BEHIND THE COLOR LINE! FINALLY, HE BEAT TOMMY BURNS IN 1906, AND TOOK THE HEAVYWEIGHT CROWN! HE TOOK ALL COMERS, AMID INSULTS AND RACIAL SLURS, IN 1910 HE WHIPPED JIM JEFFRIES, (NICKNAMED "THE WHITE HOPE"), IN A FORTY-FIVE ROUNDER! WHITE HOODLUMS SET OUT TO KILL HIM, HE RETIRED ABROAD AND MET A ROYAL WELCOME!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

'Uncle Webb' Richard Roy, Ex-Slave, Dies at 102

Alexandria has lost its Uncle Webb.

Richard Welby Roy, who claimed the title of the oldest man in town, died Wednesday at the Alexandria Hospital within a month of his 102d birthday anniversary.

Mr. Roy

Gray-haired Uncle Webb and his pipe, inseparable companions, became a landmark in Alexandria, a city of historic landmarks from the past.

Until he suffered a stroke Christmas Day, Uncle Webb lived alone and alert at 630 N. Patrick st. His home was a little harness shop he had built 64 years ago and moved from its original site.

At 101, he still handled odd chores as a watchman in the neighborhood until he suffered his stroke.

The Civil War had been over just two years when Uncle Webb came to Alexandria in 1867. He was born March 4, 1854, in slavery, the son of parents owned by neighboring plantation owners in Fauquier County, Va.

Uncle Webb ran away from his plantation to Alexandria. For 30 years, he was employed on the Strawberry Hill Farm. Then he purchased several horses and kept them near his house. He bought and sold horses and assisted veterinarians until the automobile came along to break up his business.

THIS is Sarah Taylor, 140 L st. se., who began the second century of her life yesterday with a smile on her lips and a heart full of courage. She marked her 100th birthday at her home, apparently unperturbed that she had lost half her stomach 10 monthe ago in a cancer operation.

"Determination to live" is the reason her son, Spurgeon, gives for his mother's remarkable record. "Mom gets sick, but she just shakes it off.

A Washingtonian for some 30 years, Mrs. Taylor lives with her son, who is a Government worker. She grew up on a farm in Laurens County, S. C., and raised a family of six there.

"She gets around and waits on herself," says her son, who admits, "She still thinks I'm the baby of the family."

Theodore Roosevelt centennial planned

WASHINGTON (ANP)— The Theodore Roosevelt Centennial will be observed in 1958 on the 100th birthday of the 26th President.

Judge Herbert Millen, Philadelphia, is a member of the 13-man commission chaired by Vice President Nixon. The commission was authorized last year by President Eisenhower.

Ex-Slave, 116, Thrives On Pork, Avoids Yankees

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — Mrs. Betty Talley, who celebrated her 116th birthday last week, is a woman who is careful about what she eats and persons with whom she associates.

"I try not to eat anything that's not hog meat or batter cakes, and work to avoid meeting with the Yankees," she said.

Mrs. Talley, born a slave on a Tennessee farm, was honored at a birthday party last Sunday at the Nashville nursing home where she lives. Several relatives and friends joined in the celebration.

"Whenever the Lord wants me, I am ready to go," the spry old woman said.

Dedicate Statue To Douglass

BALTIMORE — (ANP) — A bronze statute of Frederick Douglass, the first ever erected of the famous abolitionist-statesman in his native state of Maryland and the second of Douglass in the U.S., was dedicated at Morgan State collegen recently by Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin.

The memorial, an eight-foot-four-inch statue, was presented to the college recently by Gov. Theotional association, which raised funds for the project over a 13-year period. Most of the $10,000 raised by the Association came from the pennies, nickles and dimes donated by school children.

Appropriations from the state for the landscape and site brought the total cost to more than $22,000. The statue was sculptured by

James E. Lewis, head of the Morgan art department.

In dedicating the statue, Gov. McKeldin praised Douglas for his humanitarian work, saying that "is the greatest cause a man can serve."

20 1956

William Warfield Draws Raves From Nigerians

Call 9.8 Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 9-14-56

LAGOS, Nigeria. — (ANP) — Arkansas born baritone singer William Warfield stormed Nigeria last week when he gave the second of his performances in the country in the school hall of King's college, in Lagos.

The hall, which has a seating capacity of about eight hundred, was packed. Prominent among those who watched the two hour performance was the governor general of Nigeria, Sir James Robertson, and four federal ministers.

Many Stand Outside

Many who could not get reserved tickets to go into the hall gathered round the windows to have a peep at one of the world's greatest baritone singers.

Warfield sang many pieces from the classical works of Mozart and Handel to Negro spirituals. The highlight of the performance was reached when Dr. Otto Herz, piano accompanist to Warfield, introduced the old Negro spiritual "Ride on, King Jesus," arranged by Hall Johnson. In a rich vibrating baritone voice, Warfield carried the whole crowd away and many people tapped with their feet on the floor of the hall. When he finished, cheers resounded from the crowd that was being controlled by the police outside the hall.

Warfield was later presented a Nigerian costume which he said he would always be proud to show friends.

Meets City Officals

After the performance, Warfield was the guest at a cocktail party arranged by Miss Aye Vaughan, a nursing sister attached to the general hospital, Lagos. There he was presented to the chairman of the Lagos Town Council, Mr. Adeyemi Lawson, and also introduced to 80 other guests.

In a brochure program published in connection with the visit of Warfield, he was described as one who "come to us as a worthy representative of the opportunities that exist in all free societies for persons of ability who are willing to pay the price for success."

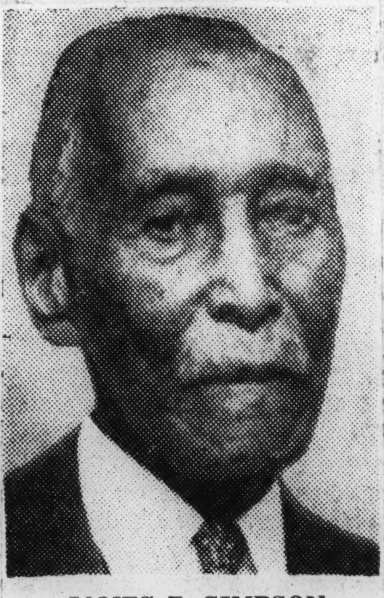
Warfield left Lagos the next morning for Ibadan in the Western region of Nigeria, where he will be having another performance.

At the end of his Nigerian tour, Warfield hopes to visit the Belgian Congo.

J. E. Simpson, 102, Teacher; A Doctor, He Never Practiced

Evening Star 6-16-?? Washington, D.C.

Fri. 6-29-56



JAMES E. SIMPSON (When He Was 100)

—Star Staff Photo

James Edward Simpson, 102, former Latin teacher in Kentucky, died yesterday at his home, 1210 Fairmont street N.W.

He had been in ill health, his family said, since the death last September of his son, Abram L. Simpson, 61, veterans employment representative and counselor for the United States Employment Service.

Mr. Simpson held a medical degree from Louisville Medical School, but he never practiced medicine. He took the night courses mostly to be able to "doctor" his family. He attended Pittsburgh and Wilberforce (Ohio) Universities and came to Washington in 1877 to study at Howard University.

He served on the committee that set up retirement and pension provisions for the City of Louisville, Ky., and then in 1925 he became the first teacher the system retired. He was too busy teaching in the Louisville high schools to practice medicine, he once said. He came to Washington to live about 1937.

Mr. Simpson was born in Brownsville, Pa., on April 22, 1854. His father was a Monangahela riverboat steward and as a boy Mr. Simpson went with his father on riverboat trips. He recalled seeing slaves in chains being taken off the boats in New Orleans.

Mr. Simpson's hearing and eyesight were good, his family said. He knew the Bible well and lived by the verse, "What man of you would live long and see many days, let him keep his lips from evil and his tongue from speaking guile." He was active in Metropolitan A. M. E. Church and was former Sunday school superintendent in Louisville.

Mr. Simpson lived with his two daughters, Mrs. James S. Williams, librarian at the National Republican Headquarters, and Mrs. Louise Sewell, art and design teacher at Howard University. Also surviving are two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

He will be buried in Louisville.

Homecoming Set Sunday At Historic Cubahatchie Church

Tuskegee Ala. Thurs 10-11-56

One of Alabama's oldest churches will be host to a large crowd of members, former members and friends Sunday when Homecoming Day is observed at Cubahatchie Baptist Church at Shorter.

The church was founded in 1841 and the present building was erected in 1842, with the Rev. W. S. Lloyd as the first pastor. Twenty-nine charter members made up the congregation and many of their decendants still attend services at the old church.

The program Sunday will start with Sunday School at the usual hour of 10 a.m.

Guest preacher for Homecoming Day will Dr. A. E. Wood, pastor of Reeltown Baptist Church. Following the worship service picnic dinner will be spread on the grounds.

The afternoon program will include reading of a history of the church by W. W. Gowan and a musical program on which the Johnson Quartet, from Eclectic, and several groups from the Macon County Youth Singers will take part.

The Rev. William Casaday is pastor of the church.

Man who remembers mother sold like she was a cow, dies

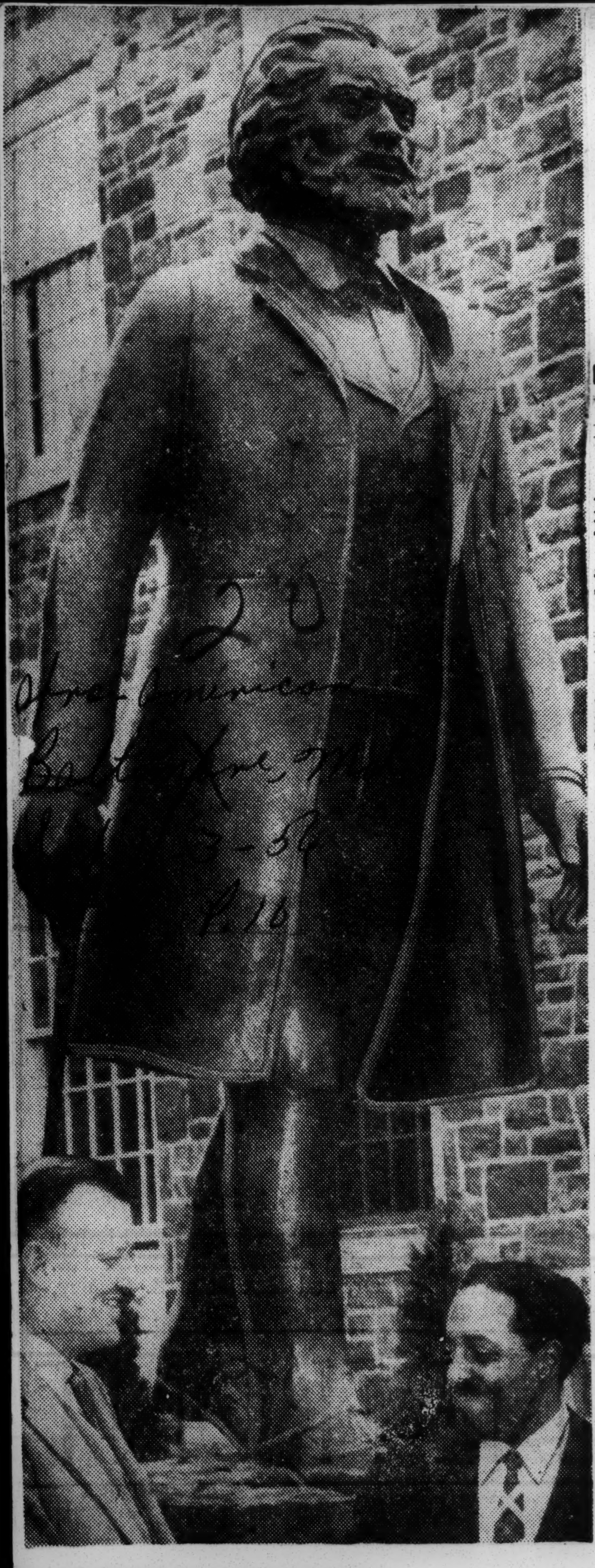
Tribune Los Angeles Calif. Wed. 8-15-56

HARRISVILLE, Miss. — Tom Brady, of Piney Woods, whose age is estimated at 107, died here last week.

Brady was reared in a slave cabin on a big farm in Simpson county and said he remembered his mother being "put on a stump and sold like she was a cow."

After the Civil War, Brady homesteaded land in Simpson county. He always said he made one trip to Jackson during his lifetime, the most distant point he ever traveled.

Married twice, he said he didn't know how many descendants he had.



MR. DOUGLASS UNVEILED—When school children from throughout the state pulled away the covering on Saturday this is the what the audience at Morgan State College saw. The eight foot, four inch statue of Frederick Douglass was cast in bronze at at total cost of $10,000. It weighs 1,600 pounds and sits on a four foot granite pedestal overlooking the campus and represents a project of the Maryland Educational Association. At the base of the statue are shown Governor McKeldin, who made the dedicatory speech, and James E. Lewis, head of the Morgan art department and the creator of Mr. Douglass. (See our editorial.)

The Douglass Statue

Afro-American P.10

(An Editorial)

Frederick Douglass was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland as a slave. He learned to read and write despite all state laws forbidding the education of colored people.

He escaped to the North with a price on his head, joined the abolitionists and became one of the foremost speakers and advocates of emancipation in the whole country.

In later years, he became president of the Freedmen's Bureau, marshal of the District of Columbia and U.S. minister to Haiti.

Baltimore, Md.

His speeches and writings cover four volumes, but we think the importance of Frederick Douglass is not that he was a prolific writer or spoke day after day in the causes in which he was interested.

Sat. 11-3-56

Mr. Douglass' utterances are significant because they are of the same material as the Lord's Prayer and the Sermon on the Mount.

They deal with the dignity of all men and the right of all men to be free, equal and first-class citizens in the commonwealth.

They are as true and modern today as when he first uttered them.

MR. DOUGLASS met and demolished all of the arguments for segregation in the armed forces, segregation in schools and segregation in housing.

His logic in support of the right to vote for all men and women without distinction as to race, color or sex, the right of all citizens to aspire to any public position, to marry any person who would have him and to worship in any church was unanswerable.

Should he come back to Washington today, he would be amazed to find that the Eastlands, the Talmadges and the Davises are still saying the same old things that the demagogues of his day said.

Our thanks are certainly due the members of the Maryland Educational Association, who with the aid of the school children of Maryland, raised $10,000 to erect a statue of Mr. Douglass.

They began the job 13 years ago.

Last week saw the fruition of their effort when the eight foot, four inch majestic bronze statue was unveiled at Morgan State College by Governor McKeldin.

The state played its part too, by providing $8,000 for the granite base upon which the statue stands and the arc of evergreens and concrete benches which forms the background.

IT IS THE first statue of a colored person erected in a public place in the City of Baltimore.

It is also the first statue of Frederick Douglass to be displayed in his home state.

Rochester, N.Y., erected a $10,000 statue of Mr. Douglass in the public square of the city in 1899. The great abolitionist lived and published his newspaper, the North Star, there for many years.

The Rochester statue shows Mr. Douglass, head bowed, leaning forward, his hands spread out in a pleading gesture.

James E. Lewis, professor of art at Morgan State College, pictures his Douglass striding forward with his head up and his eyes confidently looking into the future.

The Morgan statue is a figure in action, dynamic, forceful, with a facial expression indicating strength, integrity and determination.

In life, Frederick Douglass was six feet tall, weighing over 200 pounds, and this new statue indicates he was a giant in body as well as in mind.

Fittingly enough, the commission chose from Douglass' sayings one which challenges the whole nation: "I am an American and as an American I would speak to America."

We predict that it will be a showplace for Baltimore from now on. No visitor will want to come to the city without seeing and photographing it.

OLDEST RESIDENT?

Journal & Constitution

Ex-Slave, 102 or 116, Still Attends Church

Sun. 12-23-56

An aged Negro, who was born a slave in Early County, may be Atlanta's oldest resident.

At any rate, he is the oldest person in the Atlanta area on the rolls of the Social Security Administration.

The Rev. Ezekiel Webb says he was born in 1840, which would make him 116 years old.

Social Security records list him officially as 102, verified by a census report of 1910 which showed him to be 56 at that time.

Ezekiel Webb said he was born in Early County and later belonged to a man named Webb in Randolph County.

* * *

HE SAID he heard about the fighting during the War Between the States, but never saw any of it.

"When the Yankees whipped the South, some of the white people wouldn't turn us loose. The Yankees had to parade. Wherever the folks weren't turned loose, the Yankees paraded."

The old ex-slave, who lives at 594 Tyler St., NW, with a daughter, is able to walk around his neighborhood with the aid of a stick. He still attends services at the Missionary Baptist Church. Until recently he preached there every other Sunday.

* * *

HE SAID he began preaching in 1919 at Shiloh "when the spirit moved me."

The former slave came to Atlanta in 1921 and worked as a handy man and yard man. He said he got his Social Security card in 1936, adding, "I never thought I'd get anything from it."

His second wife, whom he married in 1907, died this fall. Three of his six children are still living, and he has nine grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

The centenarian's eyesight is still very good, but he doesn't hear so well.

"I had a stroke in January and I haven't been feeling well since," he said.

"I have been able to live this long because God said I could. It doesn't matter what you do, you live just as long as God put you here to live."

20 1956

101-year-old Houston Man Makes Trip Alone To Kansas City

Two weeks ago a 101-year-old ex-slave and father of 19 children traveled alone from Houston, Texas to Kansas City for Father's day He is 5-foot, 171-pound William Coney, born Dec. 2, 1855, near Paris, La.

While in the city Mr. Coney has divided his time among Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Coney, 2639 East 28th St., his son and daughter-in-law; Miss Mary Coney, 2106 Garfield Circle, his daughter; and Frank Coney, 2445 Wabash avenue, another son.

Following his early morning walk, a habit since he was very young, this well-dressed man could be seen sitting on the porch of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Coney. Rising at 5:00 a.m., he feels that something is wrong if he doesn't have a clean white shirt, tie, a pair of freshly pressed pants and shined shoes to put on.

Besides this attire, he always checks to see if he has his address book and certificate of exemption from payment of poll tax. Included in the address book are the names and addresses of his nine children still living and of his present wife, 80-year-old Mrs. Oreal Coney, with whom he has lived for the past four years in a Houston apartment of their own.

Of the children still living, five are in Houston, three in Kansas City and one in Shreveport, La. Those in Houston are Alvard Coney, Ollie Redly, Willie Cross, Floyd Coney and Ike Coney. Mrs. Beulah Shaw lives in Shreveport.

As a slave back in Louisiana, Mr. Coney recalled that there were no schools for either whites or blacks. An old friend of his, however, taught him to tell time and count his money, which he still does accurately today.

After being freed with nothing but a healthy body, the 101-year old man started working in a saw mill plant. Most of his life has either been spent around a saw-mill, the railroad or selling peanuts. He boasts of the days when work was hard to get and he started parching peanuts to sell, first on the job, later on the streets of Louisiana and then in Houston where he has lived for 19 years.

Until the President tied up peanuts during World War I, for GI usages, Mr. Coney made up to $10.00 per day. An early recollection of his is the time when a big drought hit the Louisiana town and all needy persons had to sign for free food. Not knowing whether he was to sign or not, Mr. Coney added his name to the list.

Several weeks later a man drove up to his house and asked him to come and get his food out of storage. "What food?" replied Mr. Coney, "I don't need any food." After being reminded that he had signed for donations several weeks prior, Mr. Coney informed the man that he thought everyone had to sign up and to give the food to some "poor person."

As a boy, Mr. Coney, remembers that his father told him "you don't have to work every day of your life to live. If you don't earn but $.50 a day, some of that can be stored away to live on when you are old."

But work has not dominated the life of Mr. Coney. He was active in the church for more than 80 years, the major part being spent around Baptist churches. Only recently did he join the Church of God In Christ because "they were so nice to me."

As a Lodge member, he finished every degree possible He initiated his son, Arthur, as a Masonic member. He is a fond lover of baseball and a staunch member of the Democratic political party.

It seems as though "Playboy" Coney, as he is called in Houston, has lived around several persons who have lived to get 100 years old. Among them were his father, Frank Coney who died at 105, and his grandmother, Mrs. Celfar Holden, who lived until she was 120.

An old friend of his, still living in Houston today is 115 years old. The main difference between them, remarked Mr. Coney, is that "he walks on a cane and I don't."

When asked about his philosophy of life, Mr. Coney explained that it might as well be "It is more blessed to give than to receive." He also added "And don't go nasty."

A picture of perfect health, he offers this recipe for living so long: "Treat the people right and God will take care of the rest."

Mr. Coney plans to leave Kansas City, Friday, June 29, for Houston and will also travel back alone.

In Quietude, Woman Enjoys 99th Birthday

HOUSTON — Mrs Rose Robertson, a spirite, gray haired, distinguished-looking Cuney Homes resident, sat back in her easy chair and quietly reminisced Wednesday. She was happy, to be sure, and abundantly proud.

And why shouldn't she be?

Mrs Robertson was celebrating her 99th birthday.

Proudly displaying some handmade garments more than 100-years old and feeling the wraps of nostalgia engulf her, Mrs Robertson traversed, repeatedly, from the present to yester-year as she quietly observed the day with her family--two daughters, a great niece, and great-great grandchildren. She lives with one of her daughters, Mrs Gladys Jones, at 3274 Winbern.

Mrs Robertson, a member of St John's Baptist Church, said that living a quiet Christian life is the main reason for her long and fruitful life. She was born in St Martin's Parish, Louisiana on August 15, 1857, and moved to Houston in 1911. She has lived here since that time.

Mrs Robertson was married to Levi Robertson who died in 1930, leaving her with her two sons and two daughters .Mr Robertson was a farmer, the near-centurian told The Informer.

Mrs Robertson's needle craftsmanship- all kinds of sewing, crocheting and knitting-proved to be a valuable asset in her younger life, she recalled. She still possesses some of the garments that she made to clothe her family and help suffice a moderate family income.

The spry, soft-spoken celebrant is in the best of health. "Doctors are usually dumbfounded when they examine her," one of her daughters said. Mrs Robertson agrees that "the health's just fine."

As he torrid day ended, Mrs Robertson relaxed and looked forward to another 'tomorrow'; something she has been doing for almost a century .

Services Slated for Ex-Slave, 107

HARRISVILLE, Miss., July 20 (AP)—Funeral services will be held Saturday for one of Mississippi's oldest Negroes, Tom Brady, an ex-slave of nearby Piney Woods whose age was estimated at 107.

Brady, who died earlier this week, had often told of seeing his mother "put on a stump and sold like she was a cow."

Reared in a slave cabin on a big farm in Simpson county, Brady recently told newsman he ate little but "'taters, punkin' and corn pone" as a slave child and had meat only when game was killed in the woods or the white folks killed hogs.

The old Negro also remembered the Yankees coming through during the War Between the States and raiding corn cribs and stealing horses.

Long after the War Between the States, Brady homesteaded land in Simpson county. He was married twice and did not re[illegible] how many descendants he had.

Ex-Slave Dies At 107

HARRISVILLE Miss.— (ANP)— Final rites were held last week for Tom Brady, a former slave who remembered his mother being "put on a stump and sold like she was a cow."

Brady's age was estimated at 107. He was buried in the Mt. Olive cemetery following services in the Taylor Hill Church in Rankin County. He was one of Mississippi's oldest ex-slaves.

Reared in a slave cabin on a big farm in Simpson county, Brady recently told newsmen he ate "potatoes, pumpkins, and corn pone" mostly as a slave child and has meat only when they killed game from the weeds or when the white folks killed hogs.

A long time after the Civil War, Brady homesteaded land in Simpson County.

He married twice and did not know how many descendants he had.

Ex-Slave Claims She Is Oldest Nebraskan

LINCOLN, Nebraska — Christmas day of this year will be an extraordinary holiday for Mrs. Emma Davis, who claims she is the oldest living citizen of Nebraska. On December 25, Mrs. Davis will be 110-years-old.

Mrs. Davis, a resident of the Carver Nursing home at 2001 Vine, says she was born in 1846 on a plantation near Waxahachie, Texas. She vividly recalls the days of slavery in the South and the happiness of the Negro slaves when the Emancipation Proclamation was signed January 1, 1863.

As a young girl, Mrs. Davis recounts severe beatings and hard work in the fields. Although many of the slaves stayed with their masters after they were freed, she left her overseer and got her first paying job as a dishwasher.

Until a few years ago, the ex-slave said she "didn't know what a sick day was." Her hearing is excellent and her sight is good enough to sew. Her hobby is watching television, particularly boxing and wrestling. "I feel so sorry for them wrestlers sometimes," she declares, "that I'd like to get up there and help them'!"

During her entire life Mrs. Davis has never voted, driven a car or attended a day of school. She also stated that she has never been downtown since moving to Lincoln from Texas in 1947.

Mrs. Davis was brought to Lincoln by a son, James Fuller. Mr. Fuller had been given away when he was two-years-old and he took the name of the people who reared him. In 1944, Mr Fuller made a trip to Texas and learned that his mother, Mrs. Davis, was still living. He died about two years ago.

One of the ex-slave's most exciting experiences since living in Lincoln was in 1951 when her son's home caught fire. She tried to put out the fire with a pan of water but was not successful. A passerby rescued Mrs. Davis when she was nearly trapped by the flames and she suffered no injuries.

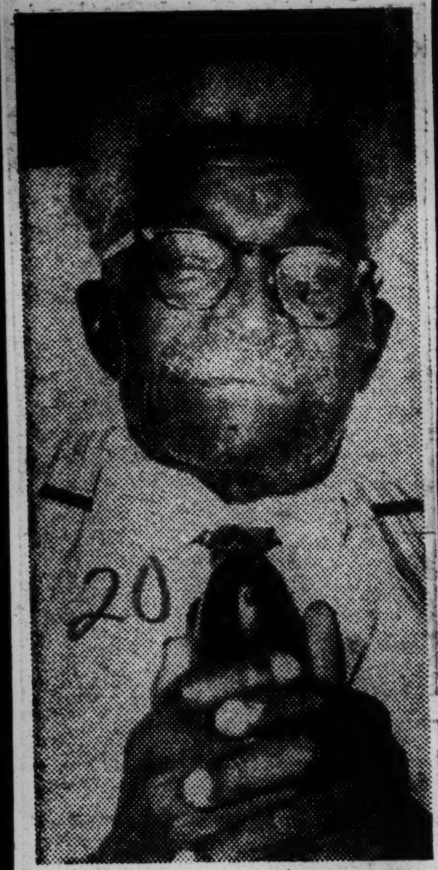
The centenarian has outlived four sisters, one brother, three daughters and three sons. Her last son, Girt, died about a year ago.

104 Years Old And Still Spry

DYERSBURG, Tenn. — The Rev. J. W. D. Mayes who has preached 13,892 sermons, baptized 2,763 persons and married 496 couples in his lifetime, celebrated his 104th birthday Aug. 9, and recently took trowel and cement and fashioned his own grave.

Presently the Rev. Mr. Mayes is in the process of completing his life story.

So many visitors stop to chat with the friendly centenarian that he is fast becoming a living shrine.



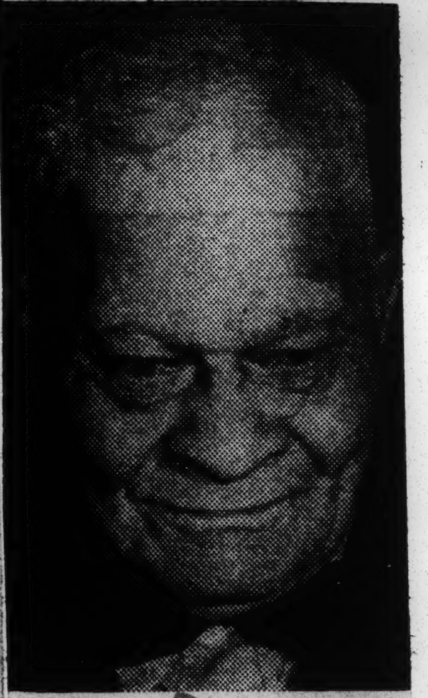
REV. J. W. D. MAYES
. . . 104 years young

A Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Mr. Mayes has devoted 86 years of the ministry and lives by the fact that God never forsakes the righteous.

He was born in Staffordshire, England in 1852, the only child of an English father and an African mother, who died at his birth.

A WEALTHY white family adopted him and later they went to Salt Lake City, Utah, to live. After attending Rust College he began his career as a minister, travelling to all parts of the United States.

The spry old fellow has been married twice and is the father of eight children.



Dies at 102 — The oldest living pensioner of the United States Steel Corporation, Nathan Libby of Martins Ferry, Ohio, was buried in Riverview Cemetery, Martins Ferry, Ohio. He was 102 years old.

New Army Flag Depicts History Of Fighting Men From 1775 To Present

Special To The News

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The proud record of the United States Army, from Gen. George Washington to Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, is graphically depicted in the design of the new official U. S. Army flag, whch was dedicated June 14 in Washington.

The new Army flag is designed in the national colors — red, white and blue, with a frilly yellow fringe. It is the standard size for colors — four feet, four inches hoist and five feet, six inches fly.

The flag bears 145 ribbon streamers, representing the 145 campaigns in which the Army has participated since it was created June 14, 1775, with Gen. Washington as commander-in-chief, until the Korean conflict.

The flag is made of white silk, upon which is embroidered in blue a replica of the official seal of the War Office. Beneath the seal is a broad scarlet scroll bearing white letters spelling out "United States Army.'

Beneath the scroll, in blue Arabic numerals, is "1775", the year, 181 years ago, when the Army was created by the Continental Congress.

The original War Office seal, the central design of the Army flag, is described as follows: "A cannon in front of a drum with two drumsticks; below the cannon three cannon balls.

"A mortar on a trunion and below the mortar two powder flasks. In the center a Roman breastplate over a joupon (leather jacket).

Above the breastplate rises a plain sword with the pommel and guard supporting a phrygian cap between anesponton (pike) and an organizational color on one side, and a musket with a fixed bayonet and the National color on the other side.

"Above is a rattlesnake holding in its mouth a scroll inscribed, "This We'll Defend."

The cannon, cannon balls, mortar and powder flasks are of the Revolutionary War type. The Phrygian cap is the traditional symbol of liberty.

Deceased Went To Bed At 8

SOUTHPORT — Mrs. Sarah Jane Cotton, Southport's grand old lady, died last week at the age of 103.

Funeral services were conducted Sunday afternoon from Mt. Carmel AME Church. Interment followed in John Smith Cemetery.

Mrs. Cotton was active until her death. She had partially eaten a meal when she went to her room and died of a heart attack. Her son, George Cotton of Wilmington, himself, 83, said his mother was never bothered by any serious illness and that she worked nearly all of her life. She went to bed every night at 8 o'clock since he can remember, except when she attended church services, Mr. Cotton said. Her chief interest was the church, he added.

Mrs. Cotton was a widow for more than 60 years.

She is survived by Mr. Cotton, Ulmut Cotton, another son, and two daughters, Miss Gennie Cotton and Mrs. Alice Davis.

Mrs. Cotton was born in Southport and spent all of her life in Brunswick County. At the time of her birth, Southport was known as Smithfield.

George Cotton, her son, worked with the District Engineers Office in the local custom house for more than 40 years, retiring in the late 1930's.

On the occasion of her 100th birthday, a photo of Mrs. Cotton was carried in the Charlotte Observer. The Observer stated that she had seven generations of children and grandchildren on down. Said the Observer: "Her eyesight and hearing are acute and she walks without the aid of a cane and performs minor housework at the home of a daughter where she lives."

The date of her birth, February 22, is shown in the family Bible.

Civil War Days Recalled Here By Former Slave

A former slave who recalls hiding from Yankee soldiers during the Civil War, showed up yesterday in City Court.

Gray-bearded Jim Bedford was arrested Friday for vagrancy and loitering in a South Memphis cafe while celebrating his 98th birthday.

The little man, wearing a tattered coat and a broad grin, told Judge Beverly Boushe he was born a slave on a big cotton plantation in Arkansas in 1858 and that he has no place to live.

Has Rheumatism

The judge asked Jim, who suffers from rheumatism, if he'd like to go to Shelby County Hospital.

The Negro answered: "Yes, sir, that'll be all right with me."

Lt. C. B. Martin, court officer, told him, "We'll put you in the hospital and you'll be able to live another 98 years."

The Negro laughed, "No, I won't live another 98. I'm too far gone, I guess, for that."

When asked about his boyhood, Jim said, "I was born in Jacksonport, Ark., on the White River. When I was a little boy, about an hour before sundown, me and some other kids heard Yankee soldiers comin' on their horses.

"We was scared and we hid under the house but they caught us. We was real scared. They took us a few miles south to Newport but we got away and went back home."

Worked On Docks

He said after the war he worked as a roustabout loading steamboats in Memphis, Cairo, Natchez and Little Rock. Later he worked in cotton gins.

"I've had three wives but they're all dead."

He said he has a daughter living "somewhere in Missouri."

Judge Boushe, who dismissed the loitering charge and fined him $11 for vagrancy, said, "I only fined him so we'd have a reason to hold him and put him in the hospital."

20 1956

HERE'S PLAQUE Herbert Frisby dropped over the North Pole August 11 in honor of Maryland's Matthew Henson—co-discoverer of the Pole with Admiral Peary, April 6, 1906.

Know Your History

Call 2-13

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo.

COLONEL JAMES LEWIS, A PUBLIC SERVANT

Fri. 2-17-56

The subject of our sketch this week was born at Woodville, Wilkinson county, Miss., in 1832. He was born when slavery was rife in that state but we are told little of his family.

20

He remained in Mississippi until he was 15 years of age. He then worked on river boats and by the Civil War, he was steward on board of the Confederate Transport, Desota. This craft was in the fight about Columbus Island, Island No. Ten and New Madrid during the war.

It was at New Madrid when the first news of the emancipation reached him. He then made his way to New Orleans for he realized the Union and its cause needed all of its friends. The course over which he passed was a dangerous one but he was able to reach New Orleans over which had just been raised the American flag.

Young James Lewis decided he would be a soldier and asked for permission of the commanding officer at New Orleans to raise a regiment of Negro soldiers. He contended that he was the first to raise a Negro regiment. This, of course, disputed by some historical authorities, among them the well known historian George W. Williams.

Employed In 1862

This authority says General Hunter employed Negroes as soldiers as early as 1862. If this date is correct, then Negro soldiers used by Hunter anti-date the Lewis soldiers by several month, for the soldiers by James Lewis did not enter the army of the United States until September of 1862.

Lewis' two companies of colored infantry became a part of the Louisiana Volunteer Native Guards. He was captain of company K.

In 1864 after the expedition up the Red River, he resigned his commission and returned to the city. James Lewis took the business of a permit and custom house broker and was employed in this business until the opening of the coast trade and the Reconstruction period. This job was of no longer importance, when produce was moving in normal order and the channels of trade were open.

The next work which claimed his attention was traveling agent for the educational department of the Freedmen's Bureau. James Lewis entered this work with all of his energy and did all in his power to establish schools for the Negro race. He traveled all over the state and schools sprang up wherever he happened to be. This was a very difficult position and at times he was in great peril.

Feared Education For Negro

This is understandable for the people of the South realized that if the Negro were given education, the thing Negroes had been denied during slavery, freedom must be provided. He was only saved from bodily harm by the interposition of some friendly Masons.

The seeds of learning were planted and they brought forth good fruit. He was with this work until the Freedmen's Bureau was closed. This soldier had done such good work in the cause of education, he was praised for daring the interest in the cause of the recently emancipated slave.

When William P. Kellog became collector of the port of New Orleans, he at once appointed Colonel James Lewis as United States inspector of custom. This was said to be the first Negro to be appointed to a federal position in the United States. He held it until 1869 when Perry Fuller turned him out because he refused to vote for Seymour and Blair. This showed that he had real character and would not be disturbed by the orders which were given as to the use of his patronage.

This next position which claimed the attention of this energetic man was work with the Metropolitan police. He was appointed Sergeant. He did such a great job that he was promoted to captain and was praised by both parties which was unusual for a Negro so soon after the Civil War.

Gets Handsome Salary

In 1870, Governor Warmouth appointed Jame Lewis colonel of the second regiment of the state militia and at the same time or soon thereafter, he was elected administrator of police for a period of two years. The salary in this position was $6,000, a rather handsome salary for that day. He discharged any position he had with fidelity, impartiality and integrity and was respected by all of those with whom he came in contact regardless of party.

In 1872 he was nominated by the Republican State Convention for Congressman at large and chairman of the Louisiana delegation to the Philadelphia National Republican Convention.

Colonel James Lewis was the only Republican in the city administration. In that position he was efficient and Louis Wiltz, the mayor of the city spoke in glowing terms. He had given a good account of the funds given to him and had saved money in every one of the departments under his control.

In 1877 President Hayes appointed this public servant as Naval officer of the port of New Orleans. The position was second only to that of the collector of customs and was held by James Lewis until 1880. In the National Republican Convention of that year he cast his lot with the old guard of the party. He was dismissed from his job.

Colonel James Lewis was called from private life by Secretary Folger of the Treasury and given the office of Superintendent of the United States bonded warehouses. In spite of his active life he was active in fraternal organizations.

This is one of the almost unknown leaders who needs to be better known.

KIN OF OFFICERS IN CIVIL WAR TO CONVENE TODAY

Daily Tribune

Thurs. 10-18-56

20

Order of Loyal Legion Meeting Here

BY JOHN H. THOMPSON

Sixty-five male descendants of Union officers who fought in the Civil war, including a general named Ulysses S. Grant, will take over the Union League club today for the annual meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Chicago, Ill.

The unique hereditary patriotic order is meeting here for the first time since 1939. It was founded in Philadelphia April 15, 1865, the day President Lincoln died, by army, navy, and marine corps officers who were in the honor guard of his funeral cortege.

P. 2

None of the original companions of the order, as its members are known, remains alive. Its membership now consists of direct male descendants of Union officers, or the direct descendants of a brother or sister of such an officer, organized in 16 northern states.

Includes Six Presidents

Its membership role has numbered six Presidents: Hayes, Arthur, Grant, Harrison, McKinley, and Eisenhower. Among the hereditary and honorary companions have been Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose father, Lt. Gen. MacArthur, commanded the Legion in 1912, Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, and President Theodore Roosevelt.

The Loyal Legion, thru its constitution, calls on all members to bear true allegiance

ANGOLA ONCE WAS SOURCE OF SLAVES

P. 13

For three centuries the Portuguese colony of Angola in western Africa was known to the rest of the world mainly as an "excellent" source of slaves, according to Focus, a publication of the American Geographical Society.

The slave trade had its chief headquarters in the port of Sao Paulo de Loanda, which was founded in 1575. That city today is known as Luanda. It is the capital of Angola, with a multiracial population of 165,000.

Slave traders shipped Angola natives by the thousands to rich sugar plantations in Brazil and the West Indies and to the cotton plantations of southern United States.

The stream of slaves across the Atlantic to Brazilian markets cemented the economic interdependence of the two Portuguese possessions. Angola's wealth attracted the Dutch, who attempted to wrest the colony from Portugal. But Dutch occupation of Angola lasted only seven years, from 1641 to 1648. Angola's economic and administrative subordination to Brazil did not end until 1822, when Brazil proclaimed its independence from Portugal.

The slave trade was officially abolished in 1836. Portuguese settlers and traders since then have been developing the substantial agricultural and mineral resources of Angola.

to the United States, to respect and support the Constitution, and to guard against anything that might tend to weaken loyalty or impair the efficiency of America's free institutions.

Each year it sponsors the memorial services for President Lincoln at the Lincoln memorial in Washington, usually attended by the President. Two years ago the Legion was joined in that observance by members of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans.

Will Present Award

Tonight, for the first time, the Legion also will present a $200 award to a prize winning essay on Lincoln. It was written by Ronald W. Aday, 2733 N. 77th av., Elmwood Park, June honor graduate in history from Northwestern university.

Dr. Louis A. Warren, director of the Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Ind., will compare present day political campaigns with those of Lincoln. James L. High, 2752 Eastwood av., Evanston, Illinois commander, said members of the Civil War Round Table also have been invited to attend.

And Ulysses S. Grant? He is Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III, a retired army officer, grandson of the Civil war general and President, and senior vice commander of the order.

Group to provide marker for grave of Dred Scott

Afro american Sat. 12-1-56
Baltimore, M.D.
P. 3

ST. LOUIS (NNPA) — The Old Baden Society Monday started an effort to provide a marker for the unmarked grave of Dred Scott, the pioneer, whom the Supreme Court decided could not be a citizen and was not freed by two residences on free soil.

The Dred Scott decision led to the Civil War. Dred Scott's grave is in Calvary Cemetery in Baden, a surburb, and is identified only in the cemetery records.

The Rev. Edward Dowling, S. J., noted that the Supreme Court issued its final decree against Scott on March 6, 1857. He said it is hoped that the marker can be in place by next March 6, 100 years later.

Scott died in Sept., 1858, and was buried in Wesleyan Cemetery at Grand boulevard and Laclede avenue. Nine years later the cemetery was abandoned. The body was moved to Calvary Cemetery, which permitted burial of colored persons in lots of their employers.

Ex-Slave at Burlington Believed 116 Years Old

By DON METCALF.

News and Observer
P. 15
Sun. 11-25-56
Raleigh, N.C.

BURLINGTON, Nov. 24 — Aunt Mary Baynes' health has failed some in recent months as the result of a severe attack of grippe but her condition is still excellent considering her advanced age.

The ex-slave is believed to be at least 116 years old, which possibly is the longevity record for the nation. No record of her birth is available, since she was born a slave, but evidence indicates that she has lived well past the 100-year mark.

Prior to the attack of grippe last March, Aunt Mary, did some light housework and sewing. She is unable to do this now, but is able to walk about the house and has a good appetite. Flossie Baynes, a niece, lives with her and takes care of her.

Aunt Mary's hearing and eyesight are still remarkable, and although her memory has failed to some extent, she has vivid memories of the days when she was a slave.

A good clue to her age is offered by Mrs. Sam Walker of 1127 South Park Avenue, who is the great granddaughter of Tolliver Florence, Aunt Mary's owner when she was a slave.

The aged Negro was born on the Florance estate in Caswell County, and Mrs. Walker points out that Aunt Mary took care of her father, the late William Alvis Florance, when he was a child. Mr. Florence was born in 1849, and Aunt Mary evidently was a good-sized girl then to have been permitted to care for him.

Mrs. Walker and Aunt Mary have remained good friends throughout the years, and Mrs. Walker and her daughter, Mrs. Florence W. Kirkpatrick of 235 Rolling Road, visit her frequently.

Aunt Mary remembers well the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Empson Floranee, Mrs. Walker's grandparents, which occurred December 10, 1846, and details about the couple going to live in their new home.

She recalls that Mr. Florance's father had an old lame horse named Bill and that the new Mrs. Florance wouldn't let the men shoot the horse.

In speaking of her good appetite, the former slave says she wants to eat every few hours now like she did when she was a child. She points out that her "old mistress" spoiled her when she was a girl by always feeding her every time she was hungry.

Since the attack of grippe, Aunt Mary does little but sit in her rocking chair in her small two-room home. The fact that her sight is still good is even more remarkable in view of the fact that she lost the sight of her left eye about 20 years ago when a stick struck her in the face when she was cutting wood.

Another clue to her age is the fact that she had reached maturity when the slaves were freed in 1865. She and her husband, the late Brown Baynes, were married and came to Alamance County to live shortly after this occurred. Her husband was employed at Glen Raven Mills prior to his death in 1918.

Aunt Mary has two sons, Willie Baynes of Danville, Va., and Joe Baynes of Greensboro, four grandchildren and six great grandchildren. A third son, Jeffie, is deceased.

Despite her failing health, and is still an ardent church-goer and attends services regularly at New Hope Primitive Baptist Church, of which she is a member, when friends provide transportation.

Aunt Mary has never learned to read and write, pointing out that "I never had time to study books, as I was always too busy hustling around trying to make a living."

She points out that she has led a hard life and that making a living has always been a struggle. She also admits that she had some "good times" in her younger days.

AUNT MARY BAYNES IN FAMILIAR POSE.

20 1956

Know Your History

Call

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Fri. 2-6-56

JOHN WILLIAM BOONE

(Blind Boone) A Musician of Note

P.12

Kansas City, Mo.

The subject of our sketch this week is one of the most remarkable musicians which Missouri has produced. He has not written a great deal of music which can be handed down to posterity, but he has written some and has influenced his generation as few Missouri musicians have done. He was so outstanding in the things he was able to do the writer has felt that he should be better known.

John William Boone, better known as "Blind Boone," was born in Miami, Saline county, Mo., May 17, 1864. This event happened in the closing days of the Civil War in the camp of the Seventh Military Company I of the Federal Forces.

At the time his mother was part of the contraband cooking for the army; his father was a bugler in the same regiment. Rachel, as a slave, was the property of the descendants of Daniel Boone, the great hunter of Tennessee and Kentucky.

She was born in the blue grass state of Kentucky and had as one writer says a typical southern mother's love. Some have been inclined to think that a southern mother is more devoted to her children than a northern mother. This, of course, is only a point of view.

Moves To Warrensburg

His mother left Miami in a few months after he was born and went to Warrensburg, Mo., and lived in the home of General Shed. Later she was employed by many of the citizens of Warrensburg, among them Colonel Zoll and the families of the following: Ward, Andrews, Matthews, General Marion Francis Cockrell and several others. Young Boone at this early age showed he had rhythm and could beat out time on pans and tin cans which were so tuneful many passersby stopped to listen to him.

When Little Willie Boone, as he was then called, was eight years old, his mother married Harrison Hendrix, an old pioneer settler of Warrensburg. When the boy was very young it was discovered that if he was to live he must have his eyes removed, which was done.

This made him blind for life and what he has done has become more remarkable. When he was only seven years old Columbus Morrow, who for several years was chief clerk of the United States Senate, gave young Boone a French harp. Boone showed his ability as a leader by organizing a little band of ragged urchins

Their instruments consisted of the French harp, two tin whistles and a triangle. They worked hard and played on Saturday and on picnic days and in this way earned many nickles. He would buy some candy and take the rest of his proceeds to his mother.

When he was about nine years old his mother became anxious 'bout his education. The city of Warrensburg did not have an institution for the blind. The closest one was in St. Louis but how could she get enough to send her son here?

She called upon her friends and the one who took the lead was ex-Senator Cockrell, who was able to get the county court to care for young Boone's railroad fare. The ladies in the community made clothes and other necessary things for him.

Young Boone left Warrensburg in the fall of 1873. This, of course, was all strange to him and, too, he was not interested in the usual school subjects but seemed always interested in music. He was assigned to the broom factory but this was irksome to him. He would steal away and listen to the students practice.

Finally, a blind student, with the permission of the professor of music, decided to share his practice hour with young Boone. The first lesson was started in the usual way. When it was over Boone launched into a very difficult piece he had heard his blind teacher play. He was told that was the wrong way to do; he must wait until he was ready.

One day when he was taking his lessons with his blind teacher the professor of music heard him and said he was a genius. At his time he was only ten. After his blind teacher graduated and there was no one to push him, he drifted into the slum belt of the city and was finally sent from the school.

He went back to Warrensburg but soon was stolen and exploited by two men who had him play and took his money. His stepfather Hendrix found him and returned him to his home. He could not be satisfied and he formed a trio and toured the little towns in Missouri. This broke up and he decided to go it alone. He was helped by the Methodist Episcopal ministers of central Missouri.

In 1879 John Lange secured the service of Little Willie Boone at Lange Hall and the concert was a huge success. In 1880 Lange had Boone give his first concert in Columbia and only collected seven dollars. This was not encouraging for he had a contract with Boone's mother for ten dollars a month until young Boone was twenty-one.

His life long friend and manager was John Lange who remained his manager until Boone's wife took over as manager. Boone had concerts all over the nation. He could play any composition he heard; but this had its disadvantages for if mistakes were made. Boone would make the same mistakes. The way it was decided to teach him was through the use of records, which he would listen to for hours.

He had several compositions, the famous of which was "Marshfield Tornado." He gave concerts in many sections of the country and was almost as famous as Blind Tom, and a great deal more intelligent.

His piano was given to the Douglas high school, Columbia, Missouri, and finds its resting place there. John William Boone (Blind Boone) was an outstanding musician who should be better known.

Former Slave, 94, Is Praised By First Lady

Journal & Guide

Sat. 2-7-56

P.3

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — A 94-year-old former slave, who has served at the huge Fort Meade, Md. military reservation since its origin 40 years ago, received a Christmas note of praise from America's First Lday, it was disclosed here this week.

Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower wrote Mr. Townsend as follows:

Norfolk, Va.

"My Dear Mr. Townsend,

"This note is sent to you for Christmas greetings from the President and myself. We have learned from General Parks that you operate the Greenhouse for the Officers' Club."

* * *

"THE PRESIDENT and I well remember the happy years we spent at Meade in 1919 and '20, and it is interesting to know you were at the post at that same time. What wonderful memories you must have! I am sure that your host of friends are thinking of you at this holiday season and are joining us in the wish that your Christmas will be filled with cheer and that the New Year will bring you health and happiness."

Mr. Townsend said he remembered the President as a major. He also said he could recall the late Gen. George Patton as a captain.

The aged man served with the Tenth Cavalry in Cuba in the Spanish-American War. He receives a pension for his service in 1898.

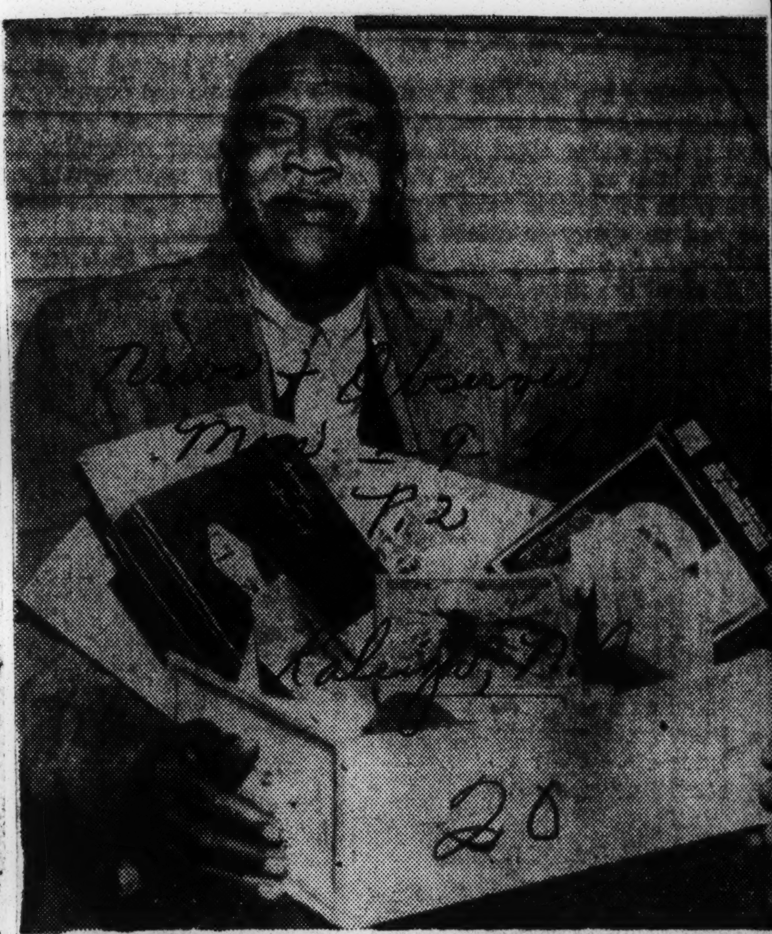
Sec. 2. P.1

Woman Dies at 108

Courier Sat. 1-14-56

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Mrs. Susie Norfleet is dead at a reported age of "at least 108." She leaves at least seventy-five grand, great-grand and great-great-grandchildren.

Pittsburgh, Pa.



HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY—John Latham Elrod, former slave who celebrated his 100th birthday a few days ago at Piedmont, S. C., clasps happily a box of the gifts given him by the 22 white and Negro friends. He shouted for joy over his gifts, which included a ham and birthday cake. (AP Wirephoto.)

Chicago Group Coming To See Civil War Areas

Journal & Constitution

P.2-B Sun. 4-22-56

Atlanta, Ga.

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Some 75 dyed-in-the-wool Chicago Yankees are coming to Atlanta next month to learn more about the Civil War.

They are members of the Chicago Civil War Round Table, making their sixth annual tour of famous battlegrounds of the 1861-65 war. The Round Table is an unusu-

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Charles Clinton SPAULDING

New Orleans, La.

Sat. 1-7-56

1874 ——

THE FARM-BORN NORTH CAROLINA BOY WHO ROSE FROM THE POSITION OF DISHWASHER TO BECOME HEAD OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., ASSETS OF OVER $14,000,000!

AS PRESIDENT OF THE FIRM SINCE 1923, HE WON THE HARMON FOUNDATION GOLD MEDAL FOR BUSINESS ACHIEVEMENT, HE IS THE DESERVING HOLDER OF HONORARY DOCTOR OF LAW DEGREES FROM TUSKEGEE, SHAW AND ATLANTA UNIVERSITIES!

MARRIED 82 YEARS—Believed to be the nation's longest-wed couple, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Kearney of Memphis, Tenn., sit in their home in a New Year's pose. Mr. Kearney was 103 years old on Christmas Day, 1955. His wife, Mrs. Rosie Kearney, is in her late 90's. The cylinder they are holding is a stick of candy, which both enjoy. The couple has had 19 children, but only three sons survive. They estimate there are about 60 grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Afro-American, Baltimore, Sat. 1-14-56

Carl Sandburg

al group of Chicago men with a strong interest in all facets of Civil War history: Economics, battles, causes, reconstruction. Many have made a life-long hobby of the study.

Their numbers include several well-known experts on the subject, notably Pulitzer Prize-winning poet and historian Carl Sandburg.

Formed in December, 1940, their organization is the oldest CWRT in the country. In 1950 they began making annual tours of famous battlefield areas.

This is their first organized visit to Atlanta. "In fact," said Atlanta CWRT Vice President Wilbur G. Kurtz Jr., "a majority of them have never been this far south before."

* * *

THIS YEAR'S tour is called the "Chattanooga-Atlanta Campaign," Mr. Kurtz explained. It opens at the Tennessee end May 17 with visits to the battlefields of Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

The Chicagoans will be met at Lookout Mountain by Atlanta CWRT President Beverly M. Dubose Jr., Col. Allen P. Julian, president of the Atlanta Historical Society, and Wilbur Kurtz Sr., well-known Civil War authority.

* * *

THE ATLANTIANS will take over as lecturers as the tour follows Sherman's southward march from Dalton to Atlanta. The bus will take to the back roads so as to follow Sherman's path as closely as possible, Mr. Kurtz Jr. said.

Then two busy days in the Atlanta area are scheduled. High points of their visits include a talk by Emory University historian Dr. Bell I. Wiley on "Johnny Reb and Billy Yank" at the Piedmont Driving Club; a tour of Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield Park; tours of Battle of Atlanta sites; "fun night" at the Brookhaven Country Club, and a trip to the Cyclorama.

* * *

ATLANTA'S CWRT, formed in 1949 and now some 80 strong, also will participate in the local activities. CWRT members from other cities also have been invited, Mr. Kurtz said.

Round Table groups are organized on the local level and have no national organization, though members keep in touch. The Chicago CWRT is considered the "parent" group and is the only one to carry on such an extensive annual tour program.

United States Steel Announces Death Of Nathan Bibby, 103

Globe & Independent, Nashville, Tenn.

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, July, Death has come to Nathan Bibby, 103-year-old former employee of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Bibby, who was the steel company's oldest pensioner, died here Tuseday night after a short illness.

Fri. 7-13-56

The centenarian who had worked in a number of U. S. Steel plants in the Pittsburgh-Chicago area, was honored last month as a part of the steel company's celebration of the golden anniversary of its plant in Gary, Indiana. At that time he participated in ribbon-cutting ceremonies which opened the gates of the world's largest steel mill, to more than 50,000 visitors.

Born in Amherst County, Virginia on Christmas Day, 1853, Bibby was the son of parents who had been brought to Virginia from Lower South plantations. He grew to manhood in the Virginia section in which he was born and joined the U. S. Steel family in the early part of 1890.

Negro Woman, Said To Be 110, Is Found Dead

Commercial Appeal, Tues. 8-7-56, Memphis, Tenn.

A Negro woman, a pre-Civil War slave who, relatives claim, was [illegible] years old, was found dead at 6:[illegible] a.m. yesterday in her bedroom at 121 Gaines Alley in South Memphis.

Matilda Granger died of a heart ailment during the night, according to homicide detectives. Her body was found by a grand-

'Ike' sends personal greeting to centenarian Martha Mathews

Afro-American P.20 Sat. 6-2-56

PHILADELPHIA

Recipient of a personal greeting from the President, Mrs. Martha Mathews celebrated her 100th birthday on May 15, at the Stephen Smith Home, 4400 W. Girard Ave. She is the oldest resident.

A special Mother's Day and birthday celebration was staged in her honor on the previous Sunday. Flowers were provided by the Garden Club of which Mrs. Harriet L. Hines is president.

C.ub Gadabout, Mrs. Geraldine Sampson, president, gave a tea also that Sunday with Mrs. Mathews as honoree.

Baltimore Md.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, executive secretary of The Philadelphia County Medical Society presented Mrs. Mathews a testimonial certificate.

President Eisenhower's greeting read, "Please accept my sincere congratulations upon your brithday. May good health be yours through many more happy years."

The honoree also received a greeting from Dr. Joseph T. Freeman, chairman of the committee on geriatrics and gerontology of the medical society.

* * *

DESPITE THE fact that the centenarian is a patient in the informary, she is still very active. Her hobby is sewing. Pot holders, dust caps, rugs, aprons, soap bags and pin cushions are items of her handiwork. Aprons she considers her specialty.

Born into a family of three sisters in Cambridge, Md., in 1856, as Martha Warfield, she was married to Thomas Mathews of Gettysburg, Pa. in 1877. Mother of two boys and one girl, she lived in Gettysburg until moving to Philadelphia some 10 years ago. Her husband died in 1942.

Mrs. Mathews lost one son in the Spanish-American War. She has lived through four wars. She remembers the Civil War vividly as she was living about two miles from the heart of Gettysburg at the time.

The home in which she lived was used as a hospital for Union soldiers and 13 of the fighting men were buried in the lower part of the vegetable garden. Later the bodies were transferred to the National Cemetery there.

* * *

MRS. MATHEWS recalled that on one night someone came around to warn her parents that the rebels were coming. The family was crowded into a wagon and fled to Lancaster, Pa.

In those days eggs were 10 cents a dozen and one could buy a little as a penny's worth of milk. Bacon was eight cents a pound.

Mrs. Mathews attended classes at Pitch's School House, named for a local farmer. The 40 pupils had to cross a stream, called Williams Run, on a bridge made from a tree trunk. She walked two and a half miles each Sunday to services at the Methodist Church. As of now, she is an AME Zion member.

Mrs. Mathews entered the home in September of 1950.

This Week In Negro History

Journal & Guide P.9 Sat. 5-26-56 Norfolk, Va.

The 14th anniversary of the awarding of a Navy Cross to Dorie Miller for courage "above and beyond the call of duty" will be celebrated on Sunday, May 27. He was a native of Waco, Texas.

The anniversary of historical events to be celebrated this week are as follows:

* * *

MAY 21 — Peter Jackson, considered one of the greatest and most scientific boxers, fought a 61-round draw in 1891 with James J. Corbett.

May 22 — Arthur Tappan (1786-1865) abolitionist, was born.

Great Britain issued a decree against slavery in 1772.

* * *

MAY 23 — South Carolina joined the Union in 1788.

Charles Nash (1844-1913) congressman from Louisana was born.

May 24 — Lincoln University was established in Pennsylvania in 1854.

* * *

MAY 25 — Thomas Greene Bethune (Blind Tom) (1849-1908) who had unusual talent for producing everything he heard on the piano was born.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882) advocate of freedom, was born.

May 26 — Dred Scott and family emancipated by new owner, Taylor Blow, in 1857.

May 27 — Dorie Miller was awarded the Navy Cross in 1942 posthumously.

Ex-Slave, 106, Killed in Fire

Herald P.6-B Sun. 5-27-56 Miami, Fla.

DALLAS, Tex. —(AP)— Albert (Uncle Bob) Marshall who claimed to be 106 years old, died early Saturday when fire destroyed his one-room home in East Dallas.

The Negro once was a slave in East Texas and got his nickname from a man who owned him. His exact birth date was not known.

HOPE ALABAMA CAVE HIDES MAN CENTURIES OLD

Daily Tribune Chicago Ill. Wed. 5-9-56 P.23

Expedition to Seek Full Folsom Man Story

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, May 8—Ten thousand years ago men roamed North America, hunting with stone headed spears the woolly mammoth, the camel, and the giant bison.

Known now as Folsom man, these forerunners of the Sioux and Iroquois left few traces of their existence. A handful of spear points and some fragments of bone have been found.

Dr. John Oliver La Gorce, president of the National Geographic society, has announced an expedition to study these men and the cultures that followed them.

Sponsored jointly by the society and the Smithsonian Institution, the expedition will be led by Dr. Matthew W. Stirling, chief of the Smithsonian's bureau of American ethnology. It will work in Russell cave, near Bridgeport, Ala., close to the Alabama-Tennessee border.

Test Hole Gives Promise

In the cave, which he believes was inhabited from 8000 B. C. or earlier to 1600 A. D., Dr. Stirling hopes to find continuous deposits of man's implements and weapons, and the bones of his prey.

A test hole 7 feet deep has taken the human record back 5,000 years—the entire pottery making period of man's life on the site.

The present expedition will excavate a 30 foot square down to bedrock. Carl F. Miller, Smithsonian archeologist, will be in direct charge at the site.

From preliminary examination, the cave soil is expected to offer a "culture column" in which culture after culture has left traces. At the bottom of this column, Dr. Stirling hopes to find the works—and perhaps the bones—of Folsom man, whose artifacts have been discovered in the area. If such finds are made, they will be the first Folsom remains east of the Mississippi in datable context.

May Give Full Chronology

The Russell cave expedition could well give science its first full chronology of the aboriginal eastern North Americans. Fragments of such culture columns are known from the area, Dr. Stirling said, but none is complete.

The cave is an open faced recess in a cliff, 250 feet wide at the mouth, 270 feet deep and 25 feet high.

An attraction in the Alabama summers was natural air conditioning. A crack in the rear of the cave leads to a large cavern containing an underground stream.

The scientific interest of the cave became known thru the work of four amateur archeologists: Paul H. Brown, Charles P. Peacock, LeBaron Pahmeyer and J. B. Graham, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

SHEPHERDS FOUND SCROLLS IN 1947

Times P.21-C

Discovery in Dead Sea Cave Began Search and Study That Will Take Years

Fri. 6-1-56 New York, N.Y.

The first Dead Sea scroll was discovered accidentally by Bedouin shepherds early in 1947.

As soon as scholars learned of the find, systematic exploration and study began. It has been scarcely interrupted by war and border fighting, but it will take years to complete the work.

The Wadi Qumran is a stream bed penetrating great cliffs to the dreary western shore of the Dead Sea, south of Jericho in what is now Jordan. When the shepherds found a cave with tall jars in the cliff, they had high hopes of treasure. They were disappointed that the jars contained nothing but old parchment manuscripts.

Some samples reached Bethlehem and Jerusalem, where scholars became interested.

The late Prof. E. L. Sukenik, head of the department of archaeology of Hebrew University, was among the first to recognize the authenticity of the manuscripts, and he made perilous journeys to buy all the fragments he could. Other parts were acquired by the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem.

In April, 1948, as the fighting between Jews and Arabs for Jerusalem grew hotter, both Professor Sukenik and the school announced their belief that the manuscripts were from the beginning of the Christian era and even earlier, making them centuries older than any previously known manuscripts in the Hebrew language.

Exploration Begun in 1949

Scientific exploration of the Wadi Qumran caves began in 1949 under G. Lankester Harding, Director of Antiquities of Jordan, and the Rev. R. de Vaux of the French School of Archaeology in Jerusalem.

Since 1951 it has concentrated on Khirbet Qumran, thought to be the ruin of a Roman fort between the cliffs and the shore. The excavation and the literary evidence, taken together, speedily convinced the scholars that the ruin was the "city in the wilderness" of the Essene community.

In the time of Jesus, the Essenes were an ascetic group that vied with two other more wordly sects, the Sadducees and the Pharisees, for the allegiance of pious Jews. Scholars believe that the community was finally broken up in 68 A. D., when the Romans destroyed their monastic retreat.

The sect apparently sought to preserve its religious library for posterity in the neighboring caves, when disaster faced them as a result of the failure of the Jewish revolt against Roman rule.

To Biblical scholars, the Dead Sea parchment manuscripts have special interest, according to Dr. Frank M. Cross Jr., Associate Professor of Old Testament at McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago, who taught at the American School in Jerusalem in 1953-54.

Writing in the March number of Archaeology magazine, he said the manuscripts antedated by more than 1,000 years the traditional Hebrew texts that form the basis for the English Bible. A "more accurate, more intelligible" Old Testament will eventually result, he asserted.

Dr. Cross also reported "intimate parallels" between the Essene and early Christian communities in their theological language, their rituals and their ecclesiastical origin. He found only "superficial" parallels, however, between the Essene figure known as the "teacher of righteousness" and Jesus of Nazareth.

The expedition found the copper scrolls in "Cave Three" in the cliffs four years ago. As recently as six months ago, scholars feared that it might never be possible to decipher them because of their brittle condition.

Know Your History

Call Fri. 6-1-56 P. 14

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, A WESTERN EDITOR

One of the most distinguished editors of the West is the subject under discussion this week. Little is known by this writer of his parents, but we do know that he was born in Louisville, Ky., and lived there for sometime. Whether he was able to attend school or not is not clear to us.

However, he did acquire his early training in the private schools of Fon du Lac, Wisc., and Yellow Springs, Ohio, where Antioch college is located. This town and the college have become known because of the progressive steps in education made by the college. It has been one of the most liberal colleges and for a long time before Negro instructors were employed to any extent in the white colleges, Antioch had a Negro as head of its music department. So the school was progressive long before many other schools were.

This young man under discussion here continued his education at Oberlin college which, as one writer said, was a place "where the winds of liberalism had always blown over the campus." It was one of the first colleges to receive Negroes and women. It was a college like this that Adams secured his education.

Started Out Teaching

He first turned his attention to teaching and remained at it for several years. Perhaps until other work more to his liking was offered to him. In 1873 he was able to secure a job as a clerk in the Arkansas senate. Later he was elected assistant superintendent of public instruction.

This was during the period of Reconstruction and Negroes held many of the important positions in the southern states. Adams filled that office with great success. The next position which claimed his attention was that of deputy commissioner of Public works which he held only a short time.

This dynamic editor was later appointed during the Garfield Arthus administration as one of the United States storekeepers for the state of Arkansas. During this period the government had considerable material and supplies which it had to keep.

The job did not last long for the reason that John Q. Adams was too much interested in journalism. In 1879 along with a younger brother, he launched the Bulletin, a weekly paper. It was the usual Negro paper and it fought for the rights and welfare of the newly emancipated race. This organ remained under the editorship of Adams and his brother until 1885 when it was sold. It, however, had exerted some political influence in the South.

When the Bulletin was sold, Editor Adams moved to St. Paul, Minn., in 1886. In that city he accepted the editorship of the "Western Appeal" which was, at the time he took it over, in a very weak condition. Under his direction it became a very successful paper and became one of the most important and powerful papers fighting for the Negro race.

Increase Circulation

The condition of this paper is revealed when we look at the circulation. Whe he took it over, the paper had a circulation of only 38 copies each week, but in only 12 months he had been able to increase the circulation to 2,000 which shows how he was able to improve the paper.

In 1888, the editor moved the headquarters of the paper to Chicago. This paper, like many of the Negro papers at the present time, was published in more than one city, in both Chicago and Minneapolis. There are several papers at the present such as the "Afro-American," the "Pittsburgh Courier" and the "Kansas City Call" which are published in other cities or have editions for other cities.

In many cases they are printed in the home plant but there is an edition for the particular city.

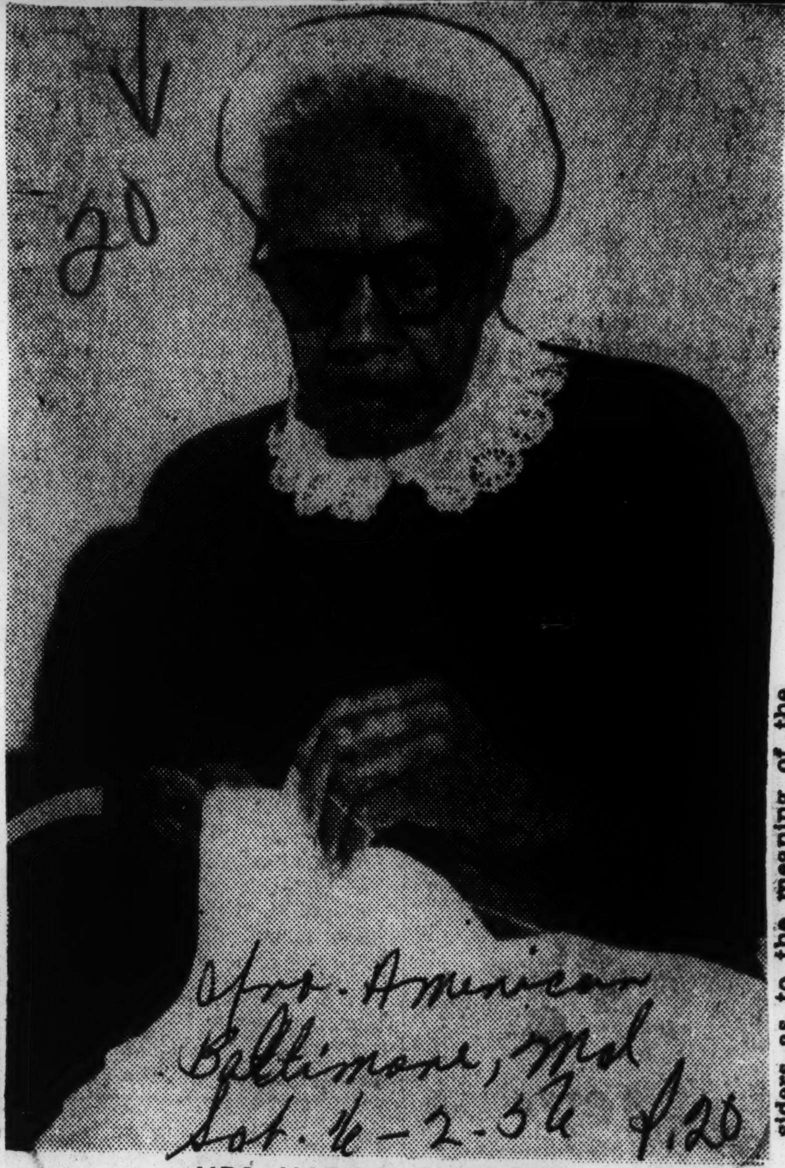
Journalism seems to have been his first love and he began in it as early as 1789 and was still engaged in it when Dr. Penn wrote his book on the Negro press. Adams was still working as editor of the "Appeal."

The purpose of this well educated editor was to keep before the public the achievements of the race. At that time the public press would play up all the crimes of the race but would do little about the solid achievements which were appearing all over the South. This condition his paper tried to correct by publishing some of the real achievements of the race.

Formed Public Opinion

The editor knew very well that if this was all the public heard it would be the idea the public would have of the Negro race. Such a view would be a misfortune for both races and there never would be the chance of the white race having the proper facts about Negroes which it was necessary for them to have. This was a work to which he dicidated his life and which he kept up as long as he was editor of a paper.

John Q. Adams felt that one thing was necessary if the Negro press was to be effective that was it must work together. With this in mind he called the first Negro National Press convention. The Negro press has continued such conventions ever since. It has been felt that great help comes from this source. This very active editor was elected as the first president. He is considered one of the most avtice editors the Negro race has produced.



MRS. MARTHA MATHEWS

At Old Creek Stand—

Homecoming Day Recalls Past Glory

News P. 1 Tuskegee, Ala. Thurs. 9-6-56

BY DR. J. M. GLENN

On Sunday, Aug., 26, was held the annual home-coming at Creek Stand, in Macon County. There the old Mt. Zion Methodist Church, built about a century ago, was torn down and a smaller replica replaced it, using much of the material, including doors, pews and original pulpit stand.

20

Once Creek Stand was a well known place, named, as was Warrior Stand, for the Creek chief Big Warrior, and both were on the celebrated "Old Federal Road" of 1805-11, along which many prominent persons passed, including Aaron Burr, in 1807, and Gen. LaFayette in 1825. Half a dozen miles eastward was Fort Bainbridge, later known as Boromville, and once there were 1,500 soldiers there. Those two places marked the beginning of the Indian Nation, stretching to distant Mobile.

Seemingly now no white family is left within a mile or more of the Creek Stand church, where this writer began attending services 77 years ago, but there are those who cherish the memories of the past. They gather each year, from many places and have a day of fellowship, and boys and girls are taking an active part.

Some graves there are said to date back 100 years.

One monument there is that of Dr. Levi Wilcoxon, a physician, of Boromville. It bears the keystone of the Royal Arch Masons, a step above the Blue Lodge Masons, and mystic letters around the keystone recall the Scripture promise "To him that overcometh I will give a white stone, and on the stone a new name written, and which none knoweth except him to whom it is given." There have been many guesses by outsiders as to the meaning of the capital letters on the keystone, but that is a well-kept secret.

One guess which this writer has heard was that the letters stand for "He That Will Smoke Spanish Tobacco Knows Something." Another guess is more ungallent towards the fair sex, for it would proclaim "High Tempered Women Should Strive To Keep Silent."

Arch Mason—often called "Chapter Masons" what those letters stand for.

In what is called the "York" (England) Rite there are the Blue Lodge, the Royal Arch, the Council and the Knights Templar degrees. The last named wear handsome uniforms; their emblems in the cross of Christ; none except believers in Christ can be members; Christmas and Easter are sacred times with them. and "Onward Christian Soldiers" is their marching song. The spectacle of about a hundred of them marching to church is memorable, and anyone witnessing a Knight Templar burial certainly will never forget it, because of its solemn grandeur.

20 1956

Pennsylvania lost case—

Researchers report showdown on interposition back in 1809

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 3—(AP)—A Pennsylvania militia general drew a federal prison term in 1809 for trying to enforce state interposition against the federal courts, Vanderbilt University legal researchers reported today.

It's a case which both sides apparently have missed in recent arguments over the old doctrine of interposition, which five Southern states have invoked in more or less mild forms against the U. S. Supreme Court ban on school segregation.

The Vanderbilt Race Relations Law Reporter, established this year as an objective legal research publication on the segregation controversy, reported the case as part of a survey on interposition.

THE CASE, in which Pennsylvania took the doctrine to a showdown between militia and federal marshal, occurred a decade after interposition was first invoked against the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798.

These were the famous Kentucky and Virginia resolutions, which were authored by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. That issue died without a test after Jefferson became president two years later and the law expired.

The theory of interposition is roughly this: That the sovereign states created the federal government and have a right to interpose their sovereignty between their people and what they consider unconstitutional federal action.

IT WAS NOT until 1809—after Madison had succeeded Jefferson as president—that the doctrine came to a court test in a case labeled for lawyers' reference, "United States v. Peters, 9 U. S. (5 Cranch) 115, 3 L. ED 53 (1809)."

In the original litigation, Federal District Judge Richard Peters apparently awarded one Gideon Olmstead and others prize money in connection with a sloop named "Active."

The state Legislature then decreed that the contested funds be paid to the state treasurer and its decree was obeyed.

The U. S. Supreme Court was then asked to issue an order requiring Judge Peters to enforce his decision in favor of Olmstead.

THE COURT issued the order with an opinion in which Chief Justice John Marshall said:

"If the Legislature of the several states may, at will, annul the judgments of the courts of the United States, and destroy the rights acquired under those judgments, the Constitution itself becomes a solemn mockery.

"The act in question does not, in terms assert the universal right of the state to interpose in every case whatever; but assigns, as a motive of its interposition in this particular case, that the sentence, the execution of which it prohibits, was rendered in a cause over which the federal courts have no jurisdiction. . . .

"The act of Pennsylvania, with whatever respect it may be considered, cannot be permitted to prejudice the question."

That opinion put it up to Judge Peters to get the money from the Pennsylvania treasurer and give it to those Peters had ruled were the rightful owners.

The federal marshal he sent to do the job was met by armed troops of the state militia. Then a federal Grand Jury indicted the general of the militia for interfering with the laws of the United States.

AT THIS POINT, the governor wrote to President Madison for help, but Madison replied that his duty would be to enforce the decree rather than to prevent enforcement.

The governor gave up, the troops were withdrawn, the decree was enforced, and the general was sentenced to a fine and imprisonment. The principle having been established, however, Madison remitted the sentence within a month.

Pennsylvania then sought a constitutional amendment to establish an "impartial tribunal to determine disputes between the general and state governments."

This got little support from other states except for a few in New England. Unfavorable replies were received from Tennessee, Kentucky, Vermont, and Virginia.

"Virginia," The Reporter said, "referred specifically to the adequacy of the existing Supreme Court to perform this function."

Mrs. "Betty" Talley To Celebrate 116th Birthday Sunday; Has Remarkable Memory

Witty Centenarian Born in 1840 During Van Buren's Tenure In White House; Is Staunch Member of Christian Church

By LUTHER CARMICHAEL

Birthday parties are nothing unusual, but the one a group of Nashvillians are planning for Mrs. Mary Elizabeth "Betty" Talley, Sunday afternoon, April 1, from 2:30 to 6 o'clock, is definitely on the unusual side.

The rugged little woman will be celebrating her 116th birthday anniversary at a "Come and Go" party, which will be held at the Betty Ann Nursing Home, 320 22nd Ave., N., where she lives. Mrs. Annie Dean, supervisor of the nursing home, told a reporter that friends are being invited on a "Come and go" basis in order to keep excitement at a minimum for the centenarian.

"We decided that it would be best for friends to drop in a few at a time to bring tokens and greetings, and then pass on," the supervisor said.

The aged woman told this reporter that she has enjoyed good health all of her long life, and that she had worked hard at washing, cooking, ironing and nursing until her sight began to fail over twenty years ago.

Although her skin is wrinkled and her hearing is impaired, her voice is surprisingly strong, while she shows a keen sense of humor. Her most serious illness came in 1951 when she was hospitalized with a foot infection.

"Son," she said, "I wouldn't let that get the best of me—you see, I'm made out of old gold," she chuckled.

"And I wasn't sick much in my younger days, either. I just didn't stay still long enough to get sick."

Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the United States, was in the White House when Mrs. Talley was born in 1840 in Lincoln County. From there she moved to Richmond, Tenn., and then to Belfast in Marshall County where she spent most of her life.

"Child, that was the life—when I lived in Belfast. I worked 21 years at one place there I came here to Nashville 23 years ago, where I could be near my brother's children. I have two nieces and one nephew here.

"There was four of us Hold children—two boys and two girls. All of 'em dead except me. One of my brothers had 13 children, and 10 of 'em still living . . . and I was there when every one of 'em was born."

Asked how she got the nickname "Betty" she said her mother liked the name "Betty" and started calling me that," and it has stuck with me ever since."

The aged woman has been married twice. She was 14 when she Married Ab Jones, who died 14 years later, while her second husband, Randall Talley, lived 15 years.

"You know something, Son, I'm still looking for another good man," she said with a big grin.

Deeply religious, Mrs. Talley has been a member of the Christian Church since she was 14.

"Son, I'm dipped and dyed in my church. I love my church, and I love other folks' churches, too. There are some bad folks in my church, and there are some bad folks in other folks' churches, too. But, I thank God, most of the church folks are good."

She beamed proudly as she told of two nephews and one great nephew who are ministers in the Christian Church.

"Why I've lived so long: I tell lots of folks I live so long because I'm so intelligent—of course that's due to the way of the Good Lord, a joke. I believe my long life is "Son, if you young folks want to live long, you've got to pray, as well as eat and walk and talk; you've got to live right, and you'll die right."

One of her most vivid recollections of the Civil War was of the first time she saw a bunch of Union soldiers.

"Them Yankees came streaming down a high hill, all dressed up in their blue suits with shiny brass buttons, and their funny little high-top caps. They nearly scared me to death. When I saw 'em coming, I ran and hid under the house."

The witty, rugged centenarian doesn't now the exact date of her birth, but her parents, she said, guessed it to be in the month of April because of the height of the young corn plants.

"Back when I was born, people planted corn in March. My folks told me that the corn was about hand-high when I was born, so they reckoned it to be in the month of April. Anyway, I always take Easter Sunday for my birthday," she chuckled.

This reporter, of course, accepted this statement without further questioning. And since birth certificates and other authentic records are not available, there is little chance that this reporter, or any other reports, will find any eyewitnesses to the birth of Mary Elizabeth "Betty" Talley back in the spring of 1840.

Anyway, the public is invited to attend her "Come and Go" birthday party, or to send greetings and tokens to her at 320 22nd Ave., N.

Georgia Ex-Slave Succumbs At 109

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Aug. 16 (AP)—A man who claimed to have been born a slave on a Georgia plantation more than a century ago died yesterday.

Ivy Ivory Owens, whose age was variously estimated at 109 and 118, died at St. Peter's Hospital of a heart ailment.

Owens surprised doctors seven years ago when he survived a bout with congested lungs. The aged Negro credited his longevity to the fact that he "never drank and never smoked." He had most of his teeth and didn't use glasses.

Until his retirement in 1940, Owens worked in a foundry shop. His third wife, Sarah, died at the age of 82 in 1951.

Owens said he was born on a farm "way down in Georgia." He said he remembered his parents were being sold away from the farm when he was a boy.

Man, 109, Wants To See the Girls

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (ANP) — "All I want for my birthday is good eyesight," says Dan Hughes, 109-year-old ex-slave.

Hughes said he wanted good eyesight so he could "stand on the corner and watch all the girls."

The Sacred Lie

Afro-American

(From the Montgomery, Ala. New Southerner)

Pf Magazine Sec.

"Gentlemen of the grand jury, the period has at length arrived when citizens of Georgia shall hear from the bench sentiments which ought long since to have emanated from our Legislature . . ."

Thus began Superior Court Judge, Jabez Bowen, of the Eastern District of Georgia in a charge to the grand jury of Chatham County, April 23, 1804!

Sat. 3-5-56

His subject?

Slavery!

Baltimore, Md.

HE SPOKE NOT alone for himself, either. It is always true that the good common people of any section or age are not altogether evil in heart. It was so then, and Judge Jabez Bowen voiced the sentiments of great numbers of common Georgia folks, folks who had no way to lift their voice in a sounding manner.

Most Georgia people then didn't own slaves, and great numbers opposed slavery. Some history books have sleight at making us think the old South was a simple division of black slaves and white masters. But that's a master ways from the truth.

Even as late as 1860 there were only 2,858 planters in Georgia, and 67,718 small farmers. Of the total of 119,000 white families in Georgia, as shown by the 1860 census, 79,916 owned no slaves.

But in those days the few wealthy loafering slave masters, with the aid of that bad old lie, controlled politics, the press and other opinion moulding agencies, including generally the church.

* * *

"WHY IS IT THAT on our legislative floor," the judge asked, had no vigorous fight been waged against the danger slavery represented to the whole people? Then he proceeded to answer by asking another question.

"Is it that cold blooded fear has paralyzed the minds and nerves of our legislators? Is it that the apprehension of drawing down the vengeance of the wealthy and the powerful has silenced the cries of oppression and the voice of truth . . . ?

* * *

"IMPIOUS WRETCHES, cease your calumnies on that God whose decrees are just and immutable . . . How does slavery exist not from the fiat of heaven, but from the municipal institution of base, degenerate man . . . !

* * *

"FOR MY OWN part I possess as great a stake in this country as the most wealthy for my little all is here and no man's heart beats higher with love of country than mine.

"But although I love my country much, very much, yet I love, I adore the principle of liberty, of justice and of humanity . . . I despise from my soul the threats of the haughty and the vindictive . . . and have dared to avow sentiments which while life mantles in my veins I will support. . . ."

* * *

BUT MAYBE YOU'D like to know what happened.

O.K., I'll tell you.

After that speech the grand jury, representative of the wealthy who always create the big lie — refused to publish Judge Bowen's charge. Whereupon the judge ordered the whole caboodle of them sent to jail!

That's the climax of our tale. But there was an anti-climax.

Judge Bowen himself was thrown into prison, accused of having sought to incite a slave insurrection in Georgia!

Such was the power of the sacred lie!

THE END

* * *

P.S.: Sixty years later, after four years of blood letting, history vindicated Judge Bowen and the old lie was declared officially dead.

But its ghost is said to have been seen and still stalks the land. The reports are that it was present at every lynching in the past 85 years, and sat on the jury at the trial at Emmett Till's murderers.

Wherever equal rights and justice are denied to men, women or children because of race, creed or color, that ghost is said to be there. Some say it hides behind the bed sheets with the Klansmen and gives inspiration to the Economic Council leaders.

But there is always a Judge Bowen to challenge it — and there always will be!

CIVIL WAR FANS TO HOLD 150TH MEETING HERE

Daily Tribune Mon. 4-9-56 Chicago, Ill. P. 18

Round Table Veteran Tells of New Interest

BY A. E. GELDHOF

The 50th meeting of the Civil War Round Table of Chicago, founded in 1940, will be held with a special program in the Pearson hotel Thursday evening.

With interest in the battles and personalities of 1861-65 increasing as the centennial of the war approaches, membership of the organization has increased to nearly 300. A few years ago the Chicago group was the only one in the country. Now there are 22 round tables thruout the nation.

South Keeps Name

The southern groups, of which there are nine, do not call themselves "War Between the States Round Tables," but adhere to the "Civil war" nomenclature, even in Richmond and Atlanta.

Interest in the study of the war has not been overlooked by book publishers. Hardly a week goes by that does not see announced a new book about Lincoln, the war, or one of its other personalities.

Mackinlay Kantor's new novel, "Andersonville," a best seller, will be discussed at Thursday's meeting. The speaker, Prof. William B. Hesseltine, of the history department of the University of Wisconsin, a student of Civil war prisons who has written a book on the subject, will discuss "The Andersonville Prison." He is expected to question the historicity of parts of the book. A question and answer period will follow his talk.

Honorary Members

President E. B. Long will be succeeded at this meeting by Harold B. Hixson of Hinsdale. William Herzog will become vice president, Harold L. Eisenstein secretary, and Robert Douglas will hold over as treasurer. Two historians are to become honorary members: Dr. Hesseltine and Prof. Avery Craven of the University of Chicago. Five previous holders of honorary memberships are the late Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman of Richmond; Carl Sandburg; the late Dr. James P. Randall of the University of Illinois; Prof. Allam Nevins of Columbia university, and Dr. Otto Eisenschiml of Chicago.

The Round Table makes a yearly pilgrimage to one or more Civil war battlefields, this year's tour being the sixth. It will take in the battlefields of Chattanooga and Chickamauga, Sherman's march to Atlanta, Kennesaw mountain, and the battle of Atlanta, May 20. The party will leave Chicago May 16 and return from Atlanta May 20. Details of the tour will be announced at Thursday's meeting.

George W. Wadlington Dies; Was 99 Years Old

Journal + Guide P. 12 Sat. 4-28-56 Norfolk, Va.

SEDALIA, N. C. — George Washington Wadlington, son of the late Vina Hooper and Grandson Wadlington, died recently at a hospital in Greensboro in his hundreth year.

DR. G. W. WADLINGTON Mourned

He was born in Rockingham county, N. C. July 4, 1856. He came to Guilford county in his early boyhood, and spent most of his life in the Sedalia community and vicinity. For several years prior to his death Mr. Wadlington resided with his older daughter, Mrs. Myrtle Donnell, 1310 Willard street, Greensboro, where he suffered a stroke in his left side Tuesday morning, March 27.

* *

BORN OF SLAVE parents, Mr. Wadlington attended school only one day in his life, but was able to read print thus able to read his Bible daily. He had an alert mind to the last. He was a member of Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church of Greensboro. He was active in community work and was made an honorary life member of the Mount Zion Better Farm and Home Improvement Club.

He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Myrtle Gregory Donnell, of Greensboro, and Mrs. Vina Wadlington Webb of Sedalia; one son, John Henry Wadlington, of Atlantic City, N. J.; nine grandchildren, sixteen great grandchildren and other relatives.

Newsman Honors Explorer Who Attended Perry

FAIRBANKS, Alaska — A(NP) — An Afro-American newsman paid tribute to Admiral Perry's right hand man last week when he flew over the North Pole and dropped a memorial to Matthew A. Henson, the Negro who accompanied Admiral Perry to the Pole.

The writer, Herbert M Frisby, correspondent for the Afro-American and a science instructor in the Baltimore public schools, became one of the few civilians to make a flight over the North Pole aboard one of the 58th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron's B-29's.

When the plane reached the pole Frisby read a prayer, then dropped a steel box containing an American flag, a bronze memorial plaque and a photograph of Mr. Henson.

Frisby said that Negroes regard M. R. Henson as the "co-discoverer" of the North Pole."

Henson died in New York City, March 11, 1955, at the age of 88. Shortly before his death, he visited President Eisenhower in Washington.

Frisby said he had known Mr. Henson for several years and the dropping of the memorial box fulfilled a long-standing ambition of his own and of his newspaper employers.

The plane in which he was flying lost one of its four engines at the half-way mark of the flight to the pole.

Frisby said he spent the last half of the journey buckled in a parachute.

"I read that prayer three times on the way home in addition to once during the dropping ceremony," he said.

20 1956

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Call P.14
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 5-4-56

WILBUR PATTERSON THIRKIELD

A Bishop In The Methodist Episcopal Church

One of the outstanding workers in the interest of Negro education was Wilbur Patterson Thirkield, a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church and an educator of distinction.

20

This is a departure from outstanding Negroes but the history of Negro education cannot be properly written unless those white men and women who did so much in the early days of the Negro's struggle for education is made known. Their names and what they did can never be fully known, but some of them we do know and as much of their achievement as we know can be made known.

The future Bishop Wilbur Patterson Thirkield was born in Franklin county, Ohio, on September 24, 1854. This was on the eve of the Civil War when the slave question was the order of the day. By the time that it made much difference to him the war was over. He was 10 years old by that time.

Wilbur attended the elementary and high school in the state of Ohio where he happened to be located, in this way he prepared for college. He entered Ohio Weslyan university. Other degrees were conferred because of success with his work. These came from several institutions.

President of Gammon

Wilbur Patterson Thirkield entered the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1888 and made a good impression, for after five years in this work he was called to the presidency of Gammon Theological seminary. Gammon is located in Atlanta, Ga., and was the only institution exclusively set aside by the Methodist for the training of ministers for the Negro churches of that denomination. It took students from other denominations if they wanted to study theology.

President Thirkield took this as a challenge and began at once to work for both endowments and equipment. He was able to secure an endowment of $600,000 which made it the first financially supported school of Theology for the benefit of the Negro race.

This dynamic president was able to serve and developed Gammon until 1899 when he was elected General Secretary of the Epworth League, and served as General Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist church from 1900 to 1906. This was the extent of his service to the church for a while.

To Howard University

In 1906 he was elected as the president of Howard university. At this institution, he did what he had done at Gammon, considered one of his first jobs to be to increase the appropriations. When he came to Howard university the amount made available from the National government was only $25,000 which he was able to raise to $100,000.

Most persons felt this could not be done even a person who had his hands on the pulse of National officials like Booker T. Washington, thought it could not be done. The reason for this attitude was that Howard university was a private school and the national government had no right to contribute toward it.

This was ironed out but each year the appropiation was knocked out on a point of order and always there was the problem of getting it back and the pulling of strings. This has all changed since Dr. Johnson has been president of the university. It is a part of the Department of Welfare and it is more of a question of what they can request. The work which President Thirkield was able to do for Howard university set it on its way.

Some of the Negro instructors did not like the philosophy which the president used to justify paying more to white men with no more training than the Negroes and who did no more work than Negro instructors and were no better trained. The president argued that they had come out of a better economic background and that it did not require as much for Negroes to live as it did white instructors. which was shallow thinking.

There is no denying that the school improved under his administration and began that climb which has made it the capstone of Negro education.

To Bishopric in 1912

In 1912, he was elected a bishop in the Methodist church. Many Negroes were critical of this man for they felt the time had come to elevate a Negro to this high office. There were some who had the qualifications and were looked upon as possible candidates.

They were J. W. E. Bowen, M. C. B. Mason, Pezavia O'Connel, I. Garland Penn and Earnest Lyon, but the church had not grown to the position which it has taken in later years The church has come to the place it now elects Negro bishops and they serve. Bishop Thirkield served in that high office in his church from 1912 to 1928 when he retired from that office. He lived until 1936.

Bishop Thirkield was the recipient of several honors, among them the following: chairman of the Commission on Worship and Music of his church, president of the Trustee board of Gammon Theological Seminary and of Bennett college for women, member of the boards of Trustees of Meharry medical college and Clark college of Atlanta. He was a member of the Federated Council of the Churches of Christ in America. These are only a few of the organizations he worked with.

This versaitile man was an author of some important books. Among them were: "Personality and the Message of the Preacher," "The Higher Education of the Negro," "Service and Prayer for the Church" and "The Organization of Methodism" and several others.

Whatever estimate we may make of Wilbur Patterson Thirkield, we must say that his work at Howard and Gammon stamps him as an important educator interested in the development of Negro education.

Know Your History

Call P.14 3rd. 4-13-56

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo.

MARY CHURCH TERRELL

The subject before us this week is one of the outstanding women of the Negro race and one who always fought for first-class citizenship. She belongs to that group of women which includes Nanny Boroughs, Mary McLeod Bethune and Charlotte Hawkins Brown. This dynamic woman was a graduate of Oberlin college and was listed among the hundred most distinguished graduates of Oberlin college.

Mary Eliza Church was born in Memphis, Tenn., during the closing years of the Civil War and while her mother and father were slaves, she never knew the hardships of slavery for it had passed away and she grew to womanhood in a society devoid of political slavery.

Her father, Robert Reed Church, was employed during slavery on the boats of Captain C. B. Church. His first employment was that of a dishwasher but later he was promoted to steward which was the highest job a slave could hold. He had advantages that many slaves did not have.

Knew He Was Slave

Yet, he knew that he was a slave and he was never allowed to forget that. Her mother was a slave but had never been forced to see slavery at its worst. This marriage was not completely successful and her father and mother separated when she was very young. The mother moved eventually to New York and opened a business there until her last days which she spent with her daughter in Washington.

Young Mary Eliza Church attended the schools of Memphis but she remembers little of the work there. She was sent to Yellow Springs, Ohio, where she attended the model school of Antioch college. It was probably the forerunner of the present kindergarten or the nursery school. The next step in her education was attendance at the Yellow Springs elementary school where she studied until she reached the eighth grade.

On the advice of friends, her parents sent Mary to Oberlin college. This college is remarkable because of its liberal attitude toward Negroes who desired to study there. At Oberlin she had to enter the elementary school. At that time the secondary schools were attached to many of the colleges and in some, the elementary schools.

Mary Church graduated from Oberlin college with the degree of A. B. This was unusual for most of the women students at Oberlin did not take the classical course but this young woman decided to take the course.

Studied in Germany

When her work was completed she was employed in the Washington school in the Latin department with her future husband, Robert Huberton Terrell. Later she studied in Germany and continued in the high school of the District of Columbia. When she married she had to leave the school as a teacher.

That was the rule at that time as it was in many other places. It had been only in recent times that married women were allowed to teach. The rule will probably be abrogated in many places in the future because of the shortage of teachers. It will be another source from which can come teachers to meet the flood of students which is descending on schools. This gave an active woman like Mrs. Terrell time to devote to social work.

She was also a lecturer under the management of the Eastern Lyceum Bureau. During the time she was under the management of this Bureau, she lectured in many parts of the country. Mrs. Terrell served as president of the Bethel Literary and Historical Association of Washington, D. C.

While she was in Washington, Congress passed a resolution granting the commissioners of the District of Columbia power to appoint two women to the board of education. One of the first women appointed was Mary Church Terrell who served on this board for six years and only resigned

when her husband was appointed principal of the Negro high school.

The appointing power was later changed and the appointment of members of the board of education was vested in the judges of the Supreme Court of the district. One of the first persons who was appointed by this group was the former member, Mary Church Terrell, and she served another five years. Mrs. Terrell was the first Negro woman to serve on an important board of education in the United States, which was a distinction for this early time.

She was also interested in women's work in the United States. Mary Church Terrell was elected the first president of the National Association of Colored Women and was re-elected for three years following. She made such a good impression that she was elected honorary president for life.

In 1904, Mrs. Terrell was invited as a speaker before the International Congress of Women which that year was held in Berlin. In 1919 she was invited by the International League for Peace and Freedom to go as a delegate to Zurich, Switzerland to attend a congress held there in May of that years. Mrs. Terrell was unanimously selected to speak and represent the United States. This meeting was held in a Cathedral where women had never been allowed to speak before.

Mrs. Terrell is one of the outstanding women the race has produced since freedom.

Know Your History

Call Fri. 4-6-56

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

P. 14

JUDGE ROBERT TERRELL

Kansas City, Mo.

One of the early members of the Negro race who made his impression in the legal field is the subject of our sketch this week. This man not only distinguished himself as a lawyer but was appointed a judge in the District of Columbia which was a federal appointment. This was difficult, or one or two senators could make his confirmation hard to get through the Senate.

Robert Hubertson Terrell was born November 27, 1857, near the seat of the University of Virginia at Charolettesville. How early his parents moved from Virginia to Washington is not known to us. We do know that his elementary education was secured in the schools of Washington.

He continued his education and prepared for college at Lawrence Academy at Groton, Mass., where he did well. When this work was completed he entered Harvard and gave a good account of himself. At that time at Harvard only those who had won honors in scholarship were permitted to wear caps and gowns and speak at commencement. Robert Huberton Terrell took for his subject on this occasion, "The History of the Negro Race in America since Independence."

Significant In That Day

Writing on such a subject today would not seem significant but for one to speak upon such a subject then was very significant. The Negro had just emerged from the bonds of legal slavery and had little chance to contribute much to civilization, but this young Harvard student felt the Negro had a history and was willing to make this the subject of his address.

It seemed to have been an ideal which he kept through life. His legal education was secured at Howard university at intervals while he was holding other jobs.

When he left Harvard he secured a position of instructor in the Negro high school in the District of Columbia, which he held from 1884, the year of his graduation, to 1889. In the school he was in charge of the Latin department. Mary Church was his assistant in the Latin department and in 1891 became his wife.

In 1889 he left the schools when he was appointed chief of a division of the Treasury department. This job he kept until 1893 when the Democrats under Grover Cleveland came to power in the national administration.

Robert Huberton Terrell then began the practice of law with the Honorable John R. Lynch who had been a member of Congress from Mississippi and one time an auditor of the Treasury department. The law as a profession for Negroes was not as attractive as it is today. Negroes who had so recently been in slavery did not have the confidence in their professional men which they had in white men. This is understandable because the years of slavery had been responsible for this. Education has erased most of this and Negroes use their professional men as they do others now.

High School Principal

Young Terrell left this profession after several years when he was elected principal of the Old M Street high school which is now named Dunbar high school. This at the time, was what might be called a classical high school. The purpose of that school was to prepare its graduates for college. When the influence of Booker T. Washington was being exerted on the educational systems of the United States there were some who felt that the industries should be emphasised so that many students would learn trades.

The people of Washington solved this by building an industrial school, the Armstrong manuel training high school. Terrell remained as principal of this school until 1902 when he was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt as a judge of municipal court of the District of Columbia.

It was a distinction, for it was the first time a Negro had been appointed to such a position in the history of the District. This was a position which had to be confirmed by the Senate. It was the period when race hatred was at its zenith and restrictions were being placed against the Negro in transportation, suffrage and seating in public places. It was natural that his confirmation would be opposed by the Senators from the South. In the first and second appointments it was easy to get his name through by the Senate because of the influence of President Roosevelt.

In Municipal Court 24 Years

His work was of such a high order that he was appointed continuously until his death. This legal expert gave nearly 24 years of service to the municipal court of the District of Columbia. The appointments came from the hands of three other Presidents, Taft, Wilson and Harding.

It was done by Wilson when the chairmanships were in the hands of southern senators many of whom were opposed to Robert H. Terrell's confirmation. This speaks well for his judicial ability, his learning in the law, his uprightness of character and integrity.

This is a monument to the memory of the man that his work was so outstanding that he had the confidence of both political parties for an appointive office. The job is usually given on the basis of to the victor belongs the spoils.

Judge Robert Huberton Terrell was one who was approved in his work by almost everyone he touched. Two schools were named for him, the Terrell Junior High and the Terrell Law School. The Law School is not operative at this time but this gives an idea of the high esteem in which he was held by the people of his generation.

Herbert N. Frisby returns from Pole

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 9-15-56

P. 20

RICHMOND

"Frisby's all right. Frisby's all right." This chant of a host of friends and relatives, led by Mrs. Annie R. Frisby, his wife, greeted Herbert N. Frisby as he stepped from the crack Capital Limited at 10:54 a.m. Monday, (Labor Day) at the Mt. Royal Ave. B. and O. Railroad Station.

Returning from a month's trip to Alaska, from where he had flown to the North Pole where he dropped a plaque honoring Matthew Henson, Mr. Frisby still looked 'cool' neatly dressed in a brown business suit, brown shirt and tie and tan shoes.

Removing from his head a brown, comfortable-looking cap, the noted adventurer told an exuberant group of friends and relatives:

"All I can say is that I made it, but I was scared to death that my wife was going to collect $25,000 in insurance."

With humor in his voice, Mr. Frisby continued: "Just as we were about to fly over the Pole, one of my engines conked out. The pilot said, 'Put on your parachutes and jump! I didn't know where I was going to jump except into the Arctic Ocean."

It was not necessary to make the jump, however, and the plane landed safely.

* * *

MR. FRISBY smiled broadly as he continued: "It was a childhood dream come to pass. When I was in the sixth grade I learned that the North Pole is not a stick but a point...the northern most point of the earth."

He described the North Pole as being "a glaze of ice" and told of his two previous attempts to reach the North Pole. "This year about May I started preparing and it finally came to pass."

Mr. Frisby paused and said: "I offer my sincere thanks and appreciation for what has happened."

In an interview with an AFRO reporter, Mr. Frisby said: "I left from Elmendorf Air Force Base, outside of Anchorage, Alaska, Headquarters of all Alaskan defenses."

* * *

ONE OF THE crewmen who opened the door so we could drop the plaque lives in Dundalk. Another lives in Philadelphia. The captain was a Texan and said that he was happy to participate in honoring Matthew Henson.

Mr. Frisby quoted the captain as saying "Just think we came up in a plane. He and Peary walked."

The explorer added: "The door got stuck as I dropped the plaque. When the door was opened, it caught one of the fellows in his mouth and the 60 degree below zero weather almost froze his jaw."

When asked how he knew where to drop the plaque, Mr. Frisby replied: "When the navigator indicated we were over the Pole, I let the box go."

The box, besides a plaque honoring Henson and with inscriptions from the National Newspaper Publishers Association and the AFRO, contained a photograph of Henson, a seal of the state of Maryland and an American flag.

Mr. Frisby said that he was welcomed everywhere he went and that there is integration throughout the Alaskan command, so much so he added that, "I was embarrassed to raise the question."

When asked, "Do you plan on going back?" Mr. Frisby nodded toward Mrs. Frisby, smartly dressed in a red dress with white polka dots and said: "Ask the madam."

"Never!" came the instant reply. She added however, "I kept encouraging him."

With humility in his voice, Mr. Frisby remarked: "Mathew Henson went by dog sled; I went by air. It was a realization of a life's dream."

Among the well-wishers on hand to greet Mr. Frisby were: Miss Ida Chisholm, 900 block N. Bentalou St.; Miss Jennye Thomas, 2900 block W. Lafayette Ave.;

Mrs. Annie Beverly, 2900 block Presstman St.; Mr. and Mrs. James H. Jones, 1600 block N. Appleton St.; Mrs. Viola Freeman, 900 block N. Bentalou St.;

Mrs. Catherine Frisby, 2300 block W. Mosher St., his daughter-in-law and his 5-year-old grandson, H. Russell Frisby Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Arnett Frisby, 500 block N. Arlington Ave. Also present, of course, was the explorer's son, H. Russell Frisby.

* * *

MRS. FANNIE W. HOWARD, 300 block Bloom St., Miss Almira Miller, organist at Madison Ave. Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Henry C. Welcome, 2100 block Liberty Heights;

Mrs. Mary Chase, 2000 block Bentalou St.; Miss Ruth Russell, 700 block Dolphin St.; Mrs. Alice Keys, 800 block N. Fremont Ave.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sampson, 1100 block Etting St.

Mrs. Rosa S. Meyers, 800 block N. Fremont Ave.; Mrs. Ada Butler, 1800 block Druid Hill Ave.; Alvin Waters Jr., 3000 block Elgin Ave. and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stansbury, 2300 block Druid Hill Ave.

20 1956

Old Church At Creek Stand Will Hold Homecoming Day

Tuskegee News Thurs. 8-23-56

Tuskegee, Ala.

Historic Old Creek Stand Methodist Memorial Church will hold its annual Homecoming Sunday and some 400 Methodists and others interested in the century-old church are expected to travel the ancient "Indian Trail" to the celebration.

P.1

The program will open with a worship service at 11 a.m. when the Rev. John C. Vickers, pastor, delivers the Homecoming message. Following this service there will be a fellowship period and basket dinner on the grounds.

REV. JOHN C. VICKERS

. . . . Homecoming speaker

Arrangement for Homecoming Day are under the direction of James L. Streetman W. R. Streetman and Mayor W. C. Speight, all of Hurtsboro. Assisting the committee are Mrs. W. C. Speight, Mrs. John C. Vickers, Mrs. W. K. Ellison, Mrs. Herman Ellison, Mrs. Eva Chandler Gagnon, Mrs. Sam Streetman, Mrs. Bessie M. Smythe Mrs. Elmer Forehand, Mrs. W. P. Forehand, Mrs. Carl Tate, Mrs. E. P. Lloyd, Mrs. W. P. Lloyd, Mrs. Dudley Brooks, Mrs. I. H. Hunter Mrs. W. L. Lloyd, Mrs. Pat Perry, Mrs. R. C. Griswold, Mrs. Lilla C. Brooks Mrs. C. C. Patterson, Mrs. Horace Minor, Mrs. Hobson Streetman, all of Hurtsboro, and Mrs. Cora Floyd, of Creek Stand.

The old church, dating back beyond slavery days is seven miles from Hurtsboro. Rebuilt during 1951, the new church is about half the size of the original building.

Additional work on the church and the church grounds during the past season includes rest rooms (country style) for men and women, and electric light fixtures near replicas of the old original oil lamps and connected with the nearby power line. A new piano has been installed, donated by local members of the church. The choir music will be by members of the junior senior Hurtsboro Methodist Church Choirs.

Creek Stand was for many years an outpost of the Creek Indian Nation and was the favorite "stomping ground" of the famous, friendly Creek Indian chief, Big Warrior, who greatly aided Jackson in the fighting of 1813-1814. Both Creek Stand and Warrior Stand were named for this noted chief and his upper Creek tribes. Behind the church is the century-old cemetery where lie buried antebellum slave masters, old-time Southern aristocrats and hardy pioneer settlers of halcyon days. Many graves of the early settlers in the older section of the cemetery are unmarked and others are obliterated by time. Beyond the rear fence of the white cemetery, overgrown with trees and underbrush is the old burying ground of many early slaves who toiled in the corn and cotton fields of old Creek Stand when the War Between the States was an event of the future.

The most interesting "antigue" feature of the church is the two doors at the entrance. The one on the right was used by the women and the one on the left by the men. A partition ran down the center of the seating arrangement to separate the sexes during church worship services.

The Lorenzo Dow "fiery" doctrine was preached by some of the early circuit riding ministers of the old time Methodist church religion. Dr. J. M. Glenn has written that the "eccentric Lorenzo Dow" came along over the old Indian trail by Creek Stand and that he preached the first Protestant sermon ever heard in Alabama at old Tensaw, Baldwin County, in 1803. The early records of the church are lost and only a few names of preachers who served the church are available. When the church belonged to the Tuskegee circuit, Rev. J. H. James, father of Dr. John C. James was the pastor. Later the church was placed on the Warrior Stand circuit and among those serving were Rev. Walker Bancroft, Rev. Hugh M. Gillis, Rev. J. O. Nobles, Rev. J. F. Fagin, Rev. Threadgill, Rev. Hughes, Rev. Dow Slaughter and Rev. R. C. Williams. Ministers whose early lives were associated and who preached their first (official) sermons in the old church are: the late Rev. Oscar C. Lloyd, the late Rev. Turpen Wilcoxon and Dr. Robert R. Ellison, retired at Winter Have, Fla. Dr. J. M. Glenn, now retired at Midway Ala. has served as guest minister on many occasions.

The work of dismantling the old church and rebuilding the smaller duplicate during 1951 was sponsored by the Creek Stand Methodist Memorial Association. Mrs. Lilla Chandler Brooks, oldest living member of the church, is president of the association.

He did it on 3rd try

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

For three years Herbert M. Frisby, AFRO accredited military correspondent, has dreamed of dropping a plaque over the North Pole in honor of the late Matthew Henson.

Henson was a Marylander and first civilized man to set foot on the North Pole with Perry's expedition on April 6, 1909.

Sat. 8-25-56

Since 1944 Mr. Frisby has made regular trips to the Canadian north.

Each time since 1953 he took with him his plaque, hoping to get permission of the U.S. Government to fly over the pole. Each year he returned with his plaque in his bag.

* * *

ON AUG. 13 he cabled the AFRO:

"Polar mission accomplished. U.S. flag, Henson photo, AFRO-AMERICAN — National Newspapers Publishers Association Henson Memorial Plaque dropped by me from U.S. Air Force plane August 12, 10 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

"Box also contained logotype of the AFRO-AMERICAN cut Mr. Frisby carried with him from its front page. Signed — Frisby."

* * *

MR. FRISBY was a continual admirer of Matt Henson as a brave explorer and of the fact that Henson survived Perry and all the Eskimos who made that historic first trip to the pole.

In 1954 it was Mr. Frisby's suggestion, that the National Newspaper Publishers Association honor Henson then 87, with a pilgrimage to the grave of Admiral Perry at Arlington Cemetery.

President Eisenhower made it a signal occasion by inviting Henson and the publishers to the White House.

The President engaged Henson, Pole and Mr. Frisby, Mr. Henson and the publishers were the guests at lunch of Congressman Dawson in the House restaurant.

Mr. Henson died soon afterwards. March 11, 1955.

He was born Aug. 8, 1867 in Nanjemoy Charles County, Md. As Perry's chief assistant he made many trips to the Arctic and antartic.

As first to visit the North Pole, and plant the stars and stripes, he received a Congressional Medal, was called to the Pentagon in D.C. April 6, 1947 for citation, and made an honor member of the Explorer's Club in N.Y.

Henson was buried in a NY cemetery. Efforts to have him interred in Arlington failed because he was not a member of the Armed Forces.

* * *

A GRADUATE of Howard University in 1912. Mr. Frisby worked his way through school by playing the piano in an orchestra. He graduated from Douglass High School in 1908.

In his 44 years in the school system, he has been a grade school teacher, high school teacher, supervisor of geography and science, head of the science department, as well as a specialist on geography in Far North. He says he received his yen for the Artic from many years of association with Henson.

Despite his color, to Eskimos in the Polar circle he was a foreigner and in their language a "no good white man."

WE COMPLAIN about mosquitos, but Mr. Frisby found them an inch wide in the Arctic. In all the years he has represented the AFRO in the Far North he has been welcomed as not only a correspondent but as a pianist and a good fellow.

In his trips to the Artic he has hunted for white whales out of Winipeg through the Hudson Bay country.

He has jigged for cods, watched United States troops build the Alcan Highway from Washington to Alaska.

He has driven a team of Eskimo dogs attached to a sled such as Matt Henson used in his trip to the pole.

He has sampled the luxury of an Eskimo bath—that is using a tablespoonful of liquid soap and applying it to the body without removing his socks and underclothes.

* * *

DURING THE WAR, even Canadians in the Far North looked at his uniform of a war correspondent and said, "I didn't know white newspapers hired colored correspondents." They refused to believe there was a colored newspaper like the AFRO.

He was in Alaska when Russians were ferrying United States planes to Siberia for use against the Japanese in 1944.

ON ONE TRIP to the frozen north he lost all his clothes somewhere after he left Baltimore and arrived in Winipeg with only one suit and all stores closed. A Chinese laundryman agreed to wash and iron his shirt while he waited.

He found colored troops stationed in Canada during World War II and wrote about a wild celebratian in Port Richard, Alaska, in August 1945 on VJ Day.

Like all war correspondents he travelled with the rank of major.

* * *

AMONG OTHER things, he travelled on a troop ship with the troops.

In Seattle, Wash., he found a military installation camp, George Jordon, named in honor of a colored man who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor while serving as commander of a detachment fighting Indians in the West in 1880. Mr. Frisby carried with him over the pole cards addressed to notables which he mailed when he returned from the polar mission.

HERBERT M. FRISBY
Over the North Pole on his third try.

REMEMBER THIS—Ten years ago, the AFRO war correspondent, Herbert M. Frisby, came back from the far North at the end of the war and related his experiences to a packed Douglass High School assembly.

OLD CREEK STAND CHURCH will hold its annual Homecoming day Sunday. The present church (above) is a smaller replica of the original church.

20 1956

Lincoln Was Against Integration

Advertiser - Journal P.2-F
Sun. 2-12-56
Montgomery, Ala.

He Opposed Political As Well As Social Equality, Sounded Like A Dixiecrat On Race Relations And Wanted To Colonize Negroes Abroad

20

By J. Fred Thornton
Associate Editor, The Advertiser

TODAY is Abraham Lincoln's birthday.

The thing to remember about Lincoln, first and all the time, is that to the Yankees he is not a man but a god.

I was introduced to the cult of Lincoln worship in World War I, when I was a high private in the rear rank of Co. L, 17th Infantry. I was a cub on *The Advertiser* in 1917 when Woodrow Wilson summoned forth the young manhood of that generation to do battle for the liberties of small nations (except of course the ones like Ireland and India that were held down by our allies), to make the world safe for democracy, and to make the petroleum deposits of Mesopotamia safe for the British oil interests.

THORNTON

I enlisted ahead of the draft, and was placed in a famous Regular Army regiment. It had a backbone of old soldiers who would have delighted a Kipling or a Richard Harding Davis—hard-bitten fighting men who feared neither God nor devil nor any manner of man. A good many of them were Yankees. The regiment was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., at the start of the war, and was filled to war strength with Dixie recruits.

Sacrilegious Suggestion

WORLD WAR I was the last time they tried to pretend that war is a lark. We were encouraged, in fact taught, to sing.

We were returning from a hike one day, when a Yankee old-timer sounded off with a ditty for the edification of Rebel recruits—the one about hanging Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree. Although anything but a Caruso, I retorted in kind—in the place of Jeff Davis, I proposed Abe Lincoln for the hangman's noose.

After nearly 40 years, I vividly remember the awed, apprehensive silence that followed. There was an instinctive shuddering and shrinking away. More than one veteran glanced anxiously upward, as though anticipating a bolt from Heaven to smite the impious wretch who had asked for it.

I could have violated any other taboo—blasphemed the Holy Spirit, or charged that my hearers had canine ancestry on the maternal side, then a shooting offense in many parts—with absolute impunity. The incident showed that men never get to where they do not feel the need of something to revere.

The Lincoln legend has several faces. One of the most pleasing depicts him as a kindly being, talking to the people in language they understood, full of homely wit and wisdom. This view is widely held even in the South, where it is generally believed that Lincoln, if he had lived, would have given the vanquished far more generous treatment than they actually received.

Abolitionist Imprint

UNHAPPILY, in the process of making a god of Mr. Lincoln, the South-hating abolitionists had a hand and left their stamp.

Students of the origin of religions tell us that a people make their gods in their own image. Many centuries ago Xenophanes wrote that the Ethiopians said their gods were black-skinned, and the Aryan Thracians that theirs were blue-eyed and red-haired.

It naturally follows that the god of the Yankees must be perfect in all things, as befits the symbol of so spotless a breed. He has been given a crusading halo—sending forth the host of the righteous against infidels. When the Yankee of today sets out to give sinners and segregationists a foretaste on earth of the hell that is to be theirs hereafter, he devoutly believes that Father Abraham looks down and applauds.

That Lincoln was an outspoken advocate of "white supremacy" is conveniently overlooked. Lincoln opposed the extension of slavery, but he was no abolitionist. After the Civil War had been raging a year he wrote "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it."

Clearcut Stand On Race-Mixing

IF LINCOLN were alive today he could qualify as an organizer for the White Citizens Councils. He wanted to segregate the Negro—all the way back to Africa, or to other tropical countries. In a speech delivered while running for the U.S. Senate, on Sept. 28, 1858, just two years before he was elected President, he said:

"I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races—that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

Looking to the future of the nation, I would say that much depends on which concept of their god is to prevail in the Yankee soul—that of the kindly, compassionate Lincoln, or the one that pictures him as smiting the Philistines south of Mason and Dixon's line hip and high. Right now the harsh, hostile interpretation is on top, as the Yankees strive to ram down our throats a social revolution that Lincoln never believed in and that they do not practice themselves. As with other religions, a lot depends on who does the interpreting and applying.

Know Your History

Call Fri 1-27-56 P.10

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

REVEREND DANIEL JONES,

Presiding Elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church

Kansas City, Mo.

Many of the persons who took the lead in the uplift of the Negro race were preachers. They were not confined to one denomination but they came from every denomination with a considerable number of Negroes. This was a natural outcome as the leader of the race in slavery was the leader of the Negro people after slavery. He kept this position after freedom and the most important institution and the one which is dearest to the heart of the Negro is the Negro church and the Negro preacher. It is to be regretted that the best brains of the Negro race at the present moment is not going to the ministry. For the negro race, no other person has such a good chance of leadership as the Negro preacher.

The parents of our subject this week were born slaves on the Eastern shore of Maryland, the section which produced Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman. They were able to escape to Pennsylvania where our subject was born.

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These slaves were able to escape easily from this section because of the wooded terrain and dense swamps which are plentiful on this eastern shore section. This, his father Henry and his mother Catherine did and reared their children in the free state of Pennsylvania.

Learns To Be Barber

Daniel Jones was born in Reading, Pa., June 30, 1830 where he remained until he was 10 years old when he went to Philadelphia to learn the barber trade. Young Jones worked at this trade for seven years but at the end of that time he became disgusted with the trade and decided to go to sea.

He shipped out on a boat which was going to the Pacific. The ship stopped for a short while at Charleston, S. C. Here young Jones went ashore with the mate to see some of the sights of this place. He has been warned of the risk he was taking but was a venturesome fellow and decided to take the risk. South Carolina had a curfew law which forced all Negroes to be indoors at nine in the evening.

The bell gave the notification at nine and when it rang all free Negroes and slaves were to be off the streets. Young Jones was absorbed in the sights and did not hear it. The patrol made an attempt to arrest him but he was able to outrun them and escape. He never was anxious to try this experiment again.

Lands In California

On January 16, 1849, he started around Cape Horn for the California gold field in the Gray Eagle, a clipper ship. After a voyage of four months and two days, he entered the Golden Gate and landed at the harbor in San Francisco. Young Jones did not remain here very long but went to the gold fields of California.

He worked in the mines of both California and Oregon for a period of five years with very good success. He finally made Jacksonville, Oregon his home where he lived for several years. On the recommendation of his physician he moved to Crecent City, California on the seashore where he remained until his health recovered.

Daniel Jones moved again this time to Salem, the capital of Oregon. When he moved there the Indian War was going on and he had many narrow escapes. Some of them were harrowing indeed which cannot be discussed here because of the space allotted to this column.

This young man joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1869. He had embraced Christianity at an early period when he was only 12 years old. He was licensed to exhort soon after connecting himself with the church and was admitted on trial by the Oregon conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

This young preacher knew that he needed more preparation and entered Williamette university and was the first Negro so admitted as a student. He found what Negroes used to find when they entered universities for the first time, hospitility from the white students

but he was able to overcome this. How long he stayed there and how far he advanced is not known to us but it is interesting that he was always trying to improve.

To Various Charges

In 1873 Daniel Jones was transferred from the Oregon conference to the New Jersey conference to a church in Newark. From that charge he was transferred to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained one year. His next charge was at Indianapolis for two years after he was appointed presiding elder of the Lexington, Ky., district.

His tenure on this district was for four years, then he was sent as pastor to Paris, Ky., for two years and then to Winchester, Ky., as pastor of Clark's Chapel. He was so outstanding in his church that in 1880 at the General Conference he received a number of votes for bishop in spite of the fact no Negro at that time had been a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church.

This energetic minister of the gospel was active in other fields. He had been a teacher in both Jacksonville and Salem, Oregon, at different times. He was elected to the Civil Rights convention which met in Washington in 1873 and a delegate from that state in 1880 to the National Convention of Colored Men which met in Nashville in 1880. Young Daniel Jones took an active part in an educational convention which was held in Lexington, Kentucky.

He was in active politics and canvassed the state in the interest of James G. Blaine and canvassed the states of Indiana and Kentucky for the Republican ticket in 1880. He delivered a eulogy at the death of Senator O. P. Morton which was published in the Indianapolis Journal. He from time to time wrote articles for the Cincinnati Gazette and edited two papers of a local nature.

Daniel Jones is one of the unknown preachers of the Methodist Church who served the churches in Oregon, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and New Jersey. He needs to be published to the world.

Know Your History

Call Fri 2-3-56

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University ... Jefferson City, Mo.)

HONORABLE ROBERT HARLAN

Kansas City, Mo.

— Fugitive From Prejudice —

Robert Harlan, the subject of our column this week, was a man of good ability, was resourceful and made good use of the opportunities which came his way. He was born in the Old Dominion in Meklenburgh, Va., December 12, 1816.

It is unusual that we have the date and year when a slave was born. In most cases no records of births or deaths were kept for slaves. The Negroes were too illiterate to keep them. The only way they had to figure the birthdate was to place it near an unusual event which in most cases makes the date hard to handle with anything like exactness.

Harlan's father was a white man and his mother was more than two-thirds white which meant that he was for all practical purposes white but he had enough Negro blood to be classed as a Negro. Since the status of the child followed the mother, who had one third Negro blood, this made Robert Harlan a Negro. The first eight years of his life was spent in the Old Dominion where slavery with all of its horror was practiced. How this particular slave and his mother were treated is not revealed to us.

Related to Justice Harlan

He went to Kentucky at the age of eight and was brought up by the Honorable James Harlan, the father of Justice John M. Harlan of the Supreme Court of the United States, who was so outspoken in the southern transportation cases.

He declared in a dissenting opinion that the constitution is color blind, and it is the spirit of his dissenting opinion which is followed today in the liberal action of the Supreme Court. There is one of his relatives on the court today who has demonstrated his ability. His confirmation by the Senate caused confusion because of the point of view held by Justice John Marshall Harlan in the post-Civil War cases held.

Robert Harlan was a slave under the law but he was allowed unusual freedom as might have been expected of the Harlans as we have known them in later years. Young Robert was allowed to hire his time which allowed him to visit most of the states.

He finally learned the barber trade in Louisville and opened and operated a shop in Harrodsburg which he conducted with some success but later moved to Lexington at the site of the University of Kentucky. He conducted this business with good success as long as he remained.

Gold in California

In 1848, he moved to California and amassed what at that time was a fortune, $45,000 in gold. He was there early and was able to

In 1851, Robert Harlan visited the World Fair in London. His owners were so kind to him that he had their consent to travel without being disturbed. This enabled him to visit almost every state in the Union, Canada and countries of Europe.

He finally settled in Cincinnati in the state of Ohio which was a free state and he might have claimed his freedom because of his residence in a free state. But this was not his idea of fair play, so he went back to Kentucky of his own free will and paid $500 for his freedom. It was his idea that all obligations should be discharged whether legally binding or not and this was always carried out wherever he was and whatever the obligation.

As soon as he settled in Cincinnati, he became active and interested in all affairs tending to improve and uplift the race. He was interested in schools for Negroes, because he knew their value and thus he became a trustee of the Negro school. The first school for Negroes in the city of Cincinnati came as a result mainly of his effort.

A Marked Man

He was elected as a trustee of the Negro Orphan Asylum. This of course made him a marked man, for Cincinnati was near the southern border of Ohio and the slave forces were very prominent there and the prejudice was strong against him. The conditions became unbearable and in 1858 he took his family to England to escape prejudice where he remained for ten years until 1868 when he returned to Cincinnati.

Robert Harlan was selected orator of the day in Cincinnati for the first celebration of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. He was always prominent in his party which was the Republican party and was the only Negro up until then who had been a member of the Republican central committee of Ohio. He was a delegate at large to the national convention which nominated Grant in 1872. Harlan was a member of the city, state and county convention of the party since he had returned from England.

In the conventions held for improving the conditions of the race, he played a very important part. In the convention held in Nashville in 1876, he acted as temporary chairman.

In 1875 he raised a batallion of 400 men under the direction of President Rutherford B. Hayes who commissioned him as a colonel. When this service was over, President Hayes offered him a Civil Service position in Cincinnati which he declined. He was interested in the state legislature and came within 300 votes out of 57,000 of defeating General Devereaux.

Robert Harlan was constantly in demand for many national offices, some of which he took and others he did not. In 1886 he was elected on the Republican ticket as a member of the state legislature which he filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents regardless of race. He made a fight against the Black Laws of the State. This man fought for the welfare of the race in season and out of season.

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sults of this cash crop? ($32 per annum is the U.N. estimate for the average cash earnings of Nigerians and the Northern peasants produce the least—their average is probably nearer $5 a year in cash crops because the soil of their gardens is poor, the gardens are situated far away from their huts; they have to spend so much time growing subsistence crops in equally poor soil and equally far away from their homes. Then they have to spend hours fetching fire wood as all timber has been cleared for fuel near Kano and other centers, and there is water to be drawn in addition to cooking and other chores.)

Illiteracy is high in the North as the children have little time to attend schools. In any case, most of the people are Moslems and government grants have not been given to Moslem schools, while the Christian schools discriminate against not only Moslems but also against members of the sects differing from their own; there sometimes appears to be as much enmity between the sects as between the political parties and one feels that if Christianity is to work in Africa the sooner the confusion now existing, due to different versions taught by Christian missions, is dispelled the better.

STRANGE AS IT SEEMS —By Hix

Commercial Appeal — Mon. 1-23-56 — P.18 — Memphis, Tenn.

Has Delivered Over 1000 Babies; Is 109

Journal + Guide Sat 1-28-56 P.1 — Norfolk, Va.

MANCHESTER, Kd. — (INS) —Aunt Josie Sizemore, 109-year-old former midwife, is proud of the more than 1,000 babies she has delivered and is happy because, "I have a home in Heaven that nobody can rob me of."

Ex-slave 109, just wants to see the girls

News Fri 8-10-56

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10 — (AP)—When Dan Hughes blows out the 109 candles on his birthday cake today, he'll make one wish:

"I want better eyesight so I can watch the girls," the former slave said in an interview. "Old Dan loves to see a good looking woman—but not one in shorts. I turn my back on them."

Except for his eyesight, Dan is in good physical condition. He takes short walks during the day, swinging his cane as often as he uses it for support.

"I don't like to fool around on the streets much. I'm afraid I might get run over."

Most of the time he putters around the flowers in the backyard of his daughter's home, or thinks about the old days.

"I remember when we come free," he said today in a firm, pleasant voice, crossing and uncrossing his legs like a teenager.

Dan said, however, emancipation didn't make much difference to him. "I was well treated and belonged to good people. They didn't allow their folks to be run over."

20 1956

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University .... Jefferson City, Mo.)

Joseph D. D. Rivers, Publisher of the Colorado Statesman

One of the important contributors to Negro progress has been the Negro press. It is one of the ways Negroes can make their ideas known to the world. It is also one of the sources which must be used if the history of this period and these people is to be reconstructed.

There are many who question the place of the Negro press now that the great movement of desegregation is at hand but there still is a need for the Negro press. It will have to meet competition but this competition will make it strong and make of it a paper which will be able to print news. There will a need for this press for some-time.

One citizen of Denver who took part in the publishing of Negro papers was Joseph D. D. Rivers. He was the son of Joseph and Mary Rivers of Looettsville, Loudoun county, Va., born February 26, 1856.

When he was born, slavery was still evident everywhere in the South because it was the eve of the Civil War. He never experienced slavery at its worst for by the time he was ten years old, slavery had passed away and the Negro had been emancipated.

Schools were established for the newly emancipated slave but in most cases they were very poor schools. The teachers for the most part were poorly prepared and in most cases were asked to teach all the grades in the elementary school, which means they could not do it well.

There With Booker T.

Our subject this week was a product of these schools. He later attended Hampton Institute, at Hampton, Va., from which he was graduated in 1882. He was a student at Hampton when the distinguished educator Booker T. Washington was there. Rivers knew this man well and was intimately associated with him. Along his school work young Rivers was interested in the Hampton cadets and was captain of that outfit. He marched at the head of his company at the inauguration parade of James A. Garfield.

This ambitious young man was willing to take any job which came his way. He worked several years as a hall boy in the hotels of Philadelphia and at the New Jersey resorts. He was always thrifty and felt he could rise from the poor situations in which he found himself to better things by his own courage and ability.

During this period the American population was moving West, some because they wanted to start life over again and some to get away from the gossip of their neighbors; whatever the reason there was a great movement to the west and Rivers joined in it. He decided he would take what he had been able to save and invest it in the West.

It was in 1885 when he reached the thriving little town of Denver. He associated himself with the civic activities of the Negro community and soon took first rank because of his forceful character. This very active man soon came in contact with Judge Dixon who had a very good law library because he had been a very active lawyer before he became a judge.

Young Rivers became the custodian of this extensive library. The judge was very much interested in the effort of Rivers and gave him some advice on his investment. This young man was also employed at the Court House.

Rivers thought of the newspaper business as a field of investment and with Edwin C. Hackly, then an assistant in the county clerks' and Recorders' Office, began a paper.

In 1893, Rivers married Richie Josephine Smith who had been a stenographer and compositor in the Municipal Office of Emporia, Kansas. The paper was more the effort of Mrs. Rivers than that of her husband, she was competent in all branches of the printing art and tireless in her effort to promote the growth and prestige of her husband's paper.

She did all the literary and other sections of the paper and continued this relation for a period of more than forty years. Joseph Rivers devoted his attention to the advertisement angle of the business. He was able to secure some good contracts because of being well known and his relation to Judge Dixon.

Joseph Rivers was an active business man and was not satisfied to put all of his effort in one direction. He with some of his close friends founded the Western Loan and Investment Company. The other members of this firm were Edward Fountain, a school mate at Hampton, John Countee and H. J. M. Brown.

This firm owned several buildings on a prominent corner in East Denver which were good investments and brought in good dividends on the investments. This was largely due to the wise management of Joseph Rivers who was secretary-treasurer until his death.

This publisher belonged to the old school of Republicans and was one of its rock-ribbed members. He would not allow his columns to be used to criticize unfairly the opposition. His philosophy is well expressed by one of his editorials. "The truth is what the voter wants; the truth is what he is entitled to; the truth is what the Statesman pledges itself to give him." In this he showed himself as a good representative of the fourth estate. This paper printed the whole truth as they saw it.

Joseph Rivers held many jobs with both the city and state governments. Some of the jobs he held were as follows: guard at the city jail, license inspector, doorkeeper in the House of Representatives, commissioner of supplies. He was also an aspirant to public office. He was twice nominated to the General Assembly of the State but was not elected. He was several times sent as a delegate or alternate to the National Convention of the Republican Party and was active in politics as well as in business.

Joseph Rivers was very active in the fraternal organizations. He was an Odd Fellow and a member of the Knights of Pythians and was also a member of the Shorter African Methodist Community Church. He died January 7, 1937, at the ripe age of eighty-one years.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University -- Jefferson City, Mo.)

NEGRO IN WESTERN POLITICS 1880-1890

The contribution of Negro citizens in the politics of the West between the years 1830-1900 was significant despite the relatively few Negroes in the total population.

The area under consideration is that occupied by the following states: Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California.

This is an arbitrary arrangement since there are other states in this area which have not been considered. Those especially which have not been considered are Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. They were slave states and Negroes had no chance to play a part in politics until a later date. The Negro population was small but perhaps not all in these states were counted because slavery was contrary to the law.

Dr. Savage

According to the census report, there were not many Negroes in the area. In 1850, the Negro population in these above mentioned states was 2,179. This number increased from decade to decade.

In 1860, the number had risen to 6,780; by 1870, it had reached 33,109 persons of the Negro race. In 1880, another population change occurred. The Negro population more than doubled itself. The reason for population change was the general westward movement of which the Negro was a part.

Moses of Immigration

Another factor which influenced the growth of the Negro population was the effort of Pap Singleton. He is sometimes called the Moses of Negro immigration to Kansas, and was the Negro leader who influenced many Negroes in Tennessee and other southern states to move West. The movement is referred to as the Singleton movement. Between 1880 and 1890, the Negro population reached more than 100,000, which was a part of the movement from the East to the West. At the turn of the century, the Negro population had reached a height of 150,000.

Several Negroes who moved West became factors in the political activities in spite of their small numbers. A few held important public office in some of the states; in others none were elected.

Fight For Suffrage

In Wisconsin, Negro suffrage entered the field of politics. Suffrage came before the people of that state as early as 1846 at a constitutional convention. Women's suffrage, immigration, and Negro suffrage were problems which the convention had to consider.

Morris Shang, of Iowa, was appointed chairman of the convention of suffrage. This committee reported two bills, one by the majority and a second by the minority. The majority bill would give suffrage to all white male citizens, 21 years or older. There was little difference in the bills, save the minority would strike out the word "white male." There was a feeling by some persons that the amendment by the minority was for the purpose of placating the Liberty party, which made an issue of Negro suffrage.

Edward G. Ryan, who was a member of this convention and a chief justice of the Iowa Supreme Court in 1874, said that if the Negro clause were adopted, the Constitution and the Negro amendment would not secure 50 votes west of the Rock river. The reason he gave for this observation was that the people would consider it an enfringement on their natural rights to be placed on equality with members of the Negro race.

There were some who would go so far as to insist that Negroes have a voice in the election of the delegates to the constitutional convention. One in this class was Marshall Mason Strong, a Racine pioneer who felt this privilege should be given to free Negroes.

The outspoken young man found little support in his own party and thus made little headway in securing for the Negro recognition of his political rights as a man and citizen in Wisconsin. When the convention had finished its work, the report was submitted to the people of the state along with the Negro suffrage clause. They were submitted separately.

Results of the election on this phase of the constitution was 7,644 votes for the measure and 14,613 against it. The suffrage amendment lost; perhaps because it was thought by many that the Negro should not be given the right to vote. However, some historians think it showed the strength of the pro-slavery sentiment in the state.

In Minnesota, the constitutional convention acted much as it did in Wisconsin and the Negro was not given the right to vote. This action was consistent with what was going on in the western states. Negroes were not political factors in either Wisconsin or Minnesota in the early history of these states.

As early as 1856, the Negro was beginning to become interested in politics because the Negro population was increasing in the above mentioned states. In Anthony, Minnesota, the Republican party put in nomination for mayor a Negro named Banks.

This occurred when there were not more than two-hundred Negroes in the state. Outcome of this effort could only be failure because Banks was not well-known and there were few Negroes in the district to give him support and there was expressed hostility by the press of the city when it

Tennessean, a responsible daily or newspaper, said editorially July 11, 1956.

ONE HUNDRED FOUR-YEAR-OLD Nathan Bibby, center, oldest pensioner of the United States Steel Corporation, joins with John Vohr, General Superintendent of the Gary Steel Works, left, and E. E. Moore, Vice President and Assistant to the President, of U. S. Steel, to celebrate the Golden Anniversary of Gary, Indiana and U. S. Steel operations there.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

BISHOP JAMES A. SHORTER

The subject of our column this week is a member of the African Methodist Episcopal church who did much to extend its influence, and who was much loved and respected by its membedship. James Alexander Shorter was the son of Charles and Elizabeth Shorter of Washington D. C.

The parents were thrifty and by strict economy were able to accumulate some property and money. They reared a large family among whom was James Alexander Shorter.

In spite of the financial position of his parents, he did not get much formal education. What he was able to secure was from a small school called a Day School and the Sunday School. The Sunday school was more than a place where the Bible was studied with care, but a place where the fundamentals of education were acquired.

Like most young men at that time, it was considered necessary for him to learn a trade and young Shorter learned the trade of a barber. He located not in Washington, but in the city of "Brotherly Love" where he had been taught the trade. Here he impressed every one who knew him with his upright character. It was said by one writer he was one of the most moral and upright young men in the city. While here, he professed faith in the Christian religion and joined the African Methodist Episcopal church and felt the call to preach.

His Rise Rapid

His rise in the church was rapid which was because of his sterling qualities. In 1850, he was elected and ordained an elder. He became one of the leading ministers of that faith and held important charges in Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Cincinnati. In all of those cities, he made a good impression in spite of his lack of formal training. He made up for this shortage by his own effort, as many who were born before freedom came to the race had done.

In 1868, he was elevated to the highest office in the gift of the church, that of bishop. He moved to Wilberforce and made that his permanent home, and built a large home. The reason for the choice of Wilberforce was that he might have a place for the education of his children. When the university was organized he was one of its founders and at the same time sold his property to the college.

Business-Like Methods

There were three founders; he was the most business-like of all those who were interested in the institution. He has handed down to us his business-like methods as is shown by the ledgers.

His appearance is given by his biographer as follows: "In appearance, Bishop Shorter was above medium height, stout and a pleasing address. He had a fine head, expressive features, heavy chin, whiskers and all surmounted with thick curling hair. His whole being radiated genialty, and he bespoke at the same time a strong and rugged nature. He was a man of high sense combined with great discretion, but when occasion demanded, he was stern and unflexable as a judge."

Bishop Shorter devoted a great deal of his attention to the work of collecting money for the operation of Wilberforce university. He was so much interested in this work he gave more than a thousand dollars from his own funds.

This was a considerable amount in those days, for the income from labor was small. One of the monuments to his memory on the campus of Wilberforce university is Shorter hall, the building in which just about all the classrooms and dormitories of Wilberforce are located. This has come about since the split with the state. Another memorial to the memory of this man is Shorter college in Little Rock, Ark. This is one of the schools supported by the Methodist Episcopal church.

As a bishop, he ruled his conferences fair and used the fatherly approach. The preachers in these conferences revered and respected him. All who knew him said he was a man of sterling integrity and his honesty was transparent as the sunbeam, if we are to take the words of one of his biographers. His moral was without a taint or blur, there was never a stain to rest on his fame. His life was a model for the young ministers who came under his charge.

Bishop James Alexander Shorter is one of the real pillars of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a real agent in gaining funds for the operation of Wilberforce university. Hallace A. Brown said of him. his is a name which will never die.

Former Slave, Native Of Dalton Dies at 103

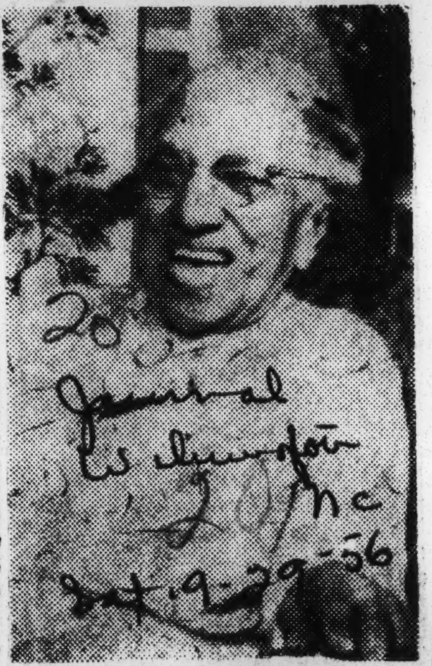
HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 25 (AP)—Mrs. Sarah Lovett, 103, who was born a slave in Dalton, Ga., died Wednesday.

In an interview a year ago, she said she remembered "the folks getting their soldier uniforms to go off to war (the Civil War)" and also recalled the day the Union Army burned Dalton.

Last May, Mrs. Lovett was hospitalized for a fractured hip. She said it was the first time in her life she had been in a hospital.

She died in a convalescent home. She came here 50 years ago.

FACES IN The NEWS



MRS. MUMFORD

Mrs. Mumford Reaches 93rd Birthday

Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Mumford celebrated her 93rd birthday on Sept. 18.

Three years ago, when she was 90, Mrs. Mumford received a special Apostolic Benediction from Pope Pius XII through the Archbishop of Laodicea, Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

Mrs. Mumford has been a very faithful member of St. Thomas Catholic Church.

Mrs. Mumford remembers when Negroes were forced to sit in the balcony of St. Thomas, as it had a white congregation at the time. Today, where Catholics have St. Mary's Cathedral, and Negroes used St. Thomas. Nevertheless, both races may and do attend both churches. She said she did the altar linen for years and begged over the city for the church.

Mrs. Mumford says her husband died in 1915 and that she has had many struggles. However, she added, she is happy for her many white and colored friends.

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Know Your History

Call Jan. 5-11-56 P.12

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo.

REVEREND G. W. GAYLE, EDITOR OF THE BAPTIST SIGNAL

The subject of our column this week is a man who was a competent worker in several fields, the ministry, journalism and politics. It has been held by some that ministers of the gospel ought not take part in politics, for it is too worldly.

In opposition to this line of reasoning there is a school of thought which argues that the preacher in many cases is the only leader that these ordinary church people have. They look to the preacher for in many cases he is the only educated person who can give them the direction they seek. If he refuses as some of them have, these people will be directed by the professional politician who in many cases is using them only for his own purposes.

G. W. Gayle belonged to the second group who felt that preachers should give leadership to their people in every way possible. This young man was born in Wilkerson county, Miss., on January 29, 1844, the son of slave parents, Perry and Rebecca Gayle.

Had House Privileges

As a house servant, he was given some advantages which the field hands of Mississippi did not have. One of the privileges which he had was that of being taught his alphabet in spite of the laws in Mississippi against teaching Negro slaves. This was done, with the knowledge and sanction of his owner, by Miss Elizabeth Powell of New York, who had been employed by Mrs. Nancy Barrows as teacher of her two girls.

In this way young Gayle learned to read the Bible and his hymn book. He held these dear and read and re-read them. This marked the way for further educational development and he became prepared intellectually for the work which he was to do late.

This young man seemed happy on the plantation where he remained until 1863 when he went into the army and fought for his freedom. The length of service in the army was not long but that service was brought to a close in 1864. Soon after the close of this service, he entered the Christian ministry.

On November 21, 1867, he was called before a church council assembled by the Mount Horeb Baptist church of Greenville, Miss., for ordination and the Rev. M. B. Black was the moderator. There were several other ministers on the council who took part in the examination.

This young preacher went to Bolivar county and organized the Kindling Altar Baptist church. In 1872 he was appointed Missionary for the counties of Bolivar and Sunflower which he served for several years. Later he was appointed as Missionary to Coahoma which he held for some years. This energetic preacher moved up in his church and held offices of distinction.

In 1874 he was elected corresponding secretary of the Baptist State Convention and in July, 1876 he was elected president of the Baptist State Convention, both positions he held many years by election.

Buy Printing Press

In 1880 the State Baptist convention of Mississippi bought a ton of one thousand. I Garland printing press and established the "BAPTIST SIGNAL." This was a six-column paper which was issued monthly and had a circula- Penn, in his "AFRO-AMERICAN PRESS," said as a religious journal it ranked among the first of this nature. As an editorial writer, Gayle ranked high among those of that calling and was a dignified and practical writer and always hoped that he was giving the reader something of importance.

The Baptists of the state were interested in establishing a college which became a reality in Natchez, Miss. Undertakings of this kind cost money but the college was able to get the money because of his paper and influence of Reverend Gayle. Six thousand dollars was the amount secured which would be little at this time but things did not cost as much then as now.

In spite of all that might be said, it was a small effort and probably did much to help the state of Mississippi in the education of its Negro population. At that time there was not a high school for Negroes in the state and any effort was of value to the Negro population.

On September 17, 1869, this outstanding preacher was appointed a member of the board of police of district No. 3 of Bolivar county by Governor A. Ames. On August 2, 1870 he was appointed Justice of the Peace for the fifth district of Bolivar county by Governor J. L. Alcorn. On August 29, Reverend G. W. Gayle was appointed supervisor of the Fifth District where he served until November, 1870. The year was one which saw him in several appointive offices.

To State Legislature

This dynamic preacher was getting in the real swing of politics, for he was now elected a member of the state legislature and was re-elected for four consecutive years. In 1877 he was elected state senator and represented in that body the 28th Senatorial District, which comprised the counties of Bolivar, Coahoma and Quitman which position he held until Negroes were disfranchised in the state.

This minister was well liked by his people and most of those who came in contact with him. He was prominent in the National Baptist convention and prominent in his state and in the southland. He deserves more consideration than he has had up to this time.

Know Your History

Call P.4

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo.

ISAAC M. BURGAN, EDUCATOR AND PIONEER

The subject of our sketch this week is that of a man who has worked hard and made a success in spite of many difficulties in his way.

7-M. 3-30-56

He was born at Marion, McDowell county, North Carolina on October 6, 1848. His mother was Sylva Burgan, a slave. She was determined that nothing would interfere with her and prevent her from caring for her boy. We know little of the father but in many cases that was the way slavery worked. The father perhaps belonged to another plantation or had been sold to a slave trader and carried to the Deep South. Whatever the reason, he seems to have had little influence on our subject.

How this mother, a field hand, was able to care for her child is very interesting indeed. If it developed, as it did in most cases, that she could not remain at the house with her child, she would take him by the hand and lead him to the field. She had great hope that somehow her son would have opportunities she never had. Isaac remained in slavery until the Civil War set him free.

No Formal Schooling

His education is interesting because there were no schools for Negroes at the time. When his white companions brought home new lessons, he was among the first to learn them. This young Negro had no teacher and learned only what he could pick up from the white children. In this way he was able to secure the keys of knowledge.

When a young boy, he was considered too intelligent to be a slave. It was thought the one way to keep slaves from being restless was to keep them from coming in contact with American culture.

Young Burgan was offered for sale for $800, but the master changed his mind and refused $1500 because now Isaac was considered the leading field hand on that plantation.

This slave never saw slavery at its worst because he proved himself trustworthy and was given privileges not granted to other slaves. Another factor which caused him not to see slavery at its worst was the close of the Civil War which gave all slaves their freedom.

When he left the plantation he hired out for a small sum per month, most of which was required to buy the things his mother needed, such as winter clothing, shoes and the like. After this work and the care of his mother for three years, he moved to Tennessee.

Attended Free School

This young man never lost sight of his education. One of the first things he did was to enter the free school. It was not free in the sense there was no tuition for he paid that. The reason it was called free probably was because free people could go to it or there might have been some other reason. This was the beginning of Isaac Burgan's long struggle for an education.

When school was out he as many school boys, had to look around for employment so that he could get back to school the next session. He found employment on the railroad and was able to save several hundred dollars and dedicate every cent of it to his education.

Young Burgan changed schools and in 1869 entered a private school in Bowling Green, Ky. He was so diligent with his work that he made a good impression on his teachers and the students. As the result of this effort, he was promoted.

The problem each year was to find employment. After his year's work at Bowling Green he found work at Livermore, Ky. Here he met a young George Belt who was attending school in Evansville, Ind. In 1870 young Burgan entered the public school taught by the Rev.

J. M. Townsend who had an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

This young student stayed in Evansville for three years. He found employment working in families for a small sum, room and board. His work with Dr. Townsend was thorough and Isaac Burgan gives his teacher much credit for what he was able to achieve. In the fall of 1873 he entered the State Normal school at Terre Haute. While in Evansville he had to work and took any job he could get. After spending five terms at the Normal School he had to leave because of a lack of funds.

Enters Wilberforce

In 1875 in the fall of that year he began teaching at Lost Creek near the city of Terre Haute. His work here was successful and he remained there until 1878, when he entered Wilberforce university to study for the Christian ministry.

At Wilberforce he was active in all the social and religious activities. He was a class leader, trustee and pastor of the college chapel. At the close of his sophomore year he joined the Indiana Annual conference which met at New Albany with Bishop J. A. Shorter.

The bishop had decided to appoint the Rev. Isaac Burgan pastor of the college church so he could complete his course. This he was able to do and graduated as valedictorian of the class.

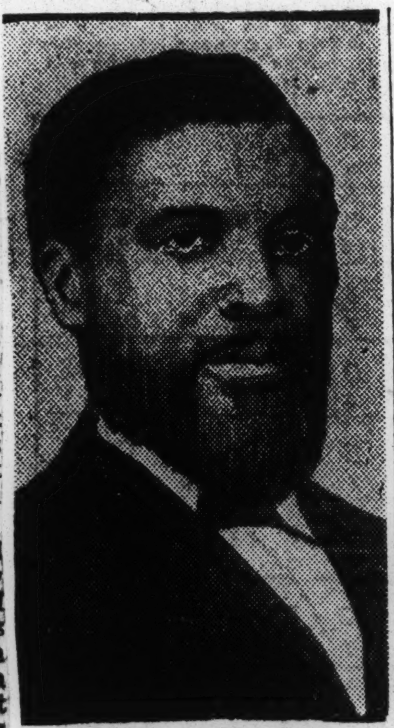
Isaac Burgan was appointed principal of the Paul Quinn college. He began his work there on September 22, 1883. He was advised by the trustee that he ought not open the school. Burgan was determined to open the school but he had to relieve the trustee from financial responsibility.

The young man was determined to build a school. It was not easy but he stuck with it and Paul Quinn was able to survive and is the effort of the AME church in Texas. The school has given a good account and is a monument to this young president who was determined it should not fail.

The Congressman From Alabama--James T. Rapier

Afro-Magazine Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-23-56 p. 3

The period of our country's development known at the Reconstruction, following the Civil War, is lightly glossed over in a great many history textbooks. A great many of us have grown up thinking that the colored Congressmen of that period were an inept bunch of fumblers. Here is the story of Congressman Rapier, who fought for civil rights during those troublous times.



JAMES T. RAPIER

In Alabama, right after slaves won their freedom, a colored union organizer riding horseback with literature in his saddle-bags, visited workers in cities and sharecroppers in the country to organize unions.

This organizer, James T. Rapier, was later to become one of Alabama's best Congressmen.

Rapier was born in Florence, Alabama of a white planter father and a colored mother. Rapier's father was unlike thousands of other white planters who would not recognize the sons and daughters they had with colored women.

His father wanted him to become educated and hired a private tutor. He had to do this secretly because the slave-owners had a law saying it was a crime to educate slaves.

Later Rapier was sent to Montreal College in Canada and to the University of Glasgow in Scotland.

* * *

WHEN HE finished his schooling the Civil War had just ended and he was going home to a very different Alabama.

The slaves had won their freedom and the poor whites, who never had much voice in the government, were joining with the newly freedman to make a better state.

Now something new was happening in Alabama, the people were electing their own delegates to a convention in Montgomery to write laws.

Rapier was so well liked and respected by his neighbors that they appealed to him to represent them at the constitutional convention.

* * *

THE CONVENTION met in the state Capitol building. This grand place was formerly reserved only for the masters. Now it was filled with tenant farmers, carriage drivers, barbers, and tradesmen of all groups.

There were also white men from Alabama's mountain counties, poor farmers who worked hard on poor land to make only a poor living.

* * *

THE MEETING begins and white and colored are meeting together for the first time in Alabama history. They are talking about who shall have the right to vote and Rapier's hand is in the air to speak.

"Mr. Speaker," he says. "We must have a provision in our new constitution which grants all, colored and white, the right to vote.."

The other delegates cheer and applaud. There doesn't seem to be an end to the applause till the chairman himself stands up and puts out his hands calling for a halt to the cheering.

Delegate Rapier insists that a unity forged on the battlefield should find its way in the new constitution granting the right to vote to all.

And so it did. And there were public schools too provided for —for the first time—and many other rights.

But the convention did not end till it made each man who was to vote take an oath promising to respect the rights of all, poor white or ex-slave. These are the very words of that oath, a great statement in democracy!

* * *

"I ACCEPT the civil and political equality of all men; and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil rights, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men."

A Republican Party convention was held in Montgomery.

Now free colored and whites were putting up a freedom platform and candidates who believed in rights for all and slavery for none. Rapier w[illegible]ected to write the first R[illegible]ican party platform in Alabama.

* * *

IN ALABAMA there is a group of counties running through the center of the state called the Black Belt—named after its soil.

These counties, populated 90 per cent and more by colored people, made up the second congressional district of Alabama. They wanted a man to represent them in Congress and they chose Rapier to be their candidate.

Running against Rapier was a Col. Oates, a former Confederate army officer. When the voting was over Rapier had won by almost 3,000 votes.

In Congress Rapier worked hard for laws that would bring colored and whites closer together and give all equal rights.

This group of laws was known as the Civil Rights Bill. This bill would tear down the artificial division between whites and colored that made them sit separately on trains and other public transportation, that kept colored out of hotels and restaurants (except as servants).

* * *

THE CIVIL RIGHTS Bill passed and Rapier had the full support of the four white Republican Congressmen from Alabama. Another important bar to colored-white unity was broken.

The enemies of this unity in Alabama, however, were not asleep.

They formed the Ku Klux Klan and put on masks and went out at night to intimidate, beat up people, and murder.

They were out to break up the strong union of the people. They attacked colored people, but they also attacked whites who were part of the freedom movement.

* * *

BUT LATER when the ex-slave owners made a secret deal with the Northern bankers, the federal troops were taken out of the South and the Klan was able to do as it pleased.

It went out more boldly and attacked whites who were in the Republican party and these whites could call on no one for help.

The white man was beaten and intimidated the colored were beaten, killed and denied the vote. This is the way in which the glorious democratic unity Rapier and others helped build was broken.

* * *

TODAY in Alabama there are cities crowded with workers where fifty years ago these were but small towns. Yet these people have little representation because while the Alabama state constitution says representation shall change every ten years based on population growth, it has not changed it since 1900!

20 1956

Know Your History

Call 8-12

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo.

MORRIS BROWN, BISHOP OF A.M.E. CHURCH BY W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

Fri 7-13-56

20

The society of the South was made up of the planter class, the poor whites, slave and free Negroes. In the economic wake of the South, the slave played a far greater part than the free Negro. The only way cotton was able to get hold on that section was by the use of slave labor which was cheap.

It has been said that slavery was proving unprofitable and would have been abolished if the cotton gin had not been invented. There is a close relation between the slave system and the development of this one staple crop section.

The free Negro was restricted on every hand. In almost every state of the south there were laws regulating his movements and restricting his actions. His lot in many cases was no better than that of the slave. He was an outcast and unprotected. It was from this class the subject of our discussion came. Morris ..n was born February 12, 1770.

.. was born in what his biographer calls unusual circumstances. There were free Negroes all over the South but in most cases they were restricted, but not the group in Charleston, where they had close relations to the upper class. In some cases they were related to them by blood.

The free Negroes were allowed privileges in Charleston which they were not permitted in any other section, such as schools, churches and their organizations for social uplift, which were of great significance to our subject.

Well Educated Man

Morris Brown was well educated for this day and was early a member of the African Methodist Episcopal church. He secured licenses to preach as soon as he joined the church and by 1817 he was ordained a deacon and an elder the next year, 1818. He was influential around Charleston and devoted much of his effort to travel in the interest of the church and became what might be called a traveling minister.

In his work as a minister he had to face many obstacles because he was free and the slave holders were very careful of his association with the slaves. He could read and that made him a "dangerous" person, because there was a possibility that he might teach them to read.

The security of slavery rested upon the slave being illiterate. Many times Morris Brown went beyond the bounds set by law and public opinion. For this he was cast in prison for manifesting too much sympathy for slaves.

Stopped From Preaching

He was abruptly stopped from preaching when the Denmark Versey Insurrection broke out in Charleston in 1822. The plan of this enterprising young man of liberating the slaves in Charleston was to kill the whites who remained in town. Most of the aristocrats were away at summer resorts.

The Negro preacher was looked upon as a leader in this effort. It was not that preachers as a group had an opportunity to stir up such an effort. It was thought the best thing would be to silence the Negro preacher and Negro preachers were silenced in Virginia and South Carolina.

The African Methodist Episcopal church was singled out as a body to be silenced because it was an organization not connected with the white organization. It was only natural that the church would be associated with this effort. After a thorough investigation, no evidence could be found to implicate the African Methodist Episcopal church. There is little doubt that some of its members were implicated because, like men everywhere, the denial of freedom is so objctionable they would use any opportunity to secure it.

Escapes to Philadelphia

Free Negroes who were suspected of being implicated had to take measures to save their own lives. Morris Brown escaped to Philadelphia. He had been there before attending conferences of he church. Here he took leadership in every movement which concerned Negroes.

The declining years of Bishop Allen, the founder and first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church, were at hand when the Rev. Morris Brown reached the City of Brotherly Love. The elderly bishop could no longer carry on as had been the case in the years when the church was first founded. This condition enabled Rev. Morris Brown to do much of the work and he rose to the leadership of the church.

In 1828, Morris Brown was elevated to the office of bishop in the church and was the second man so elevated in that church. He spent much of his time in the extension of the church and went to states where his denomination was unknown and in many cases not welcomed. He also visited sections where the church had been established and his visitation gave them new life.

On the death of Bihop Allen he became the sole bishop of his church. The church did not lose any of its prestige and growth because this Bishop had kept up with the affairs so that the organization kept up its growth.

Bishop Brown soon found that it was necessary to have help and associated with Bishop Edward Waters in 1836.

Morris Brown was one of the great religious leaders of the Negro race. The college in Atlanta is named in his honor. It is now a part of the Atlanta university system. He died in 1849, on the eve of the slavery controversy and the Civil War.

Know Your History

Call 8-12

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo.

SIR APOLO KAGWA

Prime Minister of Uganda

Fri 8-10-56

20

One of the outstanding African figures who is not too well known by the average citizen is the subject of our column this week. Sir Apolo Kagwa was born about 1865, the year the American Civil War was coming to a close.

This young man had little formal education but was able to move in the ruling class. He had the usual training of his native Uganda but at the time there were no schools of the western type in the country when he was growing to manhood.

Uganda, in the period covered by the life of this prime minister, is important. The country was off the routes of trade and that made a great deal of difference in its development. Whatever progress it made had to be done by the people themselves. Some authorities have felt that few countries cut off from the civilization of other countries have developed as much as this country. It had organized an extraordinary social, political and legal system.

Dress and Habits

When an outstanding authority was seeking the source of the river and reached Uganda about 1862, he found, he tells us, a country much like Uganda. It is an indication of this progress as we can observe their dress and habits. These people were well mannered and their ladies were not married as they were in many of the tribes of Africa. They wore clothes of soft cloth made from tree bark. They carried on manufacturing in other products, which shows that they had developed well in the heart of Africa without the aid of European influence.

In the '70's the countries of Europe were concerned over getting Africa for it was at that time that "imperialism" was at its height. Uganda could not hope to be left alone. Kagwa became a regent but when the Mwanga administration could be propped up no longer, he helped to overthrow it. He was also the Katikirio, which gave him the leading role among the regents. There were three of them and as prime minister he was the most significant.

It was realized that the only way Uganda could hope to be maintained was to work out an agreement with one of the European powers. Sir H H Johnstone was sent out by the British Government to work out some kind of an agreement. In 1900 a document was drawn up known as the Uganda agreement. It dealt with questions of land law and taxation. Much of the local government was carried on the same as before but most of the important cares had to be referred to England.

Takes Part In Coronation

In 1902 the Katikirio was invited to take part in coronation of Edward VII which was held in London in that year. The Katikirio was really the premier of secretary of state. Kagwa was called to be the country's representative instead of the king on this important occasion. Sir Apolo Kagwa stood well with the British official. They considered him one of the great statesmen of ability produced by a people separated from the influence of western civilization.

Kagwa framed laws and procedures which enabled his countrymen to take a hand in the operation of their own government. He wanted them to dispense law and justice and not have to submit it to England. This was to be done in their own cabinet by authority of their own parliament.

Send Sons To England

This ruler had secured his education by contact because he was never able to attend school. He wanted to be sure that this would not happen to his sons and had them sent to the schools of England and gave them the best education he could find. He also provided the best education he could by founding schools for his people and taking a great deal of interest in education.

Social reform was of much concern to this great prime minister. He along with the cooperation of other chiefs drew up and signed a document giving liberty to all of their slaves. He worked on sanitation and made every effort to improve that as much as posssible with a backward people who had to be taught the rudiment of education..

The emphasis was placed upon industrial work and he taught or had them taught brick walking and brick laying and carpentry. They built some things by the most exacting effort. In many cases they had to carrv material for long distances bodily. The prime minister took the lead in this effort.

Sir Apolo Kagwa. Prime Minister, did much for his country during his life time and saw his country go from isolation to a wider view worth other countries. This man was one of the great men of the period.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University Jefferson City, Mo.)

Call P. 20 Fri. 10-26-56 Kansas City, Mo.

—SUFFRAGE IN LOS ANGELES—

In 1851, Negroes in the city of Los Angeles were little concerned with political activities, for there were only a few Negroes in the city at that time. After 1851, the Negro had been disfranchised but there were some who were not willing to be set apart without privileges and were determined to fight for political and civil rights.

Some Negroes of importance in the Bay section of California published a preamble and a set of resolutions protesting Negroes disfranchisement and denial of the right of testimony. They made it plain that they would use the rights and privileges of American citizens.

This was the first protest made in the West by Negroes seeking political rights. Negroes had to fight for the right of suffrage because they could not participate in politics until it was secured.

Negro citizens kept on fighting for their rights and attempted here and there to participate in spite of hinderances. One of the most rabid politicians, Peter Biggs of Los Angeles, the first American barber was active at times in party contest. He was a Democrat; on one hot August day, he proclaimed his ardent attachment to the cause of secession which was more than the officials of Los Angeles could stand, so he was promptly arrested, placed in the charge of a half dozen calvary soldiers and marched away to the barrack at Wilmington.

Petter Biggs was defiant and when he passed friends, threw his hat high in the air and yelled gleefully for Jefferson Davis. Such an episode was of little significance, but showed that a Negro had an interest in politics and would stick to what he thought was right in spite of opposition.

In 1865, the war was over and the question was could the Negro come to the state of California and exercise his suffrage. There were some who opposed Negro suffrage but not all the reasons were the same. The editor of the NAPA REGISTER said his objection to the Negro's voting was not because of different color but because of his status in the civilization of the nation and the world; and continuing, he said that he would be against anyone voting, no better educated than the Negro was at that time. This race, he thought, had done little for the development of the country and was well paid when it got freedom.

In support of his argument, the editor said about 160,000 Negro soldiers fought in the Civil War and 4,000,000 slaves secured their freedom. He was willing to give intelligent Negroes the ballot, but most of them should not have it and this would apply to any person who had little education regardless of his color.

The Negro's fight for the right of suffrage in the state of California took several years, but when it was achieved he became active in politics. A Negro paper, the ELEVATOR, published on the Pacific coast, advised the Negro to take cognizance of the election which was to be held on August 9, 1873 and urged them to exercise their newly acquired political rights.

As early as 1865, before Negroes had been able to secure their full enfranchisement, they were seeking office. In Donieville in that year John Black, a Negro barber on Howland Flat, was nominated by the Democratic Party as a constable of Table Rock Township. John Black was much concerned and doubted whether he should allow himself to be nominated, he feared his reputation would be tarnished were he nominated at the hands of Democratic ticket. The Sacramento DAILY UNION liked the appearance of John Black and thought the Democratic Party should be congratulated upon the acquisition of Black because John Black could both read and write and showed that the party had keen discernment.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University Jefferson City, Mo.)

Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 9-14-56 P. 13

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MARTHA BAILEY BRIGGS

A Teacher Of Teachers

There are many persons like Horace Mann who felt the greatest need of the period was the training of teachers. New England had provided schools on both the elementary and secondary level, for the young student of that section but there had been little done for the improvement of the persons who were to teach them. The schools were taught by preachers because in many cases they had more formal education than anybody in the country and young men and women had little else to do. Against this idea Horace Mann revolted and with his associates decided to remedy this situation. The result was the American Normal school of our nation.

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The column this week is centered around Martha Briggs who was interested in the improvement of teachers and teaching. Martha Bailey Briggs was born March 31, 1838 in a Quaker environment at New Bedford, Mass. of free parents John and Fannie Bassets Briggs. It was at the home of John Briggs that Frederick Douglas found his first independent employment and because of Douglas's love of liberty, Martha was influenced. Martha had a great love of liberty which she kept all through her life.

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Martha Bailey Briggs' education was secured at a private school and the public school of her town. New Bedford. She continued and graduated from the high school of New Bedford as the first Negro who had graduated from that school. Such a feat was of some significance at that time as it was then a question of whether a Negro could acquire the elements of American culture. Instances like this tended to disaprove the whole idea of the lack of ability on the part of the Negro.

Martha Bailey Briggs became a teacher as one writer said because she was one who loved children and never commanded children in her way she felt it was her duty to look after these children.

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It seemed to be natural for her to become a teacher since her love for children was so great. Her first school was in her father's house. This soon proved to be too small and this young woman opened a private school, which was not only held in the day but extended far into the night. This arrangement enabled many to have an opportunity who would not have had it by any other way for the reasons that many of them had to work hard every day and the only hope they had was to attend school at night. There were many of her students who had just escaped from the south and were anxious to get the rudiments of an education at almost any sacrifie as has been proven many, many times. The place where she held her school was in a house owned by George T. Dorming in Newport. port.

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Her work was now attracting attention and she was called by Mytrilla Mirer to teach in her school in Washington, D. C. This was one of the special positions open to Negroes and it was a surprise when Miss Briggs refused it. Her next move was the Eastern shore of Maryland, that section which lies between the Atlantic ocean and Chesapeake Bay. There are also two counties of Virginia on this same peninsula, North Hampton and Accomac counties. Where she was teaching was in that section of Maryland where Frederick Douglass was living before he escaped which some have called "the Frederick Douglass country."

In 1869 this young woman was called to Washington to be principal of the Anthony Bowen school of that city, where she remained until 1873. In this position she exhibited those qualities which made her great. She was able to keep order and motivate children of her great personality.

In 1873 she was called to Howard university to head and organize the Normal Department of that Institution. During her stay there, from 1873 to 1879, she practically created that department during those years. In 1879 she was named principal of the Miner Normal school which she served in a very constructive way until 1883. Here she made the same kind of contribution she had made at Howard, finding ways and means to make those who went out of the school better teachers. This school supplied teachers for the elementary teachers of Washington.

In 1883 she left the Miner school and returned to Howard university and worked there until her death in 1889. She no doubt looked upon this position as one which was training teachers for the nation since those who went out for the school at Howard Normal Department went to all parts of the nation.

Martha Bailey Briggs might be called the founder or one of the principals in the development of teacher training at both Howard university and Miner Normal in Washington. Her welfare has been of great importance. In 1935 Miner Normal college honored her memory and had a program on Founders day. Martha Briggs is a person who should be recognized more.

20 1956

MONTGOMERY STREET RICH IN BUSINESS HISTORY

Montgomery Advertiser
Wed. 5-16-56

The new Empire Theater, with its improved facilities, adds again to one of the city's oldest yet most modern and thriving commercial streets.

Montgomery Street began to rise as a business location in the mid 1800's and rose in importance around the turn of the century.

Today its owners and store operators continue to modernize their businesses, giving the face of Montgomery Street a new look along with the established services.

A hotel and a clothing store first arose on either side of Montgomery Street facing the Square.

HOTEL BURNS

The original Exchange Hotel, where Jefferson Davis once spoke from a balcony, burned in 1894. But it was rebuilt around 1900 and remains today.

Capitol Clothing Store, begun in 1879, continues today as one of the leading home-owned businesses in Montgomery.

The store moved from its original on-the-Square location to Montgomery Street, next to the Exchange, four years ago.

The 12-story Bell Building with 350 offices opened in 1908, built by Montgomery landowner N. J. Bell.

Today the entire block in which the building is located with the exception of the Paramount Theater, as well as the block it faces, is still owned by the Bell Estate.

The Shepherd Building was built in 1923, by a group of owners. In November of 1954, the Guaranty Savings Life Insurance Co. purchased the eight-story building, now making the 7th and 8th floors its own.

Montgomery Street is also the location for the city's two busiest hotels, as well as the historic Exchange.

Tourists, convention visitors and traveling businessmen stopping at the Whitley and the Jefferson Davis Hotels learn the city from a Montgomery Street vantage point.

ORIGINAL OWNERS REMAIN

Up and down the street are many businesses owned and operated by the original owner or his son.

While they serve Montgomerians from modernized and air conditioned offices and sales floors, the location is often a long-time one.

Sidney Cahn has operated his men's shop at its present location for more than 24 years. W. B. DeLemos went to work at the Dixie Office Supply when it opened more than 30 years ago, and has been owner for many years.

Alex Rice, owned by Theo. L. Meyer Sr., and Jr., have operated at the present location for 20 years. Along with these, and the Levys of Capitol Clothing Store, many owners are veteran and pioneer Montgomery businessmen.

Al Levy opened its modern Montgomery Street location eight years ago. The location is the original site of the city's first main hotel in 1840.

Among the other modernized businesses giving the face of Montgomery Street a new look along with established services are Fannin's men's store, the Alabama Gas Company, Price Drug Co., the new Mary Ball Candy Co., Liggett's on the Square, and others.

2 Scrolls Yield Treasure 'Clues'

Times P. 1

Key to Vast Riches Found in Writings From Dead Sea

Fri. 6-1-56

By STANLEY ROWLAND Jr.

New York, N.Y.

Two more Dead Sea scrolls have just been deciphered. They have surprised Biblical scholars by revealing clues to legendary buried treasure worth countless millions instead of dealing with Biblical subjects.

The information on the scrolls, found by the Dead Sea in 1952, was announced yesterday by scholars in this country. The documents tell of hoards of fabulous value. If the treasure exists, it includes 200 tons of gold and silver.

Two hundred short tons of gold would be worth $204,000,000, based on present prices of $35 a troy ounce. Two hundred tons of silver would be worth $5,320,000, at present dealers' prices to manufacturers approximating 91 cents a troy ounce.

The announcement did not give the proportion of gold and silver.

The weight estimates were computed by scholars in Jordan from amounts given in talents. Talents used to denote both weights and monetary amounts. In weight, a talent was 131.5 troy pounds, and contained 3,000 shekels.

Other treasure in teh form of incense was also mentioned in the scrolls.

Scholars wer quick to say that the treasure probably does not exist. So far, no way has been found to check the clues, because the topography of the land has changed since the first century A. D., when the scrolls were probably written. However, the two scrolls refer to an undiscovered scroll, which is said to give detailed information on the treasure location.

The first of the Dead Sea scrolls was found in a cave by Bedouins in 1947. It and subsequent scrolls, on parchment or papyrus, gave Biblical texts and readings for spiritual edification. They were tucked away in the caves by the spiritually minded Essene sect.

However, the two scrolls telling of treasure are on copper. They are the only copper scrolls that have been found. Copper was an expensive metal at that time, and its use in a scroll indicated highly important information that a the writers wanted to preserve on something more permanent than parchment.

The copper scrolls were found in the same area as the Biblical scrolls, according to Prof. A. Henry Wetweiler of the College of Architecture at Cornell University in Ithaca. He is president of the American Schools of Oriental Research, the United States group cooperating with Jordanian and European groups in research on the Dead Sea Scrolls. The announcement of the unusual nature of the scrolls was also made by these groups.

3 Excerpts Made Public

Three excerpts from the scrolls were released. They sound like nothing Biblical. Rather, they sound like something that might have been written in blood in the dark of the moon by a character in "Treasure Island":

"In the cistern which is below the rampart, on the east side, in a place hollowed out of rock; six hundred bars of silver."

"Close by, below the southern corner of the portico at Zadok's tomb, and underneath the pilaster in the exedras, a vessel of incense in pine wood and a vessel of incense cassia wood."

"In the pit near by, toward the north, near the grave, in a hole opening to the north, there is a copy of this book with explanations, measurements, and all details."

Who was Zadok and where is his tomb! One Zadok was a high priest under Solomon, but there were others of that name. The location of the tombs is unknown.

As for "this book," with its detailed information, scholars would love to find it, but they have no idea where to look, according to G. L. Harding, Director of Antiquities for the Jordanian Government.

Most of the Dead Sea scrolls date to the first century B. C. But the copper scrolls were written between 1 and 68 A. D., according to William F. Albright, Professor of Semitics at Johns Hopkins University and an authority on the Dead Sea scrolls.

Written in Mishnaic Hebrew

Scholars said these were the first ancient documents discovered that gives clues to buried treasure. They were written in Mishnaic Hebrew, and are believed to be the earliest known extensive texts in that dialect. Different dialects are used in most of the other Dead Sea scrolls, although a few Mishnaic fragments have been found.

The Rev. J. P. Milik, a Roman Catholic priest who is translating the copper scrolls in the Palestine Archaeological Museum in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem, has found sixty clues to separate treasure hoards. The reputed treasure is in an area between the to wnof Hebron and Mount Gerizim in Nablus, both in modern Jordan.

Professor Albright and other scholars expressed doubt on the reality of the treasure. For one thing, there is the "obviously fantastic" amount of the treasure. Secondly, there is the depth —sixteen to eighteen feet—at which the treasure supposedly lies. Also, there are many legends in the Middle East about buried treasure. When checked, they have usually proved false.

William L. Reed, Professor of Old Testament of Texas Christian University in Fort Worth, described on the telephone yesterday how the copper scrolls were found in 1952 by an expedition he headed.

"It was March, and the weather was extremely hot. We were exploring in hilly locations about half a mile from where the first scrolls were found by the Dead Sea. Some workers were turning over rocks, and almost by accident they came upon a cave which had been buried by an earthquake. It took about two days to dig it out, and there were the scrolls and some pottery."

Treated With Great Care

The copper of the scrolls had oxidized and any attempt to unroll them would have turned them to dust. They were coated with a transparent plastic just as they were, the eight feet of copper rolled up in cylinders a foot long. Then the cylinders were gently sawed from end to end, so the scrolls are now in trough-like sections protected by plastic.

This work was done at Manchester University in England. Then the scrolls were returned to the museum in Jerusalem.

Why the spiritually minded Essenes should have been interested in buried treasure is a question that puzzled scholars yesterday. They had no ready answers.

However, they said there is a chance the scrolls were given to the Essenes for safe keeping by some other group. The Essenes were noted for their strictness and moral integrity. They lived in monastic communities and shared property in common.

There is at least one scholar who is not surprised by what the copper scrolls revealed. He is K. G. Kuhn, Professor of New Testament at the University of Heidelberg in Germany. Two years ago, using a mirror to read some of the words that had been dented almost through to the outside of the copper, he deduced that they told of treasure. He was generally scoffed at.

Professor Detweiler said yesterday that no plans had been made to look for the treasure. The clues are insufficient. Also, he pointed out, other legends of treasure have generally led nowhere.

One legend, which has been traced back to the second century B. C., says that when the Babylonians went into Jerusalem in 587 B. C. and destroyed the temple, the valuables from the temple had been hidden by the Hebrews. Parts of Jerusalem have been leveled and rebuilt so often that it is almost impossible to check this and other legends about buried treasure in the area.

However, the legends persist. Scholars have been accused repeatedly by suspicious Arabs of searching for treasure instead of for biblical manuscripts. Professor Albright said yesterday that the scholars had never looked for nor located treasure, and had just about convinced the Arabs that their interests were entirely scholarly.

Now that the copper scrolls have been deciphered, with their treasure clues, which surprised no one more than the biblical scholars, it is hard to tell what the reaction will be, Professor Albright said. Almost certainly it will cause treasure hunters to conjecture about loactions and start digging among the hills.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Call P. 14 Fri. 5-18-56
Kansas City, Mo.
20

James C. Matthews, Lawyer and Recorder of Deeds

There are many Negroes who have held offices of the United States and are relatively unknown. This is true of the subject of our column for this week. He held one of the few offices at the disposal of Negroes, Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia and yet he is scarely known by some of the best known authorities on Negro history.

James C. Matthews, son of William W. and Esther Ann Matthews, was born Nov. 6, 1846, at New Haven, Conn. He knew little of New Haven for soon after his birth his mother moved to Albany, N. Y. At the time there was much hostility against Negroes in Connecticut. The father was interested in his children getting an education and desired to go to a section of the country where there was no opposition to persons because of color.

No School Difficulty

The Matthews children were able to enter schools without any difficulty whatever. These schools were famed all over the state for their excellence and no line was drawn on account of color. However, in 1856 an effort was made to get all the Negro children out of the school and it was successful.

Young Matthews was a special case and because his father was able to make contact with his political friends who were in power in the Democratic party, his children were able to stay in school. In spite of this, young Matthews would have been out a second time but this time his teacher pleaded for him because he was doing such good work.

In the Boy's Academy he competed in 1860 for a scholarship and among the three who passed was James Matthews. Objection was raised against his entrance as a student in the Academy. His biographer makes this a political issue and says Matthews was opposed by the Republicans on the Admission Board and he was able to get in because the Democrats stood by him.

It might not have been as political as it seems. Perhaps there were some on that board who stood for principal regardless of color. Whatever the facts were, he was admitted.

In 1861 both of his parents died and this young man had to be cared for by relatives and friends. Young Matthews graduated from the Academy with a prize in English for the best essay and also the Beck Literary medal.

Interested in Law

When school was over he kept books for several firms in Albany but was interested in law and entered the law office of J. Wirner, one of the ablest and best known lawyers in the state of New York. When he had completed his course he was admitted to the bar of the state in 1870 and later was to practice before the courts of the United States.

Young Matthews was a fighter for human rights and did everything in his power to see that justice was given to all. In 1872, he took action against the Republican school board, of Albany by mandamus proceedings. The effort was to compel the school board to admit the children of William A. Reitz to the public schools of the city. This fighter for justice was able to have them admitted and therefore wiped out the color line in Albany.

When Cleveland became President of the United States he asked for the resignation of the famous Frederick Douglass as the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. The Democrats felt that the way to get some of the votes away from the Republicans was to give Negroes this office which had been held by Republicans. Cleveland selected for the position James C. Matthews, one of the rising young men of that generation.

The President's nomination was sent to the Senate of the United States on March 9, 1886. The nomination followed the usual course and was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia. On March 12, the committee on the District took up the nomination of James C. Matthews for the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia but final action was not taken.

At this time there were four for confirmation and four against confirmation. The tie meant that the matter had to be reported unfavorably. There is no doubt that there were objections aside from the qualifications of the person involved. The Democratic club of the District of Columbia was one of the reasons for placing the nomination of Matthews on the table. The matter was rejected by the Senate and this brought to an end for the time the nomination of James C. Matthews.

Makes Recess Appointment

President Cleveland did what was possible under the law, made a recess appointment when the Senate had adjourned. This gave James C. Matthews an opportunity to work in the office for a time and he seems to have made a good impression. In spite of this recess appointment when Congress assembled, the matter would come before Congress again.

When the Senate reconvened again, the President re-submitted the nomination of James C. Matthews to that body and gave his reasons for the position he had taken. He knew the opposition came from the District of Columbia. These persons felt the job should be given to a person from the District.

This, of course, the President did not think was valid for the reason that Frederick Douglass was not a citizen of the District of Columbia but of New York. The President said the office had been conducted with efficency and many who were opposed to him had now changed their attitudes. There was a desire on the part of the President to tender to the Negroes just consideration.

The Senate did not consider that a good reason and Senator Inglis said that if there had been a desire to honor the Negro people, Frederick Douglass should have been kept in the office. That body refused to confirm James C. Matthews and he gave up the office, Matthews was a lawyer and went back to his practice.

In spite of his ability many do not know that he once held this high office and that he was twice nominated by President Grover Cleveland, as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

BATTLEFIELD TOUR

Journal & Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 5-20-56

Civil War Scenes Lure Chicagoans

It took the Civil War to make the United States a united nation and an internationally recognized power, an expert said in Atlanta Saturday.

"Before the war, we were a loose confederation of states constantly threatened by secession and disintegration," Ralph Newman, founder of the Chicago Civil War Round Table, said. "Folllowing the war we were welded into a solid unit which has grown stronger with time."

Mr. Newman and the Chicago Round Table members were in the South touring battlefields and battle sites between Chattanooga and Atlanta.

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The Round Table is an organization of Chicago businessmen, authors, teachers and historians interested in study of the Civil War. Each year they make a field trip to the battlefields.

"National and international interest in the war is reaching a floodtide with the approach of the centennial," E. B. Long, immediate past president of the association, said. "Our Round Tables all over the country are finding more interest in every direction."

* * *

INTEREST IN the war is a strange mixture of the emotional and intellectual, he continued. There is a trend now to look at it analytically with each side viewing it as a whole, rather than from one point of view or another.

"The Civil War has always been the war of greatest interest to the American people," Carl Haverlin, Round Table member and chairman of the Civil War Centennial, said.

"There are many reasons for that interest," he continued. "First of all, because it is the only war that is strictly ours. It was American against American on our soil—we all won and lost in that one."

* * *

A SECOND REASON, he continued, is that it occurred in the middle of the arch of American history. At the time of the war, there were people living from Revolutionary times. Moving in the other direction, there are still Civil War era people living today. It is a central place from which to analyze American history in all of its phases.

America isn't the only place where there is interest in this war. There is a London Civil War Round Table in England and another Round Table in Germany.

"England has long been interested in the Civil War," Mr. Long explained. "And their sympathies are strictly with the Confederacy. Many of the active members are descendants of Confederates who fled to England following the war."

Mr. Newman's original Round Table idea has now spread all over the country — there are round tables in many major cities of the United States.

The Chicago historians will be in Atlanta through Sunday.

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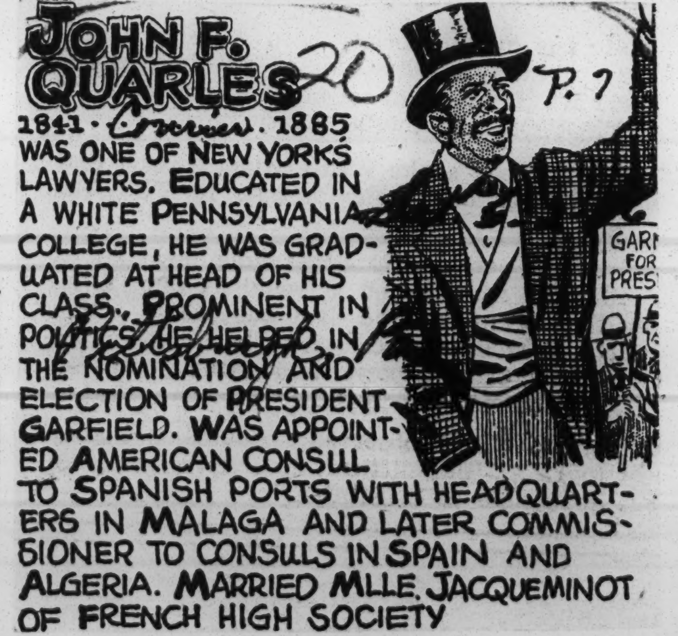
P. 7



20 1956

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Call P. 14

Clarence Cameron White was born Aug. 10, 1880, and spent his early years in the small town of Clarksville. His family moved early to the college town of Oberlin, Ohio, where he spent his boyhood days. This early contact with the liberal city and Oberlin college perhaps influenced his later life.

Kansas City, Mo.

The parents again moved their home to the national capital and young Clarence moved along with them, and kept up his study in the public schools of the city and at Howard university.

Sat. 3-3-56

During these years he showed considerable musical talent and his parents decided to send him to Oberlin college.

The Oberlin College Conservatory was then famous as it has remained through the years. The college was very liberal and Negroes had always felt at home on the campus of that college. Young Clarence Cameron White was sent there no doubt because he and his parents knew of the college and its policies for they had lived there.

He remained at Oberlin Conservatory for five years. His principal instrument of study was the violin and he was also a member of the school orchestra. All the members of this organization were white save Clarence Cameron. This student was good enough to remain the first violinist all of his stay there which was some distinction at that time.

When his work was completed, he returned to Washington and took the position of director of the string department of the Washington Conservatory of Music. This was a newly founded conservatory which had been organized by Harriet Gibbs Marshall, the first Negro graduate of the Oberlin Conservatory.

Young White was interested in study and the summer of 1906 he spent in study in London. When he returned from England he was appointed as a teacher of public school music in the public school system of Washington. He desired more study and again went to London in 1908 and became a student of Zacharewitsch, an outstanding Russian violinist and teacher and studied composition under Samuel Coleridge Taylor. This time he continued his study abroad for two years. During his stay he was the first violinist in the string player's club of Croydon which was considered the finest string orchestra in England at that time and it was conducted by Samuel Coleridge Taylor.

In 1918 he returned to the United States and settled in the city of Boston and opened a private studio. During this period he devoted time to composing and concertizing with his wife as his accompanist. He was fortunate in this respect that the interest of his family was that of music the same as his. This was the life he followed for more than a decade and is the period when he was at his zenith as a concert violinist.

In 1924 he left Boston and took over the directorship of music at West Virginia State college at Institute, West Virginia, but continued his concert tours. In spite of a heavy schedule he devoted his summers to study in order to further develop his knowledge of band and orchestra instruments. White also kept up his composing and during this time displayed some salon and teaching pieces. In these he showed his gift for melody. When he got further along in his composition he sought to express it in Negro folk music. These he adopted to the violin, piano and voice. These works were published by one of the best known music publishing companies, Carl Fisher of New York.

He had the good fortune to have them played by some of the best violinists in the field among them Fritz Kreisler and Irma Seydel. Some of the early compositions which showed his ability in the field were the following "Bandana Sketches", "Nobody Knows de Trouble I've Seen", "Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child," "I'm Troubled in Mind," "Bear the Burden," "I'm Going Home" and "Down by the River Side."

This violinist by the second decade of the Twentieth century had reached the top in violin playing. "Musical Courier' said during this period that Clarence Cameron White's playing was finished and artistic. In 1927 he was awarded the Harmon Foundation award which was a medal and $400 as a first prize for musical achievement.

At West Virginia State college he came in contact with John F. Mathews, the professor of Romance Languages and a writer of short plays and stories. They decided to go to Haiti for the purpose of studying Haitian folk lore and to collect native musical and literary material. As the result of this trip, we were given "Tambour," a two act play written by John F. Mathews with incidental music by Clarence Cameron White. This was presented in Boston and was given good praise in reviews.

In 1930 this gifted violinist was granted a Rosenwald Fellowship for creative work. This enabled him to take a leave which he requested and was granted. He went to Paris and continued his study of orchestration and composition with Raoul Laparra, the distinguished French composer. Clarence Cameron White wrote the "Onanga" with libretto by John F. Mathews which was presented by the Three Arts Club, North Shore Art Center in Chicago. For this work Clarence Cameron was presented the David Bispham medal. This is only given to composers who write outstanding operas.

In 1933 Wilberforce conferred upon him the degree of doctor of Music. In 1932 he was back in the field of music and was made Director of the Hampton School of Music where he worked from 1932 to 1935. Since that time he has lived in New York City.

Man, 100, Takes New Bride, 50

Courier P. 3 Pittsburgh, Pa.

TULSA, Okla.—Charley Steward, who said he was born at Helena, Ark., in 1855, last week planned a fishing trip to celebrate his marriage. Steward, who said he was 100 years old Aug. 15, 1955, married Beatrice Daniel, 50, in a simple ceremony at home.

Sat. 2-25-56

Visits Shrine Of Ex-Slave Yearly

Defender P. 6

Sat. 3-17-56

Chicago, Ill.

The story of Harriet Tubman and the people who helped her in her thrilling struggle to end slavery may some day be written from the viewpoint of one of her relatives.

This is the ambition of Mrs. Thelma Stewart Frazer, grandniece of the famous abolitionist.

Mrs. Frazer, the school teacher wife of a Kankakee, Ill., minister, is already gathering information from kinfolk, old documents and the archives of the AME Zion church. Every year she makes a pilgrimage to the Tubman shrine at Auburn, N. Y.

TAUGHT LITTLE OF LEADER

Part of her determination may stem from her r egrettaahp pon stem from her regret that Negro children are taught so little about the famous people in their past. For example, students in her one-room, all-grade classroom at Fairmore, Ill., were only familiar with George Washington Carver a n d Booker T. Washington before she went there.

Mrs. Frazer, too, was without information on the history of her people for a long time. She was in high school before she learned of her kinship to Mrs. Tubman.

But shortly, she was involved in family history, and old accounts of the ante bellum period. She was present at the launching of the S. S. Harriet Tubman,, a World War II Liberty ship. Since then she has discovered other relatives and descendants of t h e Quakers who helped Harriet Tubman, now living in the Philadelphia area.

TUBMAN STORY

The Harriet Tubman story is one of a 12-year-old slave who w a s beaten by her master and fled to Auburn, N. Y., where understanding whites helped her survive.

When she grew up, Harriet became the most famous conductor on the "Underground Railway." She made several trips into the South and led 300 slaves to freedom.

Some of these she hid in her home while making arrangements to get them to Canada, and other U. S. cities. A reward of $1,000 was placed on her head.

DIED IN 1913

During the Civil War, Harriet served as a battlefield nurse, and afterward was active in reconstruction. She died in 1913.

Her grandniece, Mrs. Frazer, bears a striking resemblance to pictures of Mrs. Tubman, and she says she is told she inherited her trait of determination.

Mrs. Frazer met her husband, John, when they were both students at Livingstone college. They married 15 years ago. They have two children. Rev. Frazer is minister of Caldwell AME Zion church in Kankakee. and a public school teacher there.

One of Mrs. Frazer's ambitions is to collect all the Tubman mementos, and place them in the shrine at Auburn. Already, the house, which was sold to the AME Zion church, contains an early picture of Mrs. Tubman, her dishes and bedroom furniture, and a quilt made by a sympathetic California women's group.

One relative has the original key to the door, and others have unsorted mementos and documents, Mrs. Frazer said. She feels that these belong in the shrine that already includes the Auburn house, and Mrs. Tubman's grave marker in the local churchyard.

When she writes her book, Rev. Frazer will collaborate with her.

Morning Mail

Post-Herald B'ham, Ala.

Wed. 4-11-56

What Lincoln Said About Negroes

In view of the grave situation which now confronts us, it is interesting to note the views of Abraham Lincoln on the race problem and states rights which agree with the attitude of the Southern Democratic Party, and Lincoln is the patron saint of the Republican Party, and surely a friend of the Negro race.

The following was in the platform of the Republican Party on which Lincoln was elected President.

P. 14

It is also found in his first Inaugural Address: "I declare that the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the states, and especially the right of each state, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

Next, I quote from Lincoln's speech delivered at Ottawa, Ill., in his debate with Judge Douglass: "Free them, (the Negroes) and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit this; and if mine would, we well know that the great mass of white people will not. A universal feeling, whether well or ill founded, can not be safely disregarded. We cannot, then, make them equals."

At another time in the same campaign he said: "Anything that argues me into this idea of perfect social and political equality with the Negro is but a specious and fantastic arrangement of words by which men can prove a horsechestnut to be a chestnut horse. I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races."

Again I quote this most significent statement of Lincoln's: "There is a physical difference between the two races which, in my judgment, will forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality. I have never said anything to the contrary."

After the War between the States, the black Republican Party (the radicals) repudiated Lincoln and inflicted reconstruction on the South. We suffered indignities hard to forgive and forget. Now the Republican, the Democratic Party and the Supreme Court have joined hands to humiliate us. Independent action at this time seems imperative if we wish to preserve our Southern way of life.

If America expects to maintain its position as a first class nation it must retain its racial integrity. Without question we have examples in history which sustain this conclusion. The future of our whole nation is at stake.

Edward B. Teague.
1313 B. North 29th St.,
Birmingham.

Andersonville Of The North

Advertiser

Much ado has been made over the horrors prevailing in Southern prisons where Yankee prisoners of war were confined. An especial object of execration has all along been the prison at Andersonville, Ga., where Northern soldiers died like flies. A recent best-selling book on the subject indicates that interest in this, as in other aspects of Rebel depravity, has not flagged.

Andersonville beyond all doubt was a ghastly place. But the Yankees had similar spots for Rebel prisoners. Here, as in some other cataloguing of sins, it just so happens that those of the South are much better advertised.

The magazine *Ken* (published in New York City) in its current issue, has an article on a Yankee prison which it labels the "Andersonville of the North" —Fort Delaware, on Pea Island in the Delaware River.

Montgomery, Ala.

A federal medical inspector said "It's an unfit location for a prison." According to *Ken*, "rude dikes blocked the brackish river tide that would have otherwise washed over the island. Ditches filled with scummy green water and human waste furnished the only washing water for 15,000 tattered inmates."

Tues. 3-27-56

Sick and shivering men were herded into mouldy barracks. Malnutrition and exposure, and a smallpox epidemic, took frightful toll. Confederate corpses were "lugged from the prison enclosure by hard-faced guards and dumped at the river's edge."

The *Ken* story is told mostly in pictures, of a horrifying nature. One illustrates "Rat Call." A Yankee sergeant shot every day a pile of scum-covered rats and tossed them to the starving prisoners. In the picture, the sergeant is shown holding up a rat, while the famished Rebels clamor for it.

Another picture illustrates the "Murder of Colonel Jones"—with the explanation that the Confederate colonel's bad leg made him stumble off a wooden path and spoil a file of prisoners—whereupon the received a guard's musket ball in the back.

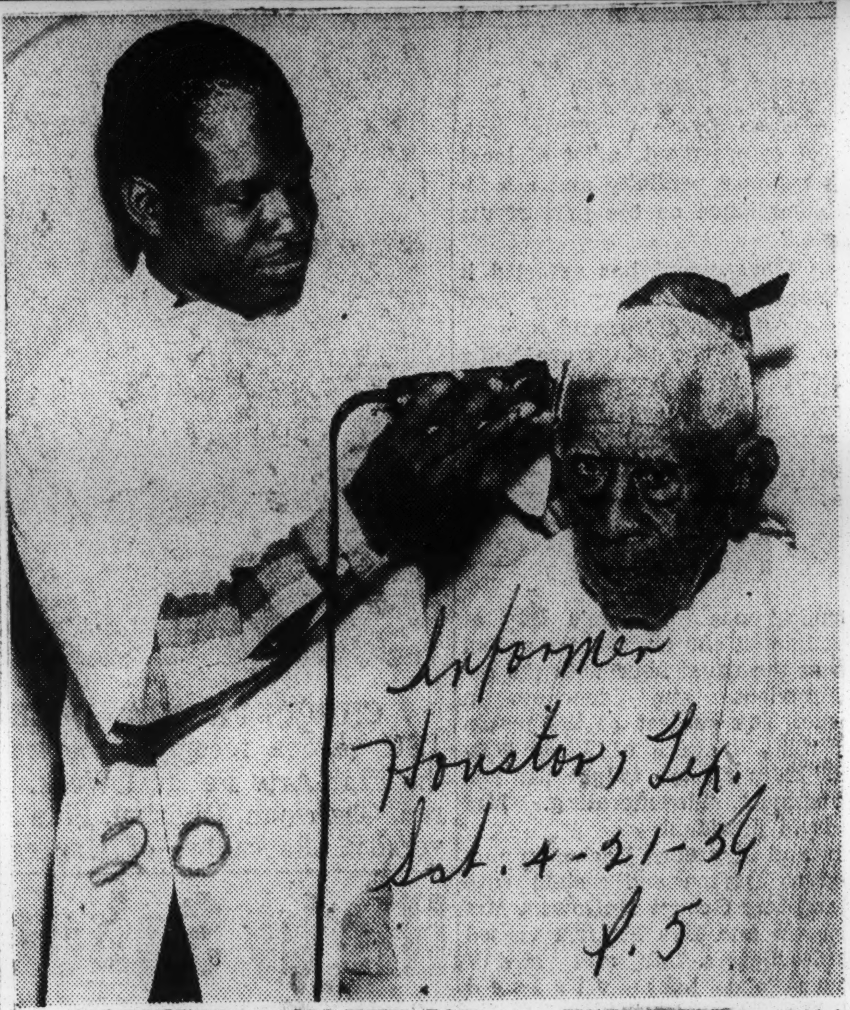
"Petty offenders" — men guilty of such crimes as smuggling letters past the prison censor—where strung up by the wrists or subjected to the torture of the thumbscrew.

Was Fort Delaware really as bad as Andersonville? *Ken* asks the question, and answers:

"At the Southern horror-camp, where a tight Union blockade had cut off supplies, every third man died. At Fort Delaware, every fourth man was a victim—but there was, say some historians, less excuse, since the industrial North was rich in all that the South lacked."

That the South was short on medicines and food for its own men as well as for prisoners is of course a matter of record.

Such shortages do not excuse brutality to prisoners, subject them to overcrowding and exposure to the elements, and other avoidable woes. Andersonville was a frightful hole, no doubt about it. But the Yankees had comparable hells —without being able to offer in partial extenuation the shortages of essentials from which the South suffered.



Informer Houston, Tex. Sat. 4-21-56 P. 5

VOLUNTEER ON THE JOB —— Willard Young 3404 Holman, cuts the hair of Sam J. Thompson, a resident of the Eliza Johnson Home for Aged Negroes, who claims to be over 100 years old. Mr. Young is but one of many members of Barbers Local 946 who have volunteered to help out at the Eliza Johnson Home, a United Fund Agency. Volunteers are still needed, though, to perform the many duties at the Home, 10010 Chocolate Bayou Road.

Honor Negro Who Rode With Casey Jones

World Fri. 5-11-56 B'ham, Ala.

JACKSON, Tenn.-(ANP)- Sam Webb, 82-year-old Memphis Negro who was firing for Casey Jones on the day the "Cannonball" wrecked at Vaughan, Miss., was an honored guest here last week when the Casey Jones Museum was dedicated on the 56th anniversary of the train wreck.

P. 5

Webb, recalling the incident which made old Casey a famous railroader, told the crowd:

"I hollered something was coming on the main track. Then Mr Jones yelled for me to jump, and jump I did."

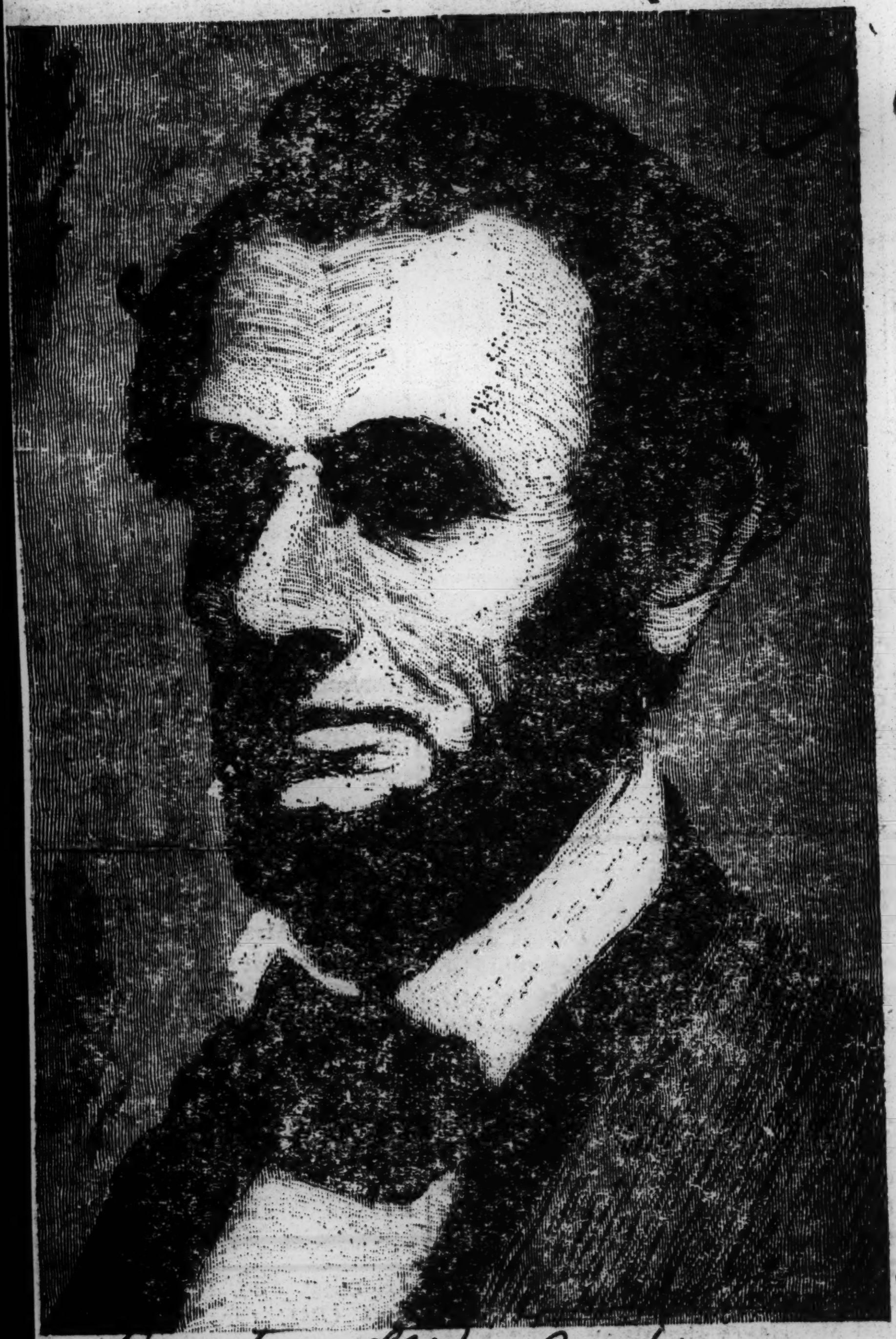
Railroad records show that another train had been backed onto the main line by mistake. Casey was making the run from Memphis to Canton, Miss., as engineer on the Illinois Central's Cannonball when the wreck occurred. He died in the wreck.

It wasn't much of a wreck, as train wrecks go, but somehow it was woven into a folk song and Casey Jones became a famous name

20 1956

Honoring Two Patriots February 12

1809 - 1865 **1817 - 1895**

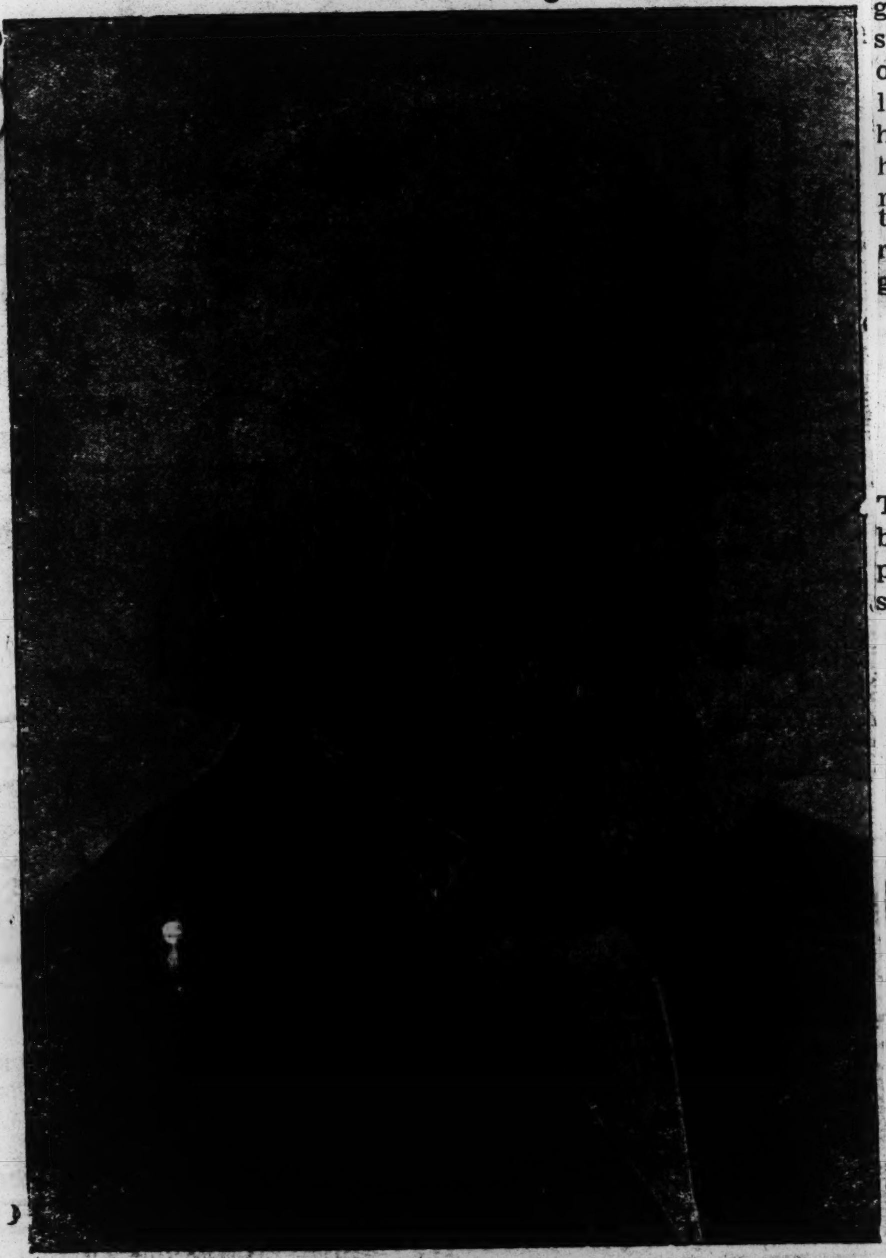


Courtesy of Bourges Art Service

Bystander p. 4
Thurs. 2-9-56 A Lincoln

• The Emancipator • Sixteenth President of the U. S.

* * *



FRED DOUGLASS

• Abolitionist • Orator • Journalist • Politician

Frederick Douglass, was born a slave. At an early age, he escaped from his owner and went north. He soon identified himself with William Lloyd Garrison, the great abolitionist. Douglass contributed valuable services in behalf of the Anti-slavery movement, woman suffrage and temperance becoming on the of the advisers of President Lincoln.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

Des Moines Iowa

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be rededicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us,

that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion, that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain;

That this nation shall, under God have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

He's 100, But He's Not Settling Down

Journal & Guide Sat. 2-4-56

Special to Journal and Guide

MORGANTON, N. C.—Even though Philo G. Harbison, well-known local resident was 100 years of age Saturday, he has no thoughts of becoming inactive.

Norfolk Va.

In fact, Mr. Harbison told his children (some of them of retirement age) that he plans to build a new house for himself here and that he has already been collecting the materials for the construction.

The owner of substantial real estate here, Mr. Harbison was greeted on his 100 birthdate by many local and visiting friends and acquaintances.

Former Slave Dies At 121 Years Of Age In Pa.

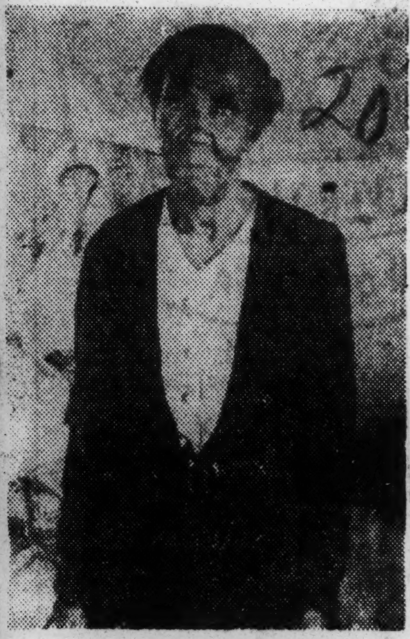
GREENSBURG, Pa.—(INS)—A former slave who carried food and ammunition to Confederate soldiers during the siege of Richmond, Va., in the civil war died last Tuesday in Greensburg.

She was Mrs. Hattie Carter, who claimed to be 121 years old but was uncertain about the exact date of her birth. She had been making her home with a son, Fred, 82, the only one of her 14 children still alive.

Mrs. Carter moved to Washington, D. C., after she was freed and later made her home at Freedom, Pa. Her husband, John, died more than 60 years ago. She had been receiving a $51 monthly pension from the federal government as his widow.

Ft Worthian, 108, Dies

One of the oldest citizens of Ft Worth passed Saturday in the home of her daughter with whom she lived. She was the oldest member of the Mayfield Baptist church of which the Rev J H



MRS LIZZIE FARMER

Green is pastor. She was Mrs Lizzie Farmer, 108, of 1809 Dillard street.

Mrs Farmer lived to see her great-great-grand child. There were five generations living until her death. She moved in the Stop-Six Community more than thirty five years ago and united with the Mayfield church and has worked in the church and was loved by those in her community.

Services for Mrs Farmer are not complete because one of her sons, G J Farmer of Pep, Texas, is snowbound and no communication as late as Monday could get through to him. His mother had not been ill long. She had enjoyed good health for 108 years.

She lived with Mrs Estella Davis, her daughter and was surrounded by her grandchildren as well as great-grand children. Other survivors include daughter, Mrs Roberta Edwards, sons, Lewis Nathan, Sidney of Arlington, Texas and Martin of Dallas and T J of Pep, Texas. She was the mother of 9.

Funeral services will be conducted from Mayfield Baptist Church and Baker Funeral Home is making arrangements.

A MONUMENT ROTTING AWAY

On Riverside Drive at the foot of Eighty-ninth Street, on a beautiful site overlooking the Hudson River, stands the impressive Soldiers and Sailors Monument erected in 1902 at a cost of $275,000. The city built this tall, circular, marble structure with its graceful columns to honor the courage of Union men who fought in the Civil War. It has since been a focal point of commemorative services.

It has been recognized for several years that this monument would require an expensive restoration job. At one time Park Department engineers estimated a restoration cost of $440,000. The Budget Director's office challenged this figure as too low, and a private contractor engaged in similar work for the city has given a rough estimate of $1,000,000 cost.

In the fall of 1954, when the Capital Budget was being considered for 1955 improvements, Budget Director Abraham D. Beame raised the question whether, since the cost was sure to be so high, it would not be advisable to demolish the monument and in lieu of restoration spend the money on a memorial of more public benefit, such as a playground. Such a proposal, if it came to the point of decision, would certainly arouse warm debate, and in our opinion rightly so.

But some decision has to be made. Time alone in this case solves nothing, except to hasten involuntary demolition. Some time ago the monument was fenced off and a sign erected that says: "This monument is in dangerous condition. A fence has therefore been provided by the Department of Parks to protect the public from falling stones. This fence must remain until funds to restore the monument are made available."

We believe that public opinion will not tolerate destruction of this monument. The longer repairs are delayed the more costly they will be. Therefore the course seems plain. That is, for the Board of Estimate to vote the money and get work started as soon as possible.

The Blunt Truth About B'ham In The Civil War

Grandma hopes not to seem unneighborly or censorious towards another Alabama city, but oft have we reflected that when you walk through the streets of Birmingham you see no Confederate monuments as you do in Atlanta, Richmond, Jackson and Montgomery.

VULCAN

The Advertiser assuredly would not question the modern patriotism of Birmingham citizens, but the blunt historical truth is that not one native of Birmingham bore arms in the Confederate army.

Birmingham is a great metropolis, but you will search in vain the mountainous records in the State Department of Archives & History for a single document or relic to prove that a single native of Birmingham came back from the Civil War with an empty sleeve.

Not a single Birmingham sailor fired a gun from the deck of a Confederate naval vessel.

There is no record of a Birmingham volunteer rifle company raised for the Lost Cause. There is not even a record of a single Birmingham conscientious objector. It was as if the Magic City did not even know there was a war on.

Despite its vast, inexhaustible scoops of coal, iron and limestone—phenomenal Siamese triplets—there is no record of Birmingham providing a single iron plate for a Confederate warship.

No Birmingham woman rolled a single bandage to bind the crimson rent of a minie ball!

A foreigner noting Birmingham's blank page in Confederate history would think of the "neutral Swiss." Not only is there no record of Birmingham patriotism in the Confederate cause, but, as you will see in Alabama's official archives at the Capitol, no record of a magnanimous master freeing a deserving slave before the war. There is, we readily acknowledge, no record of a master mistreating a slave or breaking a family at the auction block, but, as all informed persons know, the Southern master was very considerate of his slaves because they were no good sick. The fact is that the Southern slave owner ran a welfare state far beyond anything in England or anything sponsored by Fair Dealers.

No son of Birmingham voted for secession.

The Birmingham blank is the more notable because Birmingham was actually staked out and came to life in the Confederate womb, in Montgomery, which was chosen as the First, Best and Next Capital of the Confederacy.

Birmingham soldiers, sailors and airmen fought with gallantry in World War I and II. But Birminghamians simply were not among the Gray. This alone has to be conceded—no Birminghamian turned bushwhacker or scalawag, nor followed the thousands of other Alabama traitors into the Yankee army.

B'nai B'rith Started In Cafe —In 1843

By ARTHUR EDSON
Associated Press Staff Writer

Washington, May 8.—In 1843 a dozen German Jews met in Sinsheimer's cafe in New York City to set up a new society.

Twenty-two-thousand Jews were in this country then, and their rivalry was intense. A German Jew wouldn't speak to a Polish Jew, a Dutch Jew wouldn't speak to a German Jew, and a Spanish Jew, who felt he was the aristocrat of Jewry, wouldn't speak to anybody.

Seeking Unity

The 12 men in Sinsheimer's took a dim view of this hostility. They set out on "the mission of uniting Israelites in the work of promoting their highest interests to those of humanity."

And so B'nai B'rith was born.

Today, 113 years later, 1,000 delegates here to attend their convention can point proudly to this fact:

The Masons and Odd Fellows are the only national organizations that are older. B'nai B'rith has been in existence longer than the Elks, the Rotary Club, Knights of Columbus, or Daughters of the American Revolution.

There's A Lodge In Dublin

It has spread to 30 countries (there's even an active lodge in Dublin), and it's membership has grown to 400,000.

B'nai B'rith (the words mean "Sons of the Covenant") was helping in charity drives before the Red Cross was organized. It raised money for flood victims in Baltimore, for those burned out in the Chicago fire, for yellow-fever sufferers in the South.

In its long years B'nai B'rith has come up with many distinguished members. Jonas Salk, the polio-vaccine man, is one of the more recent.

20 1956

As Slaves of the Indians

Negroes Were Included Among First Oklahomans

By Bill Dillard
Of the Eagle Staff

Negroes were among the first settlers of Oklahoma, which was part of the land purchased from ~~Napoleon~~ in 1803. They came to this territory in 1841 about 222 years after ~~slavery was~~ introduced into the Virginia colony in 1619 by the Dutch.

The five civilized tribes of the United States — the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles—knew nothing of slavery until they noticed that white men possessed black workers.

Thinking that owning slaves meant wealth and prestige, the tribes purchased them to impress the white man, never knowing that slaves were maintained by white families for profitable reasons only.

As a slave of the Indian, Negroes were treated more as a friend than a slave. As his Indian master did little work, he did few chores, working primarily for his board and keep.

Work consisted mostly of feeding livestock and running errands. He lived in the same cabin as his Indian master. The Creeks and Seminoles were said to be more liberal with Slaves.

Many Negroes were allowed to hold offices in the tribes and more than a few of them intermarried. However in 1827 the Cherokees passed a law prohibiting any one of African decent from holding offices, and in 1833 passed another law against inter-marriage.

By 1830 conditions in the southern colonies were becoming congested and the Indian began to migrate to the Northwest. An agreement was signed by the red man and the white man to move the tribes to this territory of Oklahoma, and other surrounding areas. The Negro came with his Indian master.

Lived Harmoniously

From 1841 to 1861 when the Civil War began, Negroes lived harmoniously with Indians in this territory. The few heartaches he suffered were administered by half-breed Indian slave owners who had been educated and influenced by whites.

He was allowed to attend the same schools, to be baptized in the same church. The white christian missionaries who came to this territory to educate and christianize were happy about the situation. The missionaries even hired Negroes to work as servants paying men $144 a year and women $108 annually.

Indians Confused

The Civil War made the Indian confused. He did not know what the trouble was and he thought the entire situation was silly. Since Oklahoma territory was surrounded on three sides by southern whites it is natural that he favored confederacy.

The North and the South were trying to influence the tribes not only because there were 60,000 of them but also because they possessed plenty of beef and corn which would aid in feeding troops. John Ross, chief of the Cherokees, and a half-breed Indian (Negro-Indian) fought the cause of the South.

The Choctaws, who treated Negroes worse than any tribe, favored immediate separation from the Union. The Cherokees, Creek and Seminoles were against pulling from the Union and helping the Confederates. The Chickasaws were both pro and con.

South Emerges Winner

The confederates finally persuaded the five tribes to join their forces using methods of withdrawing government annuities, false representation, promises, human depravity, other monetary persuasion, and even resorted to lies and threats.

The final decision was approved by the Indians after John Pike, a representative for the south, and his aides told the tribes that the Union government was bankrupt; Indian annuities could no longer be paid; Union soldiers had fled the country; Washington, D. C. had been taken by the Confederates, and President Lincoln had turned drunkard because of the condition he had caused the country.

Upon the Redman's agreement to join the Confederates, the South with their slaves, were driven into refugee camps, sick, hungry, and cold; some of them were driven barefooted and not a place to sleep.

After the War of 1865, Negroes were freed, and they remained in Oklahoma. They were given land and adopted into two of the five Indian tribes—the Seminoles and Creeks. The Chickasaws and Choctaws murdered them unmercifully because they felt Negroes were the cause of the war. The Cherokees were straddle the fence one would say. The murderous attacks by Indians caused the Freedmen to dian tribes, 1866—1867 Negroes scatter to all parts of Oklahoma territory.

In spite of hatred by some In-oxen, plows, tools and began a little settled on his own in different sections of Oklahoma. He secured tle "patch farming." His home was built of logs his meals were mostly "sofky" (Indian dish made of corn) he wore high heel boots, big hats and began to learn different trades. General Sanborn, head of the Freedman's Bureau, wrote the Secretary of Interior John Harlon that Negroes were working as blacksmiths, wheelrights and carpenters. Agriculture was chief industry. Recreation consisted of baseball, horse racing and week-long barbeques. He was politically conscious having representatives in the Creek nation—Arkansas Colored, Canadian Colored and Norfolk Colored.

Negroes Come From South

Meanwhile in the deep south, the Freedmen were having a tough time. His old master was forcing him to remain on plantations, he could obtain little food, the Ku Klux Klan had killed about 3,500 in Louisiana, and courts were sentencing him to hard labor on white men's plantations. Hearing of the fair treatment and independence of the Oklahoma Negro, Freedmen began to flood into this territory in 1879-1882. His coming was recorded as the Exodus from the South.

The white settlers began to come to Oklahoma in 1889. They were lawless, restless, fortune seekers who bribed the Negro and Indians out of thei rland drove him to certain section of the territory and refused to let "persons of African decent" attend schools with the Indians and the white children. He was not too keen about his children attending school with the red man's children either, thus began the separate school system before segregation laws were introduced at Guthrie (then the capital) in 1907.

First Jim Crow Law

Probably the first jim crow law introduced was the separation of Negroes in riding trains, although Negroes were being unequally employed and banned from school but the blame cannot be placed soley on the white man. Negroes, unable to forget the wounds of slavery, segregated themselves into certain sections of the new state. He strongly believed in Booker T. Washington's theory, "cast your buckets down where you are."

Of 50 all-Negro communities in the United States, Oklahoma boasted of most of them—Langston, Red Bird, Rentiesville, Boley and Taft. Boley was the largest of these communities founded in 1903 and commonly called the "Negro Metropolis of the United States.

Strange as it may seem for this group which segregated themselves, the township was named for a white roadmaster of the Ft. Smith and Western Railroad company.

Justice for Negro

The judicial system of Oklahoma seemingly had a justice for black and a justice for white. If a Negro killed another Negro, he was acquitted of the crime. The same went for a white man who killed a Negro, but if a Negro killed a white man to the electric chair he went. Between 1882 and 1945 there were only 123 lynchings recorded in Oklahoma. Most of them were whites. The census shows 82 whites and 41 Negroes.

By 1920, there were 149,408 Negroes in Oklahoma, 104 men to every woman. Choctaw county was known as the "Black Belt." Tulsa had a population of 8,868 Negroes. Most of them were employed in menial labor. 72 percent of the men worked at unskilled jobs and 90 percent of the women were domestics. Out of 6,278 clerical women there were 75 Negro women. In 1940, Tulsa's Negro population decreased because of war plant and government industry jobs offered better employment.

The Negro had come a long way since 1841. His schools had developed from a long retangular hut with either straw or board roofs, holes in the walls for windows, dirt floors, split logs for desks, to more modern buildings. Oklahoma even boasted a Negro college, (now Langston) established in 1897. As far back as 1873, Negroes had 5 schools with a daily attendance averaging 30 pupils. These schools stressed vocational studies more than anything else, excluding reading, writing and arithmetic.

Continued Next Week

Off The Bench

Advertiser PAA

By Judge Walter B. Jones

Mon. 3-5-56

Montgomery, Ala.

The First Prayer In Congress

IT IS a pleasure to share with my readers this morning the first prayer ever offered in Congress. One of my good friends at the State Department of Archives and History, while making some researches a few days ago, came across this prayer in the *Alabama Beacon*, a paper which was published at "Greensborough," Aug. 26, 1943. It is Psalm 35, where David prays for safety from his enemies. Unfortunately, we do not know the name of the minister who offered this Psalm as the prayer.

JONES

20

The first session of the First Congress began on March 4, 1789, and continued until it adjourned Sept. 29, 1789, 210 days. This session of the First Congress was held in New York City. Subsequent sessions of Congress, including the first sesison of the Sixth Congress, Dec. 2, 1799, were held at Philadelphia. All other sessions of Congress have convened in Washington. When the psalm, which now appears in *Off The Bench* was read, John Langdon of New Hampshire was president pro tempore of the Senate, and Fredrick A. C. Muhlenburg of Pennsylvania, was speaker of the House of Representatives.

The First Prayer In Congress

PLEAD my cause, O Lord, with them that strive with me: fight against them that fight against me.

2. Take hold of shield and buckler and stand up for my help.

3. Draw out also the spear, and stop the way against them that perescute me: say unto my soul, I am thy salvation.

4. Let them be confounded and put to shame that seek after my soul: let them be turned back and brought to confusion that devise my hurt.

5. Let them be as chaff before the wind: and let the angel of the Lord chase them.

6. Let their way be dark and slippery: and let the angel of the Lord persecute them.

7. For without cause have they hid for me their net in a pit, which without cause they have digged for my soul.

8. Let destruction come upon him at unawares; and let his net that he hath hid catch himself into that very destruction let him fall.

9. And my soul shall be joyful in the Lord: it shall rejoice in his salvation.

10. All my bones shall say, Lord, who is like unto thee, which deliverest the poor from him that is too strong for him, yea, the poor and the needy from him that spoileth him!

11. False witnesses did rise up; they laid to my charge things that I knew not.

12. They rewarded me evil for good to the spoiling of my soul.

13. But as for me, when they were sick, my clothing was sackcloth: I humbled my soul with fasting; and my prayer returned into mine own bosom.

14. I behaved myself as though he had been my friend or brother: I bowed down heavily, as one that mourneth for his mother.

15. But in mine adversity they rejoiced, and gathered themselves together: yea, the abjects gathered themselves together against me, and I knew it not; they did tear me, and ceased not:

16. With hypocritical mockers in feasts, they gnashed upon me with their teeth.

17. Lord, how long wilt thou look on? rescue my soul from their destructions, my darling from their lions.

18. I will give thee thanks in the great congregation: I will praise thee among much people.

19. Let not them that are mine enemies wrongfully rejoice over me; neither let them wink with the eye that hate me without a cause.

20. For they speak not peace: but they devise deceitful matters against them that are quiet in the land.

21. Yea, they opened their mouth wide against me, and said, Aha, aha! our eye hath seen it.

22. This thou hast seen, O Lord; keep not silence: O Lord be not far from me.

23. Stir up thyself, and awake to my judgment, even unto my cause, my God and my Lord.

24. Judge me, O Lord, my God, accordingly to thy righteousness and let them not rejoice over me.

25. Let them not say in their hearts, Ah, so would we have it; let them not say, We have swallowed him up.

26. Let them be ashamed and brought to confusion together that rejoice at my hurt. Let them be clothed with shame and dishonor that magnify themselves against me.

27. Let them shout for joy, and be glad, that favor my righteous cause: Yea, let them say continually, Let the Lord be magnified, which hath pleasure in the prosperity of his servant.

28. And my tongue shall speak of thy righteousness and of thy praise all the day long.

In Memoriam

A SMALL but devoted group of men and women gathered Thursday afternoon at the Montgomery Humane Shelter on the Mobile Highway and paid tribute to the late Mrs. Nina Winter Pinckard and Mrs. Elizabeth Winter Watts. At this time, a handsome bronze plaque, placed on the front of the administration building, was dedicated in their honor. Mrs. Pinckard and her sister, for many long years gave of their time and talent to foster in the hearts and minds of people the spirit of love, sympathy, and fair-play towards weak and defenseless animals. Montgomery is indebted to these noble women for their unselfish and fearless work in behalf of dumb animals and humanity.

Know Your History

Call P.12

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Fri. 3-2-56.

JAMES MATTHEW TOWNSEND, SECRETARY OF THE HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Kansas City, Mo.

20

The African Methodist Episcopal church has produced some of the outstanding leaders of the Negro race. This was no doubt because this church was separated from the great Methodist Episcopal church and by the very force of circumstances had to produce its own leaders.

These men were able to secure the experience of leadership in order to carry on their enterprise. One of the members of that church is the person under discussion this week, the Rev. James Matthew Townsend.

Our subject was born in Gallopolis, Ohio, August 18, 1841. The only child of William and Mary Ann Townsend, who were pillars of the A.M.E. church in their locality. When he was young his parents moved from Gallopolis to Oxford.

During his early life, he was given religious and moral training and had the advantage of a common school education. This was possible because Ohio was the land of the free. There were underground railroad stations in the state but those Negroes who lived there were safe from harm. When young Townsend was only 12 he joined the A.M.E. church. At the age of 18, he was licensed as an exhorter and two years later was a local preacher.

Joins 54th Volunteers

When the Civil War began, this young preacher had the idea that it would result in the emancipation of his race. He sought the first opportunity to take part in it and to do all he could to haster the day when this was a reality. He enlisted in the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer regiment which was the first Negro regiment to enter the service during the Civil War. He remained in the field until 1865 when the war closed.

This young preacher was still interested in education and self improvement. He at once enrolled in Oberlin college. Oberlin college was founded on the idea of admitting all those who wanted to enter regardless of race or creed. One man, speaking of Oberlin college, said the winds of liberalism had always blown over the campus of that institution which is still true. He was able to remain there for two years but was not able to complete his work because his father died. This gave him added responsibility.

Young Townsend now had to find a job in order to support his family. He was able, by the help of a friend, to secure a commission from the American Missionary Society. With this commission he was able to secure the principalship of a school at Evansville, Ind., which he kept for a period of four years.

To Church Posts

While this young man kept up his teaching, he did not stop his quest for knowledge. In 1871 he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Wayman. In June, 1872, he was appointed to a pastorial charge of Richmond, Ind. At this place he was appointed an elder in the church and was appointed to Terre Haute, Ind.

In 1876 he was elected to the general conference and was elected assistant secretary of that body. This election to a general office of the A.M.E. general conference no doubt had some influence on his appointments in his church. He was appointed to Bethel station in the largest city in Indiana, Indianapolis, where he served for two years.

While he was pastor there he was elected by the General Missionary Board, which met in Baltimore, Md., as corresponding secretary. In 1880 he was elected by acclamation to the position of secretary of the Home and Foreign Mission board of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

The Rev. Mr. Townsend held other positions of importance in his church. He was elected as a commissioner on organic union and a delegate to the Ecumenical conference held in London. By June of 1883 he had become so well known in his church that Wilberforce university conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

This well-trained preacher was associated with all the progressive movements in his church whether they were educational or otherwise.

Dr. Townsend was active in politics because he felt he could serve his race better in this capacity. In some quarters it was felt that the Negro preacher ought not take part in the political affairs because it would soil his character and that such affairs ought not be for the church.

Such a view is indeed shortsighted thinking. If, for no other reason, these preachers were the best trained persons in the community and they knew better than any other group the needs of the race. They would not need to be as corrupt as many persons because they would have the support of their churches.

Dr. Townsend was nominated and elected from Wayne in 1884 to the legislature of his state of Indiana. He worked in season and out of season for the welfare of his people. One of his first bills was one to wipe out all the black laws of Indiana. This bill did not pass but another which was introduced at the same time did pass. For his aid in this work he was honored by his people. Dr. Townsend was honored by his own people and also respected by the entire legislature. He is one of the outstanding members of the A.M.E. church.

20 1956

Continued Interest In 'War Between States' Arouses Big Curiosity In Many Historians

Advertiser P. 5-b
Fri. 2-24-56
Montgomery, Ala.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Historians would have you believe that the Civil War ended in 1865. There is mounting evidence the report was premature.

True, it is no longer a war of battles and bloodshed. Today's casualties are buried in books, not hero's graves.

There never has been anything like the current fever of Civil War enthusiasms. The North-South conflict of 1861-65 has caught the imagination and interest of Americans to a degree and with a force not matched by an other war, before or since, or by any other phase of the national history.

The war long ago became the best documented in all history—with an unequaled outpouring of memoirs, biographies, diaries, letters, pamphlets.

Yet, with all that has been said and written, the tide of Civil War publications is continuing in undwindling stream. Nearly 100 Civil War books were published in 1955. A Civil War novel—MacKinlay Kantor's "Andersonville" heads best seller lists. A Civil War history—Bruce Catton's "A Stillness at Appomattox"—was a Pulitzer Prize winner in 1954. Yet it was 'way back in 1939 that one of New York's biggest publishers pronounced the demand for Civil War books "almost ceased."

Not only within book covers is the fever evident. One of 1955's biggest song hits was "The Yellow Rose of Texas," a revival of a Civil War minstrel song that sold 1¼ million copies of one recording. Folkways has recorded two albums of Civil War ballads. There have been two deluxe albums and at least three other albums of lesser pretensions in recent months.

TV programs, notably You Are There and Cavalcade of America, frequently have devoted programs to Civil War episodes. Lincoln's birthday brought a galaxy of special presentations, including two spectaculars. A television series is being plotted for fall presentation, with promise that it will eclipse in interest the highly successful Roses and Drums which endured for years on radio.

A new Civil War book club attracted 3,000 subscribers in less than two months. A quarterly journal of Civil War history has just finished a successful first year of publication from the University of Iowa. The Lincoln Herald, a quarterly published from Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tenn., is in the 58th volume of its flourishing career.

A focal point of interest and enthusiasm—and the motivation for much of it—is the Civil War round tables. From the founding group of 14 men in Chicago in 1940, this idea of monthly speeches and forum discussions of Civil War campaigns, personalities and materiel has expanded to more than 30 units in 21 states and the District of Columbia. They flourish in metropolitan areas and in small communities; in North and in South. There is a one-man round table in Arizona and a Confederate research society in England.

There is no prospect that all this diversity in the stories of the men in Blue and Gray soon will wane. On the contrary, the outlook is for mounting interest, at least through the imminent centennial years of the conflict.

DEEP IN PLANS

A Civil War Centennial Assn. already is in being. Carl Haverlin, founder of the New York round table, is its president. He is deep in plans for commemorating the significant anniversaries beginning with the centennials of Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1958 and of John Brown's raid in 1959.

A major centennial project will be a new history of the war. It's already being billed as "the definitive" history, and will be written by Bruce Catton, probably the most accomplished of today's Civil War historians.

What is the wellspring for the vast and spreading interest? What are the unique merits of the Civil War which provoke such enthusiasms—and so far in the wake of the event? There is no answer to these questions, and yet there are a dozen answers.

There always has been a hard core of Civil War enthusiasts and students. E. B. Long, president of the Chicago round table, who is directing research for Catton's centennial history, speaks for that school of thought. "There is no rebirth of interest, merely an increase," he says. "The difference is that today the interest involves more people who have been attracted to this tragic war."

Granting that, there still must have been an inception point for the upsurge, something to awaken popular senses. A personal observation would identify that something as "Gone With the Wind."

Margaret Mitchell's novel, published in 1936, and the motion picture which grew from it, reached and captured millions. "Gone With the Wind" came at a time when a particularly outstanding group of Civil War books was reaching the market. The works of Douglas Southall Freeman, Carl Sandburg, Robert Selph Henry, Clifford Dowdey, Lloyd Lewis and others were instrumental in holding the attention which "Gone With the Wind" lured.

It was a tremendous war, in proportions of bloodshed. Scarcely a family remained untouched. The dead totaled 600,000 in a nation of 31½ million. There was carnage of dimensions to command awe even in an atomic age. The Union Army lost 7,000 killed and wounded in less than half an hour at Cold Harbor. One regiment of 900 men was cut to 200 in seven minutes at Petersburg.

GOP Solon Pays Tribute To Frederick Douglass

World Thurs. 2-23-56 P. 1
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Representative Kenneth B. Keating, Republican, of New York, paid tribute to Frederick Douglass, anti-slavery orator and journalist, on the 61st anniversary of his death.

His influence is still a powerful factor in the promotion of an improved status for colored people and for enlightened government, Mr. Keating said in an extension of remarks in the Congressional Record.

"We would do well today to pause and reflect on the example of courage and tenacity this man showed in his struggle to gain freedom for his people in the dark days prior to the Emancipation Proclamation," Mr. Keating stated.

He said he felt especially honored to salute Douglass because the ex-slave made Rochester, N. Y. his home for many years.

Douglass was born a slave in 1817. "From this obscure and humble origin, he rose to become the greatest Negro abolitionist, a brilliant orator, a successful journalist, and one of the greatest advocates of liberty in this nation's history," Mr. Keating said, adding:

"He preached the gospel of liberty with a fervor given only to those who have known the absence of liberty.

"Because he was born in Maryland, Douglass never experienced the worst brutalities of slavery as practiced in the deep South. But in the 21 years he lived as a slave he learned fully the degrading effect of the slave system both on slave and on master.

"After an unsuccessful attempt he escaped to the North in 1838. He learned to read while a slave and he continued his education when he reached freedom.

"As a slave his search for knowledge had led him into constant trouble but when he gained his freedom, his intelligence and quest for betterment enabled him to become a great force for good. As soon as he reached the North, he became interested in the abolitionists cause and addressed some of the numerous meetings that the abolitionist societies promoted.

"At one of these meetings in 1841, William Lloyd Garrison, the great abolitionist leader, heard him speak. Garrison was greatly impressed and the two men became fast friends.

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"On Garrison's recommendation, the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society asked Douglass to become a paid lecturer in the cause and Douglas accepted—although with great hesitation because he doubted his own adequacy.

"That decision marked the second great turning point in Douglass' life. In 1838 he has escaped from slavery. In 1841 he decided that his freedom must be dedicated to the liberation of other members of his race.

Atlanta, Ga.

"Douglass worked hard at his lecturing and soon became an accomplished orator and creative thinker in the abolitionist ranks."

Mr. Keating pointed out that Douglass became a newspaper publisher in Rochester. He published The North Star, later called Frederick Douglass's Weekly, for 17 years.

"His house in Rochester became an important terminal station in the Underground Railway that smuggled fugitive slaves into Canada," Mr. Keating said, adding:

"One of his greatest victories over discrimination in the North occurred in Rochester. He had sent his daughter to a private school there, but because of the opposition of a single parent she was excluded.

"Douglas refused to send her to the segregated Negro school that was at the far end of town from where he lived. After a long campaign of agitation led by Douglass, segregation was abolished in the Rochester schools."

Mr. Keating also pointed out that Douglass was a Republican and held several political appointments, including that of Minister to Haiti. He died Feb. 20, 1895.

"On this, the 61st anniversary of his death," said Mr. Keating, "we are again in the throes of a struggle to insure the rights of various segments of our population.

"It is indeed a good time for all of us to look back to the example and work of Frederick Douglass for proof of what is possible for any man, regardless of his humble beginnings, to accomplish with the aid of determination and grit.

"It is fitting to honor this son of Rochester this month—along with those other great emancipators, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Susan B. Anthony."

Know Your History

Call P. 19 Fri 3-2-56

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo.

MARY E. BRANCH, COLLEGE PRESIDENT

THE SUBJECT under discussion this week is a very dynamic woman who made herself felt in the field of education. It is unusual when a woman becomes president of a college. There are exceptions such as Mary McCleod Bethune and Charolette Hawkins Brown, but these women founded the colleges over which they presided. It was the unusual for a woman to be elected over a growing college already established which was the case when the subject of our sketch this week became President of Tillotson college of Austin, Texas.

Mary E. Branch was born in Farmville, Va., May 20, 1882, the daughter of Tazewell and Harriet Branch. By this time schools were established in the southern states and elementary schools were available to all. In many of the rural sections the school terms were only a few months each year. This was the condition of education in the state of Virginia when Mary Branch was growing to womanhood.

When young Mary had completed the elementary course, she went to the Virginia State college at Petersburg. That school, like most Negro colleges supported by the states, was little more than a high school. A large place was given to trades in the curriculum of the Negro school.

This is not at all surprising, for there were not a half dozen high schools for Negroes in the whole of the Southland. The work of secondary education for Negroes was done by the private academies which flourished all over the South. They are no longer needed since the state and the municipalities have been willing to provide these facilities.

To Chicago U.

This young woman was possessed with the ideal of gaining knowledge and when she had finished her work at Virginia State, she went to the University of Chicago and in 1922 was granted the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. This was a degree given by only a few schools. In 1925 she was granted the degree of Master of Arts by the same institution.

Her teaching began at Virginia State college, the school from which she had so recently graduated. She was there a teacher of English but did not remain very long. The Kansas City, Kas., school board had recently set up a junior college and needed well trained persons to teach in it.

At that time in Negro education, not too many persons had master's degrees from good schools and there was a greater demand for their service than could be supplied. The Negro colleges were becoming of age and were getting rid of their elementary and secondary schools and becoming real colleges.

Demand For Teachers

There was a great demand for teachers who were well trained. It was difficult for one to stay at one place very long, for better offers came along very often. This young woman was brought to the Sumner Junior College to teach English. She was not there very long because at this time Vashon high school was being erected in the city of St. Louis and there was a need for an outstanding woman to act as a dean of women, or perhaps better to say dean of girls. Miss Mary E. Branch was called to this position when the school opened and remained until 1930 when she became president of Tillotson.

Made Many Improvements

When she went to Austin to take charge of this American Missionary college, she found a dilapidated college with less than 200 students. This educator realized there must be some relation between the college and the community. She began to work that out. There was another Negro college in Austin named Samuel Huston which was operated by the Methodist Episcopal church.

As in too many cases where there are different colleges in a city, there was no relationship between the students of one college and the other and many times between the faculties of the institutions. President Branch changed this and as many things which could be done together were carried out. One of the most important was a joint summer school. Such an arrangement was of value to both campuses.

The college took on new life and beautification of the campus was one of her first projects. During the time of her presidency the student body increased to over 500 and the institution was attracting attention in the educational world.

This woman was a member of many organizations such as the League of Women Voters of St. Louis, the Association of College Women, the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and the Book Lovers club of St. Louis. She was a very active woman and she was associated with every movement of intellectual importance in Negro life in St. Louis.

In politics, she was a member of the Republican party and also a member of the Episcopal church.

She died in July, 1944.

The Civil War

Advertiser

As Debated By British Worker In 1862 In The Words Of Cub Reporters, Marks And Engels

Sat. 3-10-56 P. 4-A

Montgomery, Ala.

By Steve Lesher

A MEETING in London on Jan. 28, 1862, may well have altered the course of the Civil War in the U.S. It was a huge workers' rally, called to decide to which belligerent in the Civil War the working classes of Great Britain would give their allegiance.

British labor, like most of the English, was sympathetic with the Southern cause but was oposed to slavery. Capitalizing on this, socialist labor leaders strained to make slavery an issue of the American war and, as is usual in such cases, clouded the issues with half-truths.

To report the meeting, among others, were two German correspondents representing the *Vienna Presse*. Both men were rabid pro-abolitionists. They were Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

In their news report, even these pioneers of modern communism could not conceal that the tenor of that meeting resembled a Torquemada inquisition or a McCarthy hearing. Part of their report follows:

"The chairman, Mr. Steadman, opened the meeting by observing it was up to the English people to decide upon the nature of the reception of Messrs. Mason and Slidell (Confederate commissioners). 'Did these gentlemen come here on a voyage to free the slaves from their chains or to forge a new link for those very chains?'

"Mr. Yates: 'The working class don't dare keep silent. The two gentlemen (Mason and Slidell) who are sailing across the ocean to our land are the agents of slave-holding and tyrannical states. In open rebellion against the lawful Constitution of their country, they are coming here to persuade our government to recognize the independence of slave states. The working class must go on record now lest the English government believe that we are not concerned with foreign policy. Had our government acted honestly, it would have supported the North heart and soul in putting down this fearful rebellion.'

"Then after a detailed defense of the Northern states (who at this time were imposing a blockade on the South which caused much hunger and misery in England), the speaker made this motion:

" 'This meeting resolves that the agents of the rebels, Mason and Slidell, now en route to England from America, are completely unworthy of the moral support of the working class of this country, since they are slaveholders as well as confessed agents of that tyrannical faction, at once in rebellion against the American republic and sworn enemy of the social and political rights of the working class in all countries.' "

'Advocatus Diaboli'

STRANGE that the South should be accused of opposing the political rights of the working class, especially at a time when they were battling to keep *their* political rights. But the socialists of England weren't concerned with fact. They were concerned with staying out of a war which all but one of the London dailies were keen on entering.

When they called the South tyrannical, they forgot that the two foremost Southern generals, Lee and Jackson, had already freed their slaves as had many prominent Confederate planters. They were reminded of some other facts brought to bear at the meeting by a Mr. Nichols, "a self-declared resident of the extreme North of the United States," Marx declared in his report, "but in fact an *advocatus diaboli* . . ."

Marx said that Nichols had to speak above shouts from the crowd. They jeered him and hissed him. But he spoke:

"I am here because freedom of speech prevails. With us at home, the government has permitted no man to open his mouth for three months. Liberty has been crushed not only in the South, but also in the North. The war has many foes in the North, but they dare not speak. No less than 200 newspapers have been suppressed or destroyed by the mob. The Southern states have the same right to secede from the North as the United States had to separate from England."

SHOUTED down and hurled into his seat by a surly policeman, Nichols sprang up again shouting:

"If they reproached Messrs. Mason and Slidell with being slaveholders, the same thing would apply to Washington and Jefferson."

Lincoln Obeys

Despite this gallant defense by Nichols, the motion carried unanimously. The workers demanded "immediate and total emancipation." Lincoln, of course, complied. The President had obviously forgotten his inauguration address where he promised never to meddle in the slave question, except to prevent it from spreading beyond its present borders. So Lincoln emancipated the slaves—except those in Southern territory occupied by federal troops. As one eminent historian put it: "Lincoln freed the slaves in all places where he had no authority to do so, and kept them free in all places where he had the power to put an end to it."

While not obeying the letter of English demands, Lincoln at least obeyed the spirit and the threat of England entering the war on the side of the South was at an end.

20 1956

OUR FORGOTTEN HISTORY

Dispatch Thurs 2-23-56

Action of State Superintendent Hodge, in eliminating practically all of the all-Negro high schools in the state, should give the few remaining a far more important task, other than writing the history of the segregated organization. This, we admit, will have some value, but not nearly as much as would derive from the record of what Negroes did in this Southwestern country to bring civilization and culture in other days.

P. 6

Way back in 1582, When De Navarez, one of the early explorers of America, arrived on the Florida coast line, he brought along with him a Negro, Estevancia (Little Steve), who later took the leadership of the expedition. This black adventurer's travels are recorded, to show that he advanced as far north as New Mexico and Arizona. It is not far fetched to assume that in his aimless wanderings "Little Steve" and his expedition traveled across the unexplored plains of what today is Oklahoma.

We would assume our black intelligentsia could do far more in establishing a link between the Negro and our pristine past in following some of these independent trails in Oklahoma, more so than perpetuating solely our segregated status. Understand, we think this important, but we do not feel that it should form the central idea of such investigations.

Okla. City, Okla.

As early as 1820, the Indians were brought into the Indian Territory, and many of them, copying the economic standards of white people, brought along with them their black slaves. It is the relationship the black man had with the Indian nations, on a basis of equality, that in our opinion should be faithfully preserved. If the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers would attempt to preserve this record, we feel it would justify further continuation of their work. The old Indian Territory is rich in lore, and crammed full of historical facts that should be preserved. One hundred years from now the individuals who preserved that record will have contributing something to the authentic history of Oklahoma.

White people were so busy marrying up rich Indians in the early days of Oklahoma, they rarely stopped to discover that many of their wives came from families who had intermarried for a century with Negroes. Thomas Jefferson said before he died, the intermarriage of Indians and Negroes in Virginia had been so prevalent, there was not a Paumunkey Indian who did not have Negro blood in his veins. Likewise, when statehood came to Oklahoma, there was much weeping and gnashing of teeth by Indians and Negroes, especially around Atoka, where the Chickasaws had so intermarried with the blacks one could hardly tell one from the other. Despite this, the white man had written it into his constitution that Indians are white people, and could no longer intermarry with the blacks. A history of Indian government, and the black man's relationship to it, would prove a worthwhile contribution to enduring records.

Then there was the United States marshals, who were terrors in the former Territories. There were Zeke Miller, at Alderson, deceased husband of Mrs. Dimple Bush at Tulsa; Bob Fortune of Wilburton, who later died in Phoenix; Bass Reeves of Muskogee, Bill Colbert of Atoka, and Neeley Factor of Tulsa. These are just a few of at least 100 Negro United States marshals who helped to bring civilization to the Indian country. This is a rich field for investigation, and should make a readable book of itself. The story of how Negro marshals hauled outlaws from McAlester through the wilderness to Fort Smith, where they were tried before Judge Isaac Parker, the federal judge who presided over the only court of original and final judgment in America.

The first sharecropper in the old Indian Territory was discovered by the Oklahoma Historical society, living on land located between Tatums and the Arbuckle mountains. He was a Negro. Here is a fertile field. Did the Negro set standards for the Indians, or vice versa. Negroes should be interested in this. There are records indicating that Osceola, the Seminole warrior, was a Negro, and the assumption is that many of the Indian wars against the whites were led by escaped slaves. This is rich history which Negro intelligentsia should explore, and we doubt there is another section in America so potential for such records as Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

Two important battles were fought by Negroes in the civil war in Oklahoma; one on the present site of Wewoka, the other up in Craig county on Cabin creek. The Indian Territory Indians were divided in the civil war, some going with the South and some with the North. What, if any, influence did Negroes have in making these decisions? Later on, Negro troops were quartered at Fort Arbuckle, Fort Gibson and at Fort Sill. All of this record should be preserved for future generations.

Negroes served in many important administrative offices during the life of the Five Civilized Tribes. The late Coody Johnson served as interpreter for the Seminole Nation, and spent most of his time in Washington. Negroes were members of the "Tushekias," the Seminole legislature, and served at the whipping post and various other capacities. The full range of relationship the black man had to tribal life would form a saga if preserved by the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers, that no other document they could formulate and prepare could possibly create.

When statehood came, it found Guthrie the intellectual capital of territorial Negroes. The life and times of Guthrie Negroes would form a book in itself. E. P. McCabe, at the time of statehood, was assistant Territorial auditor. He was a distinguished man whom we recall admiring in our early manhood. Guthrie is a city rich with the black man's traditions. There was R. Emmett Stewart, N. J. C. Johnson, both a different times being county clerk of Logan county. Johnson at one time defeated M. E. Trapp, later governor, for the Logan county clerkship. Two Negroes were county commissions in Logan county. There were one or two in Territorial legislatures.

There is a great deal the Oklahoma Negro teacher could do more important than preserving their jim crow record. It is more important to preserve his record in relationship to the total population. We recall several years ago making a Negro History Week address at Langston university, only to discover that day not a student before us knew who it was who authored the "Langston Song," and they did not even know why the university was named "Langston." This is a crime so far as Negro intelligentsia is concerned.

Down in Choctaw county there is a creek named "Negro." We stopped off at Dunjee high school at Boswell last spring, which is just a few miles from Negro creek, and asked the members of the senior class what incident in the past caused the creek to be named "Negro" creek. No one knew. These are some of the things that tie Negroes to history and are far more important than the objective announced by the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers.

If the Negro teachers do not take up this project (and we understand they have ample funds in their present treasury) when we return from our African safari, we suspect we will attempt the job ourselves. Death will soon close the lips of hundreds who could document much we have referred to in this column.

Know Your History

Call Fri. 2-24-56 P. 14

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University Jefferson City, Mo.)

~~Kansas~~ City, Mo.

EDWARD M. BANISTER, GIFTED ARTIST

The subject of our sketch this week is one of the artists which the Negro race has produced. He is not a well known artist but the fact that he was able to make an impression in this field at all is of more than passing importance.

Edward M. Bannister was born in the town of Saint Andrews in New Brunswick in 1893 and was educated there. The extent of his education is not known to us nor is there any indication of how extensive it was by his work in later life. He remained in Saint Andrews until he was 18.

When he was 18 he went to Boston, Mass., where he became an apprentice in the studio for several years but studied art at the Lowell Art institute, which was almost the only art training he had.

The work which he took there was only elementary and what he was able to do later was done by his own effort. This work was done with a Dr. Rimmer and it must have given him the inspiration to go on with his study. There are persons who do not need teachers but need only someone to give them an inspiration and to awaken in them the powers which are dormant within .

Challenged By Paper

The reason he took up art at all was a statement he read in the New York Herald which said that the Negro had an appreciation for art but it was manifest that he was unable to produce it. This, of course, was a general statement and the writer of that article did not know much about the contribution of the Negro in the art on the continent of Africa.

We are finding out now that some of the world's great art was produced there. Then, of course, any generalization is dangerous especially when one has only a few facts to support that generalization. Young Bannister did not attempt to write an answer which he might well have done but decided to prove the columnist was wrong by his own work and that is the reason he went into the field of art.

The reason for the remark by this great metropolitan daily was the number of Negroes who were seen at the art exhibits in and around New York. This was surprising to many persons who did not think the Negro was capable of appreciation of these finer things. They were surprised that Negroes flocked to see these exhibitions. This paper said what many persons believed.

Receives An Award

Bannister's work was g o o d enough by 1876 to receive a first award at the centennial exposition held in the city of Philadelphia in that year. His picture was given a place of honor on the walls of the exposition hall at the Fair by a jury of European artists. He exhibited his work all over the country.

Perhaps his most famous effort other than the World's Fair in Philadelphia was his exhibit in New Orleans at the Centennial Cotton Exposition in 1884 and 1885.

The picture which attracted the most attention was "A New England Pasture" which was valued at $1500. A sketch of Bannister's work appeared in the American Baptist in the issue of June 11, 1885. His most famous work was "Under the Oaks." His work was important enough for him to appear in the Dictionary of Art. It is true there is not a long write-up but that he was written up at all is of some significance. It indicates that his reputation was more than local and that he must be considered among the Negroes who made contributions in the field of art.

This Negro artist received many notices of appreciation for his work. The notices appeared in the best papers of the nation. Among them were the New York Herald-Tribune, Boston Globe, and Traveler Transcript. There also appeared sketches in the artist of the nineteenth century, American Artist was published by Appleton of New York which is now the Appleton Century Company. Bannister also was given many diplomas and medals of honor in other exhibits.

In Demand As Instructor

He seems to have been in great demand as an instructor because of his success. The thing that impressed Bannister was that he was sought at all since there was so much prejudice toward him when he desired to study. Bannister thought that his rooms would be full of students if he would give them the chance to study with him. Whether he took students or not we are not able to ascertain at this time. He should have been a good teacher for he had perfected his art by his own effort.

The success of this Negro artist helped to prove as is being proven in the field of music today one does not have to study abroad to achieve in the fine arts. It shows that America is becoming of age in the field of art.

The work of Bannister and Tanner were achievements not alone for them but for the race. The problem was then as it is now, if these men were to be successful, they had to be supported. Negroes were not then nor or they now buying in large numbers paintings by anyone.

The same is true in the case of books. Books are not bought in large numbers and for that reason it is difficult to get many good books by Negroes published. W. J. Simmons who wrote "Men of Mark" urged Negroes especially and all persons in general to purchase pictures by these men. Edward M. Bannister is almost unknown to the general public. He needs to be better known so that his memory will be given the honor it is due.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University Jefferson City, Mo.)

Call P. 13

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 5-18-56

COLONEL JAMES LEWIS, A PUBLIC SERVANT

The subject of our sketch this week was born at Woodville, Wilkinson county, Miss., in 1832. He was born when slavery was rife in that state but we are told little of his family.

He remained in Mississippi until he was 15 years of age. He then worked on river boats and by the Civil War, he was steward on board of the Confederate Transport, D e s o t a. This craft was in the fight about Columbus Island, Island No. Ten and New Madrid during the war.

It was at New Madrid when the first news of the e m a n c i p a t i o n reached him. He then made his way to New Orleans for he realized the Union and its cause needed all of its friends. The course over which he passed was a dangerous one but he was able to reach New Orleans over which had just been raised the American flag.

Young James Lewis decided he would be a soldier and asked for permission of the commanding officer at New Orleans to raise a regiment of Negro soldiers. He contended that he was the first to raise a Negro regiment. This, of course, disputed by some historical authorities, among them the well known historian George W. Williams.

Employed In 1862

This authority says General Hunter employed Negroes as soldiers as early as 1862. If this date is correct, then Negro soldiers used by Hunter anti-date the Lewis soldiers by several month , for the soldiers by James Lewis did not enter the army of the United States until September of 1862.

Lewis' two companies of colored infantry became a part of the Louisiana Volunteer N a t i v e Guards. He was captain of company K.

In 1864 after the expedition up the Red River, he resigned his commission and returned to the city. James Lewis took the business of a permit and custom house broker and was employed in this business until the opening of the coast trade and the Reconstruction period. This job was of no longer importance, when products was moving in normal order and the channels of trade were open.

The next work which claimed his attention was traveling agent for the educational department of the Freedmen's Bureau. J a m e s Lewis entered this work with all of his energy and did all in his power to establish schools for the Negro race. He traveled all over the state and schools sprang up wherever he happened to be. This was a very difficult position and at times he was in great peril.

Feared Education For Negro

This is understandable for the people of the South realized that if the Negro were given education, the thing Negroes had been denied during slavery, freedom must be provided. He was only saved from bodily harm by the interposition of some friendly Masons.

The seeds of learning were planted and they brought forth good fruit. He was with this work until the Freedmen's Bureau was closed. This soldier had done such good work in the cause of education, he was praised for daring the interest in the cause of the recently emancipated slave.

When William P. Kellog became collector of the port of New Orleans, he at once appointed Colonel James Lewis as United States inspector of custom. This was said to be the first Negro to be appointed to a federal position in the United States. He held it until 1869 when Perry Fuller turned him out because he refused to vote for Seymour and Blair. This showed that he had real character and would not be disturbed by the orders which were given as to the use of his patronage.

This next position which claimed the attention of this energetic man was work with the Metropolitan police. He was appointed Sergeant. He did such a great job that he was promoted to captain and was praised by both parties which was unusual for a Negro so soon after the Civil War.

Gets Handsome Salary

In 1870, Governor Warmouth appointed Jame Lewis colonel of the second regiment of the state militia and at the same time or soon thereafter, he was elected administrator of police for a period of two years. The salary in this position was $6,000, a rather handsome salary for that day. He discharged any position he had with fidelity, impartiality and integrity and was respected by all of those with whom he came in contact regardless of party.

In 1872 he was nominated by the Republican State Convention for Congressman at large and chairman of the Louisiana delegation to the Philadelphia National Republican Convention.

Colonel James Lewis was the only Republican in the city administration. In that position he was efficient and Louis Wiltz, the mayor of the city spoke in glowing terms. He had given a good account of the funds given to him and had saved money in every one of the departments under his control.

In 1877 President Hayes appointed this public servant as Naval officer of the port of New Orleans. The position was second only to that of the collector of customs and was held by James Lewis until 1880. In the National Republican Convention of that year he cast his lot with the old guard of the party. He was dismissed from his job.

Colonel James Lewis was called from private life by Secretary Folger of the Treasury and given the office of Superintendent of the United States bonded warehouses. In spite of his active life he was active in fraternal organizations.

This is one of the almost unknown leaders who needs to be better known.

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Know Your History

Call Kansas City, Mo.

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

JAMES WALKER HOOD
Bishop of the A.M.E.Z. Church —

P. 17

The men who stood forth as race leaders in the early days after slavery were the Negro ministers of the gospel. They were the men whom Negro citizens looked for aid and assistance. These men were in many cases able, in spite of the fact many of them had little formal education.

Dr. Savage

The subject of our column James Walker Hood, is one who falls in this group. He was the son of Livi and Harriet Walker Hood. This race leader was born on May 30, 1831, in Kennet Township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The family soon moved from Chester county to New Castel county, Del., where he was able to attend school for a short while. He was not able to attend school long. Even in the North, there were only a few schools available to Negroes, and when they were available many of the free Negroes could not afford to attend them.

Called To Preach

When he was 20 years of age, he was impressed with the idea he was called to the ministry and had to prepare to preach. He moved now to New York where in 1856 he was granted a license to preach. This young preacher moved to New Haven, the seat of Yale. There is no evidence that he attended Yale or attempted to do so.

It is very probable that he did not have the qualification to enter such an institution, but there is no evidence that he studied privately, but he perhaps did. He did secure knowledge of books from some source. At New Haven he was recevied in the quarterly conference of the African Methodist Zion church. His next appointment was to Nova Scotia. He did not have enough money to go there with his family, and it was necessary for him to work in a hotel for thirteen months in order to secure the necessary funds. In September, 1860, he was ordained a deacon in the city of Boston.

When this was completed, he at once sailed to Halifax. This work seems to have been under the New England confrence. In 1862, he met the conference which was that year meeting in Hartford, Connecticut and there was ordained an elder. He organized a church of eleven members at Bridgetown, Nova Scotia. This was significant bcause it was accomplished in a community which was hostile toward the effort which he had undertaken.

To New England

At the end of six months of service, the young Rev. Hood was sent by Bishop J. J. Clinton of the New England conference as a missionary to the freedmen within the Union lines located in the state of North Carolina.

This young preacher reached New Bern on Jan. 20, 1864, where he served for three years. His next call to service was to organize the work of a similar nature in and near Fayetteville where he worked for two years. The last work with the army was at Charlotte which last for three and one half years.

In 1868, the state called a constitutional convention of the state of North Carolina. James Walker Hood was a member of that convention and had a hand in making a constitution for the state of North Carolina. In this same year he became Assistant Superintendent of public instruction in North Carolina.

In this position he helped to organize the schools of the state. The Negro schools were just being organized and the Negro schools were coming into their own for the first time. He was in a position to point out the needs of the newly emancipated Negro. Rev. James Walker Hood served with distinction in this position.

On July 3, 1872 he was ordained as a Bishop of the AME Zion church and was known as the senior bishop of that church. In 1881 he was a delegate for his church to the Euminical conference in London. He was a delegate to the same conference which was held in Washington in 1891. Bishop Hood presided over a session of this conference, being the first Negro to act in that capacity.

Heads College Board

He was chairman of the board of trustees of Livingstone college. In this position he served from the founding of the college until his death.

It was while on his way to England in 1881 that he came in contact with J. C. Price. Bishop Hood asked him to travel in the interest of Livingstone College and of accepting the Presidency on his return.

Bishop Hood took the establishment of Livingstone seriously, and in 1882 traveled in thirty-four of the states of the Union in the interest of this new college and the organization of the new church. For more than twenty-six years he presided over the conference in the state of New York. His was one of the great names in the AME Zion church which he worked for during his long years of service.

He was an author of some merit. In 1884, he published "The Negro in the Christian Pulpit," "100 years of the Methodist Episcopal Zion church in 1895, "The Plan of Apocalypse 1900." These were contributions to Negro life. He died in 1918.

Our People

PAGES FROM HISTORY by MELVIN TAPLEY

Amsterdam News Sat. 7-6-57 p. 9

HERITAGE FEATURES

New York

Norma Morgan

ART STUDENTS LEAGUE & HANS HOFMANN SCHOOL OF FINE ART SCHOLARSHIPS-WINNER! IN 1950, MISS MORGAN RECEIVED A GRANT TO STUDY ENGRAVING. 1951, SHE WENT ABROAD ON A JOHN HAY WHITNEY FOUNDATIONS FELLOWSHIP AND SPENT SEVERAL YEARS STUDYING AND PAINTING IN EUROPE. 1954, LOUIS C. TIFFANY FOUNDATION AWARDED HER A FELLOWSHIP FOR ENGRAVING. PRINTS OF HERS HAVE BEEN PURCHASED FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS' JOS. PENNELL COLLECTION... DIRECTORS OF MUSEUM OF MODERN ART HAVE 6! YALE INCLUDES HER IN ITS JAMES WELDON JOHNSON COLLECTION. ASSOCIATED AMERICAN ARTISTS, INTERNATIONAL GRAPHIC ARTISTS & GENERAL ELECTRIC HAVE COMMISSIONED HER TO ART WORK. HER ONE-MAN SHOWS IN NEW HAVEN AND AT CRESPI GALLERY IN N.Y. RECEIVED GOOD REVIEWS FROM THE ART CRITICS. WAS IN ATELIER #17 GROUP SHOW IN ANTWERP, '52, AND THE INTERNATIONAL GRAPHIC ART FESTIVAL IN YUGOSLAVIA, '55. WON $100 FIRST PRIZE AT PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, '55. LIKES SWIMMING, SKATING, MOUNTAIN CLIMBING & HORSEBACK RIDING!

The POTATO KING — Junius G. Groves

... ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FARMERS IN KANSAS DURING THE LATTER PART OF THE 19TH CENTURY! BORN IN LOUISVILLE, KY., 1859, HE MOVED TO KAW VALLEY, KANSAS. SOON OWNED 500 ACRES. SHIPPED SO MANY POTATOES UNION PACIFIC R.R. BUILT A SPUR TO HIS FARM! THEY OFFERED A 6-FIGURE PRICE FOR HIS LAND WHICH HE REFUSED!

Our People

PAGES FROM HISTORY by MELVIN TAPLEY

Amsterdam News Sat 7-13-57 Brooklyn, New York p. 9

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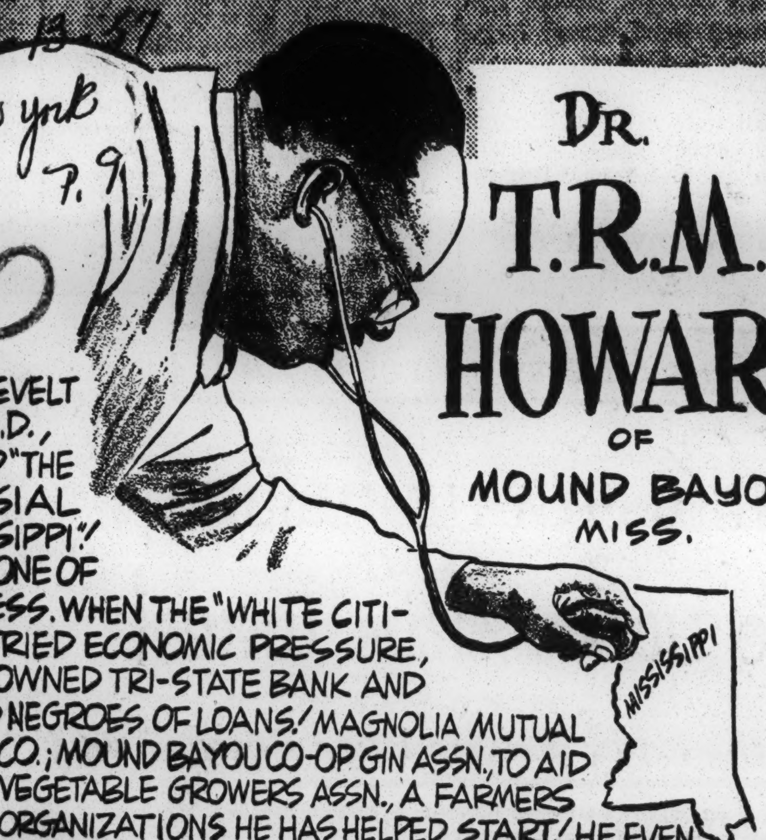

DR. T.R.M. HOWARD OF MOUND BAYOU, MISS.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT MASON HOWARD, M.D., HAS BEEN DUBBED "THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL NEGRO IN MISSISSIPPI"! CERTAINLY, HE IS ONE OF THE MOST FEARLESS. WHEN THE "WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS" TRIED ECONOMIC PRESSURE, HE, WITH NEGRO-OWNED TRI-STATE BANK AND NAACP, ASSURED NEGROES OF LOANS! MAGNOLIA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.; MOUND BAYOU CO-OP GIN ASSN., TO AID COTTON FARMERS; VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSN., A FARMERS MARKET... ARE ALL ORGANIZATIONS HE HAS HELPED START! HE EVEN HAS A HOUSING PROJECT UNDERWAY! DR. HOWARD, WHO OWNS A 1200-ACRE FARM, WAS BORN IN MURRAY, KENTUCKY. IS A GRADUATE OF OAKWOOD COLL. ACADEMY, ALA.; UNION COLL., KY.; COLL. OF MED. EVANGELISTS, CALIF.

Mrs. ANNIE M. TURNBO MALONE

THE FOUNDER OF PORO COLLEGE, A BEAUTY CULTURE SCHOOL, STARTED HER MANUFACTURE OF HAIR PREPARATIONS IN A SMALL ROOM IN LOVEJOY, ILL., IN 1900! SHE SOON MOVED TO ST. LOUIS WHERE HER BUSINESS BECAME, AT ONE TIME, THE LARGEST NEGRO FIRM UNDER ONE OWNER! OTHER BRANCHES WERE MADE IN VARIOUS CITIES. SHE GAVE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TO VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, CIVIC AND SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS. BORN IN METROPOLIS, ILL.

Spry Arkansas Negro Who Claims To Be 105 Sets Up Housekeeping With Seventh Bride

Advertiser Tue. 7-19-57 Montgomery, Ala. P. 6-A

CROSSETT, Ark., July 18 (AP)—A Negro who claims to be 105 years old was setting up housekeeping near here this week with his seventh wife.

Terry Yarbrough, who says he outlived five previous spouses and divorced another, was married July 8 to Julia Gillen, 75.

Yarbrough was completely without newlywed jitters as he moved into a house owned by his wife in the White Station community 12 miles southwest of here.

The aged man says he was born in 1852, near Camden, in Ouachita County, and he has lived in this area—either in southern Arkansas or northern Louisiana—all his life.

The spry Yarbrough was one of 16 children born to Isaac Yarbrough and Frances Gaskins. "All my brothers and sisters lived to be grown up, too," he said.

Yarbrough first took on the bonds of Holy matrimony in 1885 when, according to his figures, he was 31. The bride was Ella Moss and they operated a farm near Prescott.

When Ella died in 1839, Yarbrough, who waited 31 years to get married the first time, went to the alter again within a year—this time with Vivian Smallwood. She died in 1889.

THREE CHILDREN

Nancy Banks, whom he married in 1892, presented him with three children and he says he presented her with a divorce in 1909.

That same year he married Lizzie Penney and they had two children before she died in 1922.

Yarbrough came to Ashley County in 1924 and soon married Tildy Haynes. This was his longest tenure with one wife, lasting until her death in 1941.

In 1942, he married Veralee Baker, who died in 1951.

Then began Yarbrough's longest period alone, a period which saw him pass the century mark.

GAVE UP WORK

Yarbrough supported most of his wives by farming, but neighbors said he gave up work some years ago. They said he and his new wife will live on old age pension checks, supplemented by aid from various children and grandchildren.

Their possessions are few, but newlyweds are noted for making out on little.

Post Herald Tues. 9-10-57 P 15 Birmingham Ala

A BATCH OF BREAD—Will Sloan, 106-year-old former slave, mixes a batch of biscuits in an old-time wooden bread tray.

Ex-Slave Remembers Kicking Yank's Shin

Post Herald Tues. 9-10-57 Birmingham Ala

Will Sloan claims to have seen 106 Summers, says he can remember kicking a Yankee in the shins with his brass-toed shoes, and can sing you a song that beats with the rhythms of the African jungle where his mother was born.

At 106, Will's mind is unusually sharp.

He gives detailed description of plantation life where he grew up near Columbus, Miss. He can tell you about his 49 years in the coal mines around Birmingham, and how he operated a "rolling store" in Jefferson County. It was a mule-drawn affair.

But Will gets most excited when he relates just what it was like when the Yankees came to his master's plantation in Mississippi.

"I was de lookout for my master. But the Yankees caught me before I could go back and tell my master.

"They twisted my ears and pulled my nose trying to get me to tell where the plantation food was.

"That's when I lit into this Yankee and kicked him on the shins.

"I guess I was one of the first ones that put up a fight with the Yankees."

Will lives quietly in his little cabin near Warrior with his tomcat and a pear-tree full of game chickens.

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Know Your History

Call Fwd. 3-24-57

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.) P. 14

Kansas City, Mo.

EVA CARTER BUCKNER

—A Poet Of Distinction—

The subject of our skietch this week is Eva Carter Buckner who was born in Washington, Ia. She did not remain there very long. When she was quite young her parents moved to Des Moines. The stay here was not very long either for the family soon moved to Colorado Springs Young Eva had the privilege of attending the public schools from which she graduated. There she lived as a normal child and began to show interest in poetry.

EVA CARTER BUCKNER: A POET OF DISTINCTION

Mrs. J. D. Robinson, the wife of the mayor of Colorado Springs held a poetry contest in that city. The judges were prominent white citizens who had a literary reputation which would indicate that no particular favor was shown the Negroes in the contest. When the contest had been completed, it was found that Eva Carter had won. This prize established her at once in the literary field. she had, however, been making contributions to the papers of her town, but her reputation as a poet spread far and wide.

Wrote For Papers

She now began to write for papers outside of Colorado Springs. Her poems began to appear in such well known papers as the Denver Post and Western Enterprize. Eva moved again. She seemed to have been following the setting sun and this time moved to New Mexico and finally to Los Angeles and became one of the pioneers of California. She is classified as a pioneer by Mrs. Delilah L. Beasley. She came to the city long after it had been established, but she can be called a pioneer because of her contribution to the literary field. The papers which published her poems were as follows: California Eagle, New Age the Advocate, and the Los Angeles Daily Tribune which was then and probably is now the largest paper in that city. This would indicate that her poems were coming of age and her audience was becoming larger and larger. She was becoming known outside of California. It should be said that she does not belng in the class with Paul Lawrence Dunbar, but she belongs to that group called lesser poets.

Her Poems Compiled

Prehaps her greatest honor was to have some of her poems appear in a volume called Gems Of Poetry, a book of Short poems by American authors. This like most authologies was made up of the best poems in that year by those who were then wrting. This was a real distinction to get one's poems in such a volume as it still is the case.

Eva is best known for her club songs which were written on many occasions. The most inspiring and noteworthy was Colorado and California State Federation and several other songs for Negro women's club. Many of her poems were written from the idea of race uplift. She was interested in square deal for Negroes as California was not free at that time Negroes in both Colorado and California had to fight for their civil rights and this woman was willing to do it in her poems.

Fought Bias With Poetry

One of her most successful poems was "What Constitutes A Negro". This poem came into existance when an American writer tried to prove Joe Gans, the great prize fighter, was not a Negro Eva arose to the occasion and wrote the poem mentioned above The white papers of Los Angeles refused to publish this one, but the Negro press, as it has been doing for a century making known the facts about the Negro, did it again. The California Eagle made known to the world what Eva had to say about the Negro prize fighter, Joe Gans.

This dynamic woman was not only a poet, but she did commendable work as a member of a local art group which shows her versatility. She was also active in civic and social groups. The suffrage movement was at it zenith at the time and Eva was active in it and was also active in the study of psychopathic and charity work.

Active In NAACP Drive

It was at this time, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was in its formative period. The problem of selling the organization had to be done and members had to be secured in order that it could get started. Mrs Buckner was very active in this work and secured many members during the Morefield Story Drive for members. She did much to establish this organization on the Pacific Coast.

In spite of the many things which occupied her attention, none was dearer to her heart than poetry which she used on almost every occasion. During the NAACP drive, she wrote a beautiful poem and dedicated it to Dr. W. E. B Dubois who was then a very active member of the association and who did as much for the organzation as any one. There are reasons for his great influence and why the Negro people listened to what he had to say. The most significant was his great learning. Mrs. Buckner desired to write a poem to honor his effort in the fight for fullcitizenship.

This woman seems to have been an important poet, known to only a few persons. She needs to be better known. She made a significant contribution in the city of Los Angeles and the state of California

Feted At 112

MRS. LORENZO JOHNSON, celebrating her 112th birthday at Glassboro, N. J., cuts a cake at a party staged in her honor at the Ebenezer Baptist Church. Born in Virginia, she has four children, eight grandchildren, 13 great-grandchildren and 12 great-great grandchildren. She's alert and in fine physical shape.

Only Fiscal Shots Heard on War Between States

Times Picayune New Orleans, La.

Solons Consider Plans for 100th Anniversary

By ARTHUR EDSON

Wed 5-22-57 P. 12

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Congress is considering how best to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the War Between the States—and time has so healed the wounds that the only shots heard at a hearing here were fiscal.

The dates 1961-1965 will mark the centennial of the war. And Rep. Fred Schwengel (R-Iowa) said he believes this will be the first time that winners and losers ever have joined in remembering a major conflict.

Certainly the hearing before a House Judiciary subcommittee seemed to prove his point. There wasn't an anti-War Between the States voice raised, North or South.

The only issue was whether the planning of the big event should cost $100,000, $10,000 or nothing.

The $100,000 group, led by Rep. William Tuck (D-Va), for the South, and Rep. Wint Smith (R-Kan), for the North, said it would take that much to get the job done.

But Rep. Frank Smith (D-Miss) said he thought $10,000 would be enough. "I'm afraid," he said, "Congress will be off to a bad start if it recommends $100,000, or even $10,000, in view of its present situation."

In short, the battle of the budget is more ferocious right now than any War Between the States fight.

Rep. Schwengel thinks enough War Between the States buffs are around, ready and eager to do the planning for free.

But Capt. Samuel G. Kelly, president of the Civil War Roundtable of Washington, argued for the $100,000.

"In fact," Kelly said, "if we can get it done for that I'd consider it one of the greatest bargains the Congress has ever purchased."

And so it went, as rival groups skirmished lightly whenever anyone was caught in the open between the cash register and budgetary figures.

It finally reached the point where Tuck began to fear he was now looked on as a U.S. Treasury raider, rather than a loyal fighter for War Between the States fighters.

"I'm not one of the free spenders in the Congress," Tuck said. "I've voted for every cut before Congress."

"I agree with the gentleman," Rep. John Dowdy (D-Tex), a committee member, said soothingly. "I think he's voted the same way I have every time."

But it remained for E. B. Long of Chicago to sum up the feeling that so many students have toward the War Between the States. Long is a researcher with a reddish beard and a tremendous enthusiasm for his job.

"I like to think it is my life," he said.

And he printed an entrancing picture of the thousands of Americans, North and South, who would approach the centennial eagerly. Everyone, he said, will be eager to help, and here, with the meticulousness of a born researcher, he made a footnote of an exception.

"Unfortunately," Long said "the Confederate government is not in a position to take part."

A SMILING AND SPRIGHTLY Mrs. Lorenzo Johnson, who was 112 years old Wednesday, cuts a birthday cake at Ebenezer Baptist church in Glassboro Lawns, N. J., where she was honored by friends and neighbors. Though she's 12 years past the century mark, Mrs. Johnson plans to live "a lot longer."

Carolina Man, 113, Passes After Strong Robust Life

HUBER, N. C. — (INS) — Charles McLees ,an ex-slave who gave up liquor three years ago, died Wednesday of cancer at the age of 113.

A familiar figure in this eastern North Carolina community, McLees a strong, robust man, was active until a few weeks before his death.

He was a hack and dray driver for many years and served as gardener for the Rev. Robert L. Pugh, superintendent of Craven County Schools, for 30 years.

Townspeople never had any doubt that McLees was as old as he said he was. Persons now past 80 recalled that they ran along behind his dray when they were children.

And the Rev. Pugh, a 33rd degree Mason and past grand master of the order, in North Carolina, said:

"I know it may sound fantastic that he lived so long and remained so active, but I am firmly convinced in my own mind and heart that uncle Charley was the age he said he was."

Longevity apparently was a dominant characteristic in his family he said his mother, Mrs. Adeline McLees, died at the age of 111. His grandmother, he said, was 138 years, ten months and two days old when she died.

Although unable to read or write, "uncle Charley" was considered well-informed on current events, deeply religious, he was a ruling elder in St. Stephens Free Will Baptist church.

Hale and Hearty, McLees admitted that he drank heavily during his lifetime. He said he had imbibed "enough to float a ship," but tapered off during his later years.

[illegible] YEARS old come May 29, Mrs. Sarah Green will celebrate one-hundred-plus-four years in this world which she says she has enjoyed very much. When she reached the ripe age of 103 last year, Mrs. Green was surrounded by five generations of her family. Today she feels well, but states that she "doesn't get around much any more."

Historical-Paper Collection Urged

A group of leading American historians yesterday appealed to Congress to throw the weight of its influence behind the movement to preserve and publish the papers of famous Americans.

A joint resolution introduced by Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) and Rep. George P. Miller (D-Calif.) would put Congress on record as urging the states and various historical societies to cooperate with the National Historical Publications Commission in preserving historical documents.

Justice Felix Frankfurter of the Supreme Court, a member of the Commission, joined the historians in support of the resolution. He said the United States cannot "have a tradition that is alive and operative unless the people are aware of their history."

Practical Value Seen

Both Frankfurter and Julian Boyd, editor of the Jefferson Papers, spoke of the immediate practical relevance of the projects, some sponsored by the Commission and some by various private groups. They said an exact understanding of the country's history is essential to wise government today.

The witnesses testified before the House Administration Committee, which is considering the joint resolution. The resolution does not involve any expenditures by the Government, but records the interest of Congress in the widespread movement to collect and preserve important papers.

Both former President Truman and President Eisenhower have endorsed the idea.

The National Historical Publications Commission, established by Congress, is sponsoring two projects: A history of the ratification of the Constitution and Bill of Rights and a history of the first Congress.

Compared to Resources

"The records of American life constitute a species of national treasure fully as valuable as do the material resources of our country," Lyman Butterfield, editor of the papers of the Adams family of Massachusetts, said.

Sen. Bennett testified that we "need to get these papers preserved before they disappear into the mists of history."

Among the papers now being collected and edited in full are those of Jefferson, Madison, Jay, the Adamses, Franklin and Hamilton.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt papers are collected at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, N. Y., and the Harry S. Truman papers are being collected at a library to be dedicated next month in Independence, Mo.

Non-Existent Amendment

Editor, The Advertiser:

Never in the history of a civilized nation is there a record of a more disgraceful act of spiteful hate than was perpetrated against the helplessly defeated people of the Confederate States, by the corrupt Administration in Washington, D. C., and by the Congress of the United States, during the period after the close of the Civil War.

This monumental crime stands today as a black stain of dishonor, unexpiated as it has been for three long generations, and shamefully too, because there has never been a visible sign that either the Washington Administration or the federal government ever intends to eradicate this great wrong.

A detailed history of this corrupt episode has lately been given notable publicity in an article written by Mr. David Lawrence, a man of great legal mind who is now considered one of America's most eminent editors. The article was published in the Sept. 13 issue of *U. S. News & World Report*, under the caption, "Which Constitution?"

Mr. Lawrence contends that the legal and constitutional validity of the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954, is unsound, because it is so closely related to the Fourteenth Amendment's dubious legal status, that it must assume all of the Amendment's infirmatives as a legal body.

Briefly, the records indicate these facts. . . After the war the Confederate States accepted and ratified the 13th Amendment that gave freedom to all Negro slaves in this country, and this action was approved by the federal government as being legal. . . After this, the legislatures of the Confederate states assembled and lawfully rejected the so-called 14th Amendment.

Whereupon, all members of the Congress from the Southern states were deprived of their seats in the House and Senate, and federal troops were ordered to take charge of the several Southern legislatures. Finally, under duress, puppet legislatures then ratified the 14th Amendment. . . Hence, by the employment of these unscrupulous methods the 14th Amendment was born, with all of its imperfections and iniquitous sins.

The fact that this Amendment has survived unchallenged and uncontested during the many years since the war, is largely due to the erroneous judgment of the Supreme Court that it was constructed regularly under laws and in accord with the provisions in our federal Constitution.

The so-called 14th Amendment is, therefore, non-existant because its basic construction is definitely un-sound and wholly in conflict with accepted rules of honorable conduct.

R. EMMET SEIBELS.

Montgomery.

20 1957

115 YEARS YOUNG AND STILL GOING STRONG — "Aunt Jennie" has talent, boundless energy, and a hearty appetite. Shows dress she crocheted in first photo; describes Civil War incidents in second; and eats her favorite ice cream in the third. Her real name is Mrs. Virginia Armstrong. — (Photos by Perry)

High Spirited, Alert, Likes TV; She's Only 115 Years Young

Daily World Thurs. 6-13-57 Atlanta Ga. P. 1

BY EDDIE WILLIAMS

She watches TV "shoot 'em ups" with the attentiveness of a seven-year-old; she eats ice cream as enthusiastically as a girl 10; she speaks and thinks like a matured woman of 40; her hair is silvery grey, and her eyes blink mute testimony of many years of experience.

She is only 115 years old.

On October 17, Mrs. Virginia "Aunt Jennie' Armstrong, of 706 Bayard St., East Point, Ga., will celebrate her 116th birthday.

SLAVE PARENTS

Born to slave parents in 1841, on the premises of the Shepherd family in Walton County, Ga., this high spirited, active minded, God fearing, church going woman has witnessed three great wars and one unforgettable "Police Action."

She has seen and suffered countless miseries of slavery, of Georgia laid waste after Sherman's "march", of lynchings, of discrimination and segregation, of her race feared but oppressed, advancing yet marking time, but her head is unbowed and her heart is not saddened to the extent of defeat.

Standing on the brink of racial equality -- a myth of which she dared not dream as a child-her recollections with amazing accuracy are interesting and sometimes shocking.

HUSBAND'S JOURNEY

She recalls the sacking of old Atlanta and her husband's treacherous journey to Richmond, Va., to get the remains of "Master Shepherd's son" who was killed in battle.

When the glad tidings of freedom for the slaves reached the hovel where she lived, Aunt Jennie, then a youthful 26, jumped about and sang: "I'm free; I'm free as a Jaybird.'

Although she had no formal education and can neither read nor write, Aunt Jennie was not destined to be a lost, tragic figure in the Reconstruction era or in the present Atomic age. "I went to school five hours, and I got sick in the throat and didn't go back', she says.

She has royal command of her aged body and her mind, although hazy by long years, is quick and active She reflects intelligence acquired in her youthful slave years when she collected tid-bits of information on people, world affairs, politics and the Bible as she worked about her "Master's" home. "If I wanted to know something, I'd ask somebody,' she says.

SEVERAL SKILLS

Also out of slavery she brought several skills -- weaving, knitting and crocheting.

Like "Little Joey" who hastens to show off his drawing of Fido, Mrs. Armstrong proudly presents some of her work to interested persons. She recently completed crocheting a lavish white dress and an accompanying shawl. She says she has crocheted numerous table cloths and scarfs ,and "I knit all kinds of socks."

LESS THAN 90 POUNDS

She sat in the big lawn chair which seemingly engulfed her small — less than five feet tall, less than 90 pounds — body, and she intermingled biographical accounts with spoonsful of ice cream. Now and then she would excuse herself, go to her room and return with items -- dresses, scarfs, newspaper clippings, scrapbook — to verify her accounts.

What is life like at five score and 15 years?

After getting up at approximately 9 a. m. and dressing herself, she often prepares breakfast. Aunt Jennie's day is filled with crocheting, knitting, watching TV, conversationing with her many friends and taking "little naps."

She says; "I lay down whenever I feel sleepy and tired. If I sit up too long, I begin to swell; then I lay down and allow the blood and water to circulate in my body."

According to relatives, she still believes in discipline and "you should see her taking a switch to some of the kids around the house.' Relatives also described her as an avid "cowboy" fan. "She will only watch western shows on TV, and she likes to see the horses running."

Speaking about her travels through Georgia, her many grandchildren, and hordes of friends, Aunt Jennie said "When I die, they may as well have my funeral outside 'cause there'll be so many folks there they can't all get in the church."

Even as she spoke ,passerbys on foot, in cars, on bikes greted her with a respectiful "Hello Aunt Jennie.' Their names and faces were perhaps lost in a corner of her ancient mind, but she waved her hand to return the salutation.

MEMBERS OF GRANT'S CHAPEL

She is an active member at Grant's Chapel AME Church which is several doors from her house and is a member of the Union Investment Lodge.

Asked to comment on her long life, Mrs. Armstrong paused for a moment ,and as she crossed her legs, her old fashioned high top showed from beneath her long dress. She said:

"You've got to give your heart to God, and live unspotted from the world."

Many lessons on life can be learned from this woman of myriad years. She radiates courage and hope and an undying spirit of a once enslaved people. She does and says many things that are often shocking, not so much because they are extraordinary, but because one never expects them from a 115-year-old. Her sense of humor outlived the thwarting gloom of slavery.

This uncrowned heroine, living with her grandson and his wife — Mr. and Mrs. John Armstrong — and another relative, Mrs. Katie Hicks, has two unfulfilled desires. First, she would like to go to Chicago to visit her oldest great grandson, 36-year-old Adolphus Armstrong, and secondly, she would like to visit Richmond, Va., "to see where ole Jeff Davis ruled the South.'

Aunt Jennie always parts company with 'be sweet' instead of "good-bye.'

MORAL: She hopes to see you again.

It's Independence Week

Call Fri. 6-28-57

Mayor Bartle has proclaimed the week of June 30 through July 6 as "Independence Week" in observance of the 181st anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

Kansas City, MO. P.18

As we approach the Fourth of July celebration commemorating the birth of our country's freedom, it is fitting that we re-read portions of the famous document signed on July 4, 1776, by John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and 53 other delegates from the 13 United States to the Contental Congress. It has been a long time, perhaps, since many adults have picked up a history book to read the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and other historical papers.

The Declaration of Independence starts with the familiar words:

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

Then comes probably the best known and most famous passage in the Declaration:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.—That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The Declaration then lists the grievances that the 13 original colonies had against the king of England. These are too numerous for us to print. But we suggest that along with your picnic basket you take along to the park with you this July 4, a copy of the Declaration and spend a few minutes reading it. You will enjoy it and it will make your holiday more meaningful.

Know Your History

Call Fri. 6-28-57 P.12

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, MO.

Pierre Lacroix Carmouche

—Spanish American Veteran—

Because of the relation of Spain and the United States in 1898, it was apparent to any keen observer that if nothing was done to alleviate these conditions war would come. There was also close to our door the treatment of the citizens of Cuba.

In order to control these people, it was necessary that Spain send the most experienced and efficient officers. It was thought the best way to bring the Cubans under control was to place them in reconcentrado camps. The conditions of these camps were bad, and the American people were very much concerned. It caused much excitement in the United States. While this was going on, the battleship, Maine, was sunk which was at once blamed upon the Spanish. It is not certain to this day who was responsible for this affair. The result was a war with Spain. President McKinley called for volunteers to put down the Spanish rebellion. The subject of our column this week is a part of this volunteer force.

Pierre Lacroix Carmouche was the first Afro-American to offer his service along with 250 men. His letter was written to Secretary of War R. G. Alger, on Feb. 26, 1898. This letter said that after carefully considering the condition of the United States and Spain, he deemed it advisable to offer his service to the United States along with 250 Negro Americans. These, he said, could be furnished upon short notice which showed the kind of man he was.

A Man of Integrity

Pierre Lacroix Carmouche was born in the town of Donaldsonville which is located in Ascension parish, La., Nov. 20, 1862. His father, Pierre Carmouche, was a man noted for his integrity and his neighbors considered his word as good as his bond.

Young Pierre was able to attend school. He had heard only French used in his home, but it didn't take him long to gain familarity with the English tongue at school. This youth learned fast. This, coupled with his ambition to be well informed, helped him to secure a common school education. He was faced with difficulty in his educational development. When Pierre was ready to enter preparatory, school, his father died and his mother was left four small children to support. There was little young Pierre could do but leave school and help his mother as much as possible with the children. The problem for him was to find work.

The first job this young man could find was that of a apprentice in a dental office where he soon became very helpful to his employer. After a short time, his employer died which put an end to his effort in this field. He was becoming interested in the field of dentistry, and in all probability would have been happy to work in that occupation, but whatever opportunity there had been was now gone.

This youth, who was now 17, was determined that he would find employment. His next job was as an apprentice in a wheelwright, blacksmith and farrier's shop. He worked at this trade faithfully until he became a master of it, and finally was able to buy the very same shop in which he had learned the trade.

Pierre Carmouche was able to build up a large patronage among the livery stable, planters and business men in his parish. This sturdy young man grew in popularity, and in 1886 was elected assessor of the town of Donaldsonville. The work was as well done that he was elected again in 1887.

The Knight of Labor claimed some of his attention at this time, and young Carmouche took a leading part in organizing the local chapter. In 1889, this branch had a membership of 1200 strong. The local body had some political aspiration and nominated Pierre Carmouche as the state representative from Ascension parish, but was not elected.

In religion, he was reared a Catholic, but was friendly to all religions. This young man was elected secretary of the board of trustees of St. Peter's Methodist Episcopal church in Donaldsonville, and was responsible for building the new St. Peters. The town of Donaldsonville was a little city about 80 miles above New Orleans. The church which he helped to build there is a monument to his memory.

The organization of a military company is the more remarkable because it occurred in a state where Negro military organizations were not allowed. Carmouche went about the city and in the vicinity at his own expense to encourage men to join the army to help the country. He had not waited for the war to come before to begin his organization.

The Maine sank on Feb. 15, 1898, and he made his offer to the President of the United States on Feb. 26, 1898. Pierre was a first lieutenant in Company "L", Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry. This regiment took an active part in the battle of Santiago. Pierre Lacroix Carmouche was a remarkable man and had great influence in Louisiana and will ever live in the records of the American Army.

Original Cornerstone On Huntingdon Campus

Advertiser Thurs. 8-22-57 Montgomery, Ala.

The cornerstone of the original Huntingdon College building in Tuskegee is to be found on the present Montgomery campus. It was placed in Massey Hall when that building was erected in 1916 and named for Dr. John Massey who was for 33 years president of the college in Tuskegee.

Negro Woman, 110—She Thinks—Keeps Own House

Daily News Sun. 7-28-57 Jackson, Miss. P.5-a

Living in a small house surrounded by a nice fenced yard off the Morgantown Road is Minnie Sneed, pre - Civil War Negress, who is believed to be one hundred and ten years old.

Minnie says she was born in 1847, she thinks. To be certain would be impossible since all of her folks and anyone who could verify her age are all dead.

Like any woman, when you ask her how old she is, she'll answer promptly "just 107", setting her age back three years.

"I ain't much now, but I was a working woman in my day, hoeing cotton, cleaning for folks and I done help bring a many Misses' baby in dis hean ole world. I tells you I has been a woman a long time", Minnie says.

WOMAN A LONG TIME

The old folks say Minnie has been a woman a long time. As a matter of fact, most of them believe she's older than a mere 110 years. Several elderly couples in Minnie's neighborhood, who have reached their eighties, say that Minnie looks younger than she ever has since they can remember and they can remember back to the dark days of the South following the Civil War.

Ask Minnie what she remembers about the Yankees marching through Natchez, freeing the slves and liberating Negroes, and her mind seems to dim and fade and she remembers little of the time of her youth.

"I was a young woman then, just a hard working young woman," she says. "Them was shore hard times for everybody. Nobody ate good, white or colored, but, I didn't go hungry because I was a young woman working hard, like I always have done, and folks took care of me".

Minnie won't give you much of her time, as even today with her 110 years, she appears busy about her little house off the Morgantown Road. She can't work any more and lives in a world of her own, taking care of her house, living mostly from gifts from the people of the road, who remember when Minnie was their right hand.

Her days may be numbered but Minnie Sneed isn't worried about it for she says God will give her a home hereafter, meanwhile she's "gonna let Him worry about when."

Huntingdon College Nears 104th Birthday

College Moved Here From Tuskegee In '09

Advertiser Thurs. 8-22-57 Montgomery, Ala.

Huntingdon College will celebrate its 104th birthday Feb. 2. The college was founded in Tuskegee, Ala., in 1854 under the name of Tuskegee Female College later changed to Alabama Conference Female College. In 1909 it was moved to Montgomery to become Woman's College of Alabama. Following the admission of men as regular students in the early 1930's, the name Huntingdon was given to the institution in 1935.

Huntingdon College was moved from Tuskegee to its present location between Fairview Avenue and Woodley Road in Montgomery in 1909 although the campus had been acquired in 1907. The first of the new buildings was named for John Jefferson Flowers in recognition of a generous gift from his widow and children and in appreciation of his work toward the establishment of the college in Montgomery.

20 1957

MRS. SUSAN "GRANNY" GARRETT is 108 years old and resides in Toniville, Ky., with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Garrett. Granny neither wears eye glasses nor supports herself with a cane. She makes quilts, collects dolls, and goes fishing. A native of Kentucky, she is the mother of 13 children.

who saved the situation from disaster. He was forced out of Lane Seminary in 1834. He trained the ablest of his fellow students and sent them out as agents of the American anti-slavery society.

They preached emancipation as a revival in benevolence. This was done with so much fevor mobs were not able to silence them. Some of the prominent members who came under his influence were Joshua R. Gilding and Edwin M. Stanton.

The abolition movement in the West was led by this dynamic man. His work has been told by Gilbert H. Barmes in his "Anti Slavery Impulse." He rendered a great service to the anti-slavery cause.

Virginia Woman 119 Years Old, Dies Of Illness

MRS. REBECCA GARLAND Succumbs

LUNENBURG COUNTY, Va. — Funeral services were conducted here recently for Mrs. Rebecca Garland. She was 119 years old.

Mrs. Garland was a native of Lunenburg County and lived there most of her life. She had been a member of New Grove Baptist Church since her early youth.

MRS GARLAND died after a lengthy illness, but until she took sick she had been an active and respected member of the community.

Surviving her are six children, 22 grandchildren, 67 great grandchildren, a sister, a brother and numerous nieces and nephews.

Marker donated for grave of Dred Scott, Civil War hero

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — A granite headstone was placed last week at the grave in Calvary Cemetery of Dred Scott who became the central figure in a court controversy preceding the Civil War.

Formal unveiling ceremonies for the marker, a gift of Mrs. Charles Harrison of Villa Nova, Pa., granddaughter of Taylor Blow who bought and later freed Mr. Scott, will be held on Sept. 17.

Former Slave, 104, Dies

ST LOUIS, Mo Anderson Zuber, a former slave, who would have been 105 years old in December, died Friday here at the home of a daughter.

Mr Zuber often related his experience at the time of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 when his father called the family together to say their goal of freedom was to purchase a home.

A year later when the father left the plantation near Starkville, Miss and moved to the new home site, Anderson Zuber, then 11 years old, was left as security for a $300 debt. After working out the amount, he joined his parents and family.

Mr Zuber came to St Louis 18 years ago to make his home with his son in law and daughter Mr and Mrs Durious Johnson of 4930 Fountain avenue.

He once attributed his long life to the fact he didn't believe in overeating His breakfast of grapefruit, bacon and eggs and toast was his main meal of the day, and he enjoyed an occasional smoke up to the time of his death.

Funeral services were held at Antioch Baptist Church, Goode and North Market streets. Dr Cooke delivered the eulogy, during which he stated that although Mr Zuber was born a slave, he was very intelligent and ambitious. He became a successful farmer, educated his children and helped his grandchildren, and other relatives. In the Zuber family there are doctors, nurses, teachers, social workers store clerks, and one relative is now working on his PhD degree. Among those whom he loved is Mrs L. G. Wyatt of Houston who attended the funeral rites.

Burial was in Greenwood Cemetery, 6571 St Louis avenue.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 2-19-54
P. 14

JAMES WALKER HOOD
— Bishop of the A.M.E.Z. Church —

The men who stood forth as race leaders in the early days after slavery were the Negro ministers of the gospel. They were the men whom Negro citizens looked for aid and assistance. These men were in many cases able, in spite of the fact many of them had little formal education.

Dr. Savage

The subject of our column James Walker Hood, is one who falls in this group. He was the son of Livi and Harriet Walker Hood. This race leader was born on May 30, 1831, in Kennet Township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The family soon moved from Chester county to New Castel county, Del., where he was able to attend school for a short while. He was not able to attend school long. Even in the North, there were only a few schools available to Negroes, and when they were available many of the free Negroes could not afford to attend them.

Called To Preach

When he was 20 years of age, he was impressed with the idea he was called to the ministry and had to prepare to preach. He moved now to New York where in 1856 he was granted a license to preach. This young preacher moved to New Haven, the seat of Yale. There is no evidence that he attended Yale or attempted to do so.

It is very probable that he did not have the qualification to enter such an institution, but there is no evidence that he studied privately, but he perhaps did. He did secure knowledge of books from some source. At New Haven he was recevied in the quarterly conference of the African Methodist Zion church. His next appointment was to Nova Scotia. He did not have enough money to go there with his family, and it was necessary for him to work in a hotel for thirteen months in order to secure the necessary funds. In September, 1860, he was ordained a deacon in the city of Boston.

When this was completed, he at once sailed to Halifax. This work seems to have been under the New England confrence. In 1862, he met the conference which was that year meeting in Hartford, Connecticut and there was ordained an elder. He organized a church of eleven members at Bridgetown, Nova Scotia. This was significant bcause it was accomplished in a community which was hostile toward the effort which he had undertaken.

To New England

At the end of six months of service, the young Rev. Hood was sent by Bishop J. J. Clinton of the New England conference as a missionary to the freedmen within the Union lines located in the state of North Carolina.

This young preacher reached New Bern on Jan. 20, 1864, where he served for three years. His next call to service was to organize the work of a similar nature in and near Fayetteville where he worked for two years. The last work with the army was at Charlotte which last for three and one half years.

In 1868, the state called a constitutional convention of the state of North Carolina. James Walker Hood was a member of that convention and had a hand in making a constitution for the state of North Carolina. In this same year he became Assistant Superintendent of public instruction in North Carolina.

In this position he helped to organize the schools of the state. The Negro schools were just being organized and the Negro schools were coming into their own for the first time. He was in a position to point out the needs of the newly emancipated Negro. Rev. James Walker Hood served with distinction in this position.

On July 3, 1872 he was ordained as a Bishop of the AME Zion church and was known as the senior bishop of that church. In 1881 he was a delegate for his church to the Euminical conference in London. He was a delegate to the same conference which was held in Washington in 1891. Bishop Hood presided over a session of this conference, being the first Negro to act in that capacity.

Heads College Board

He was chairman of the board of trustees of Livingstone college. In this position he served from the founding of the college until his death.

It was while on his way to England in 1881 that he came in contact with J. C. Price. Bishop Hood asked him to travel in the interest of Livingstone College and of accepting the Presidency on his return.

Bishop Hood took the establishment of Livingstone seriously, and in 1882 traveled in thirty-four of the states of the Union in the interest of this new college and the organization of the new church. For more than twenty-six years, he presided over the conference in the state of New York. His was one of the great names in the AME Zion church which he worked for during his long years of service.

He was an author of some merit. In 1884, he published "The Negro in the Christian Pulpit," "100 years of the Methodist Episcopal Zion church in 1895, "The Plan of Apocalypse 1900." These were contributions to Negro life. He died in 1918.

Know Your History

Call Fri. 8-2-57 P. 14

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo.

THEODORE DWIGHT WELD

One of the most important efforts in the struggle against slavery was the western anti-slavery workers. In this group was the subject of our sketch this week, Theodore Dwifht Weld. He was the son of the Rev. Ludovicus and Elizabeth Weld.

His grandfather was a preacher in the Congregational church and a descendant from a long line of preachers. Young Theodore was born at Hampton, Conn., Feb. 3, 1803. In his childhood, young Theodore's parents moved to western New York near Utica where he spent the greater part of his youthful years.

In Utica, he met Captain Charles Stewart, principal of the Utica Academy. At that time, in American education, the Academy did much of the work the public high school is doing today. Those persons who were able to do so sent their children to these schools because it set them apart as different from those who attended the public high schools; at least they chose to think so. Captain Stuart, the principal of the Utica Academy, was a retired British officer who influenced the life and character of our subject.

In 1825 when Charles G. Finny, the Presbyterian evangelist, invaded Utica, Weld and Stuart joined his holy band of evangelists and for two years they preached throughout western New York. The work of Weld was concentrated largely among the young people.

Prepares For Ministry

When he spent two years in this work, he found the need for more education and entered Onedid institute, Whitesboro, N.Y., to prepare for the ministry. Here many of his converts entered his academy. Weld remained at this institution for many terms and expenses were paid by Charles Stuart who thought of Weld as a beloved brother or son.

During his vacation, young Weld spent his effort in the temperance movement. He became the most powerful advocate in the West. Temperance and abolition were the most controversial movements in the United States and many persons were engaged in both. Weld was finally tied up with both of them.

Weld came in contact with the persons who were financing Finney's revival. They were much impressed with Weld's talents and urged him to devote time to the reforms which at that time were sweeping the country. This was refused by Weld, for he wanted to fully prepare for the ministry.

In English Crusade

The problems of slavery in the West Indies was looming large in English politics and Wilberforce and Clarkson were making themselves felt. Charles Stuart left America and went to England to take part in this movement.

He became a lecturer for the British anti-slavery society and became one of the most important advocates. He constantly wrote to Weld and one writer says this was his most eloquent contribution. It is known now that Weld was persuaded by Stuart to take a part in this crusade.

By 1830 this young student of theology was entered in the crusade against slavery. Whether it was wholly the influence of Stuart or the condition in the country is difficult to say. It probably would be better for us to say both of them. This was the period when the anti-slavery movement was beginning.

The anti-slavery papers were being sent all over the nation with the intention of educating the people to the evils of slavery. The men who were much interested in the abolition of slavery and the papers might have been the influences which caused Weld to cast his effort in the anti-slavery crusade.

In 1831, the Tappans called a council for the purpose of organization of the American anti-slavery society. This was not done at this time, for the group was desirous of knowing what might be done with slavery in the British Isles.

Organized Crusade

Weld was interested in another project which the Tappans were willing to finance. This was a theological seminary in the West to care for the education of the converts. Weld was commissioned to find a place to set up the institution and during this time he lectured on slavery. In 1831 in Huntsville, Ala., he came in contact with James G. Birney who became one of the leaders of the anti-slavery crusade. Weld then moved again to the Middle West where he converted the faculty of Western Reserve at Hudson, Ohio.

He was still looking for a place for his seminary and finally selected a school then in existence, Lane Seminary, at Cincinnati. The Tappans secured Lyman Beecher, the most famous preacher of his time, as president of Lane and an outstanding faculty. Weld supplied the bulk of the students from Finney's converts. Weld also organized in 1834 a debate on slavery which not only the student and the Beecher children, Harriet and Henry Ward Beecher, but Gamaliel Bailey became interested.

There was much opposition to the position of these abolition societies, but it was Theodore Weld

20 1957

Know Your History

Call Kansas City, Mo.

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Fri. 7-12-57

EARLY NEGRO PAPERS IN CALIFORNIA

One of the most important factors in the fight for first class citizenship was the early newspapers established on the Pacific. They, like papers everywhere, had a following and exerted a certain influence on the population.

Dr. Savage

The first Negro newspaper published in California and the Pacific coast was the "Mirror of the Times" which was published first in San Francisco in 1855. Honorable Miflin W. Gibbs and Mr. James Townsend were the owners and publishers.

This paper nobly defended the race and fought for the common cause of abolition until 1862 when there was no further need for that service. The paper, most persons will agree, rendered a great service to the cause of the Negro race.

The second Negro paper published in California was the "Pacific Appeal" which was established in San Francisco in 1862, the very year that the "Mirror of the Times," was suspended. These papers were merged in 1862. This paper, like the "Mirror of the Times," was independent of thought and in action. Its columns were open to all persons for a logical discussion of every question pertaining to the people regardless of race or condition.

The copies of the paper which are available show that it discussed various questions which had to do with the American people. With the charcteristic of the paper, political attitude, extensive influence, and its wide circulation, it was considered by many intelligent persons who were in a position to speak as the best paper published in that section by Negroes on the Pacific coast at any time from the point of view readability.

Every Negro paper on the coast had a motto. The one for the "Pacific Appeal" was "He who would be free must strike the first blow." The paper tried to do the best it could under the circumstances. It fought against slavery and for abolition. This was not long for soon after the "Pacific Appeal" came into existance, the slavery question was history, and the problem of the Negro's freedom became important. There were many problems in California which this paper devoted its attention.

The editor of this paper was Peter Anderson who fought for the welfare of the race through many years. He not only used the columns of his paper in the interest of the race, but attended every meeting which was held for the interest of this newly emancipated race. In the early days, the editor was assisted by William A. Carter.

Phillip A. Bell is one of the early editors who has been treated in these columns before. He left the east and moved to the Pacific coast to become one of the associate editors. The influence of Philip A. Bell could be seen in the make up and the editorials of the paper. This paper stood as editorial spokesman of the Negroes in the state of California and the west.

Philip A. Bell kept this position as associate editor of the "Pacific Appeal" until April, 1865 when the Civil War was coming to a close. At that time, he began the publication of the "San Francisco Elevator." The paper was organ of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention of California. As might have been expected this paper was begun by experienced persons who had been in the newspaper business for sometime, more than 25 years in that kind of service. The paper took for its motto "Equality before the law."

The "Elevator" was a neatly printed paper of four pages with seven columns to the page. The person who acted as an associate editor was William J. Powers. The publication committee was William H. Yates, James R. Starkey, R. A. Hall, J. P. Dyer and F. G. Barbadoes. Bell kept this paper going from 1865 to the eighties when he went broke.

In the eighties, the paper passed into the hands of James Wilson and William Blake who were said to be staunch race loving men. This time the paper was moved to 622 Clay Street, San Francisco. The format was changed under these new writers so that the pages were larger than they had been under Bell but it kept the same fighting attitude.

Another paper published in this period was the "Vindicator" edited by Robert Brown. This editor was a descendant of the forty niners and was a personal friend of Miflin W. Gibbs. The policy and motto of this paper is not known to us. Other papers came later but these four are the ones which carried the fight in the early days. They were in every sense race papers. They were necessary for Negroes in every way had to fight for full citizenship. The Negro papers were then as they are now, factors in the fight for full citizenship.

Scheduled for Aug. 1 in Auburn, N. Y.

Times Pittsburgh, Pa.

4th Annual Pilgrimage to Harriet Tubman Home!

HARRIET TUBMAN

AUBURN, N. Y.—The fourth annual pilgrimage to the Harriet Tubman Home here is scheduled for Aug. 1 during the Connectional Council meeting of the AME Zion Church and the national administrative body for the Harriet Tubman Home Foundation.

Sat. 7-27-57

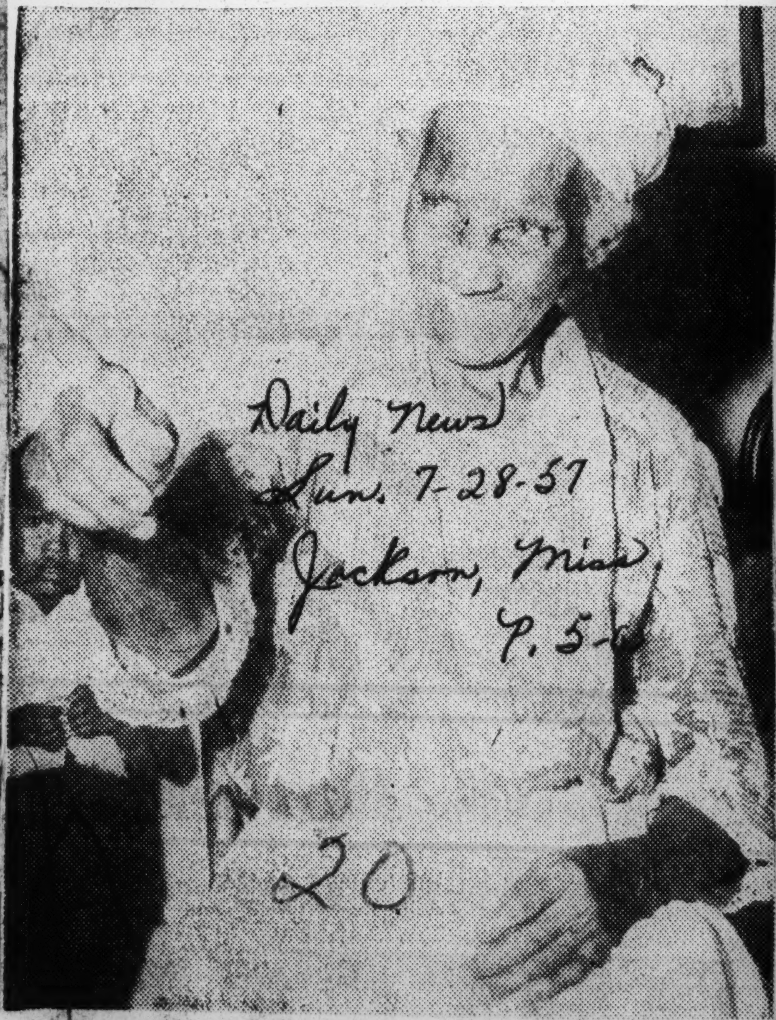
Attending this annual meeting and Tubman pilgrimage will be the 12 Bishops of the church, the 24 general officers who will make semi-annual reports on their departmental work, and the heads of various church - supported schools, including Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

Several meetings on the Council agenda will be held in the Auburn AME Zion Church, which Harriet Tubman attended as a member. Host pastor will be Rev. Mrs. S. W. Green. Host Bishop will be the senior Bishop of the denomination, Rt. Rev. William J. Walls of the First Episcopal District. Some 400 persons are expected to attend the Council meeting and pilgrimage.

The program committee has not only set aside the afternoon of Aug. 1 for the pilgrimage observance, but has planned a panel discussion on "Harriet Tubman—A Lesson for Today."

Bishop Walls, who has launched a nation-wide campaign to help raise funds for the erection of an old folks home on the Tubman property, was instrumental in activating the denomination's reconstruction project at Auburn, where Harriet Tubman not only made her home but also provided lodging and care for the aged.

Today the property stands as a shrine to the courage and warmheartedness of the small but indominable woman who served as a scout and nurse for the Union Army in addition to her conducting the Underground Railroad for escaped slaves.



Daily News Sun. 7-28-57 Jackson, Miss

VERY, VERY OLD—Susie Buchanan, who lives in Magee with a 74-year-old son, celebrated her 113th birthday Saturday.

Sim Takes Last Ride

One of the nation's most famous ballads of all time is "Casey Jones."

It tells the story of a railroad wreck in which only the courageous engineer, Casey Jones, was killed.

It was on the night of April 29, 1900, that Jones, driving the Illinois Central's Cannon Ball Express from Canton, Miss., to Memphis, discovered he was eight hours late and vowed to make up the time.

Casey told his firemen:

"Put in your water and shovel in your coal,

"Put your hand out the window and watch the drivers roll."

Rounding a sharp curve, Casey glanced up to see a freight moving off a siding, staring him in the face. Casey said:

"Boy you better jump,

"'Cause there's two locomotives that's a-going to bump."

The fireman jumped.

That fireman was Simeon (Sim) Webb, who died in Memphis last week at the age of 83.

In those days all railroad firemen were colored.

Webb retired from railroading in 1935, was voted a pension by the State of Tennessee and was called upon hundreds of times to tell the story of the fabled crash of the Cannon Ball Express.

The author of the famous song was a colored engine wiper named Wallace Saunders. He wrote the words and music.

Professional song hawkers came along, stole his composition, had it copyrighted and published. It became a national hit.

Like Richard Milburn, who wrote "Listen to the Mocking Bird" and James Bland of "Carry Me Back To Virginny" fame neither Saunders or Webb got a nickle out of their famous song.

Ex-slave marks 100th birthday here, owns 100-acre farm

An ex-slave who acquired and operated a 260-acre farm celebrated his 100th birthday in Los Angeles Sunday.

He is Thomas L. Shivers, father of Marvin Shivers, print shop proprietor of 3330 S. Central. The celebration took place at Washington Memorial church Sunday evening.

After 82 years of successful farming, Mr. Shivers moved to Los Angeles to make his home with his son's family in 1945.

The farm, in Hillsboro, Wisconsin, about midway between Madison and LaCrosse, is still in the family, is being operated by one of the aged man's four sons, and is valued at $100,000.

SEVEN WHEN FREED

Mr. Shivers was born in Crockette County, Tenn. July 15, 1857, one of five children.

His mother was housekeeper to a bachelor. Mr. Shiver was 7 years old when the Emancipation Proclamation was issued.

He even recalls his teachers' names at the Hazel Grove school in Alamo county, J. P. Prim and Julie Pullie; and he walked five miles to and fro their classes each day.

Sometime between his 7th and 11th birthdays, the family moved to Wisconsin where his family homesteaded 60 acres. His parents soon died; By 1880, Mr. Shivers says, he had acquired the family farm.

In time, he bought 200 acres adjacent to the homestead, plus 50 head of sheep.

By then, he had married and acquired a family of five. His wife died when the local son, Marvin, was three years old.

Mr. Shivers recalls ploughing his fields with oxen, which he changed for draft horses when they became available. In 1917, he replaced the horses with a tractor, which Marvin learned to operate and used to grade the village streets, at a wage of $15 per day.

Mr. Shivers was among the earliest farmers in his area to have electric lights and hot and cold water in his home. He was also one of the earliest purchasers of a Model T Ford and among the first to have a corn-picker machine, milking machine, and furnace heat. By 1924, his farm had been completely modernized.

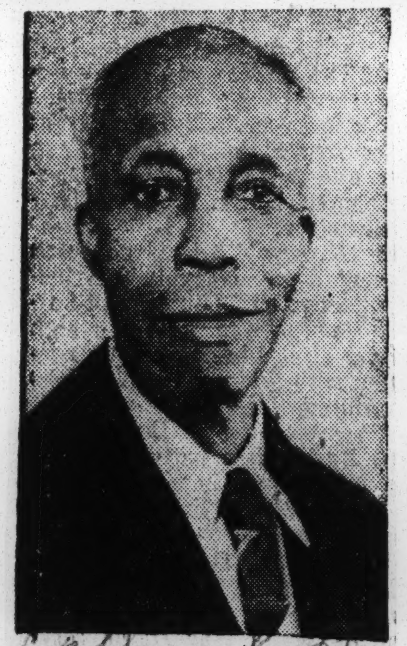
Back in Hillsboro, his birthday was not forgotten this week.

Each year it has been the custom of W. O. Shear, publisher of the Hillsboro Century Enterprise to commemorate the anniversary of the town's most unique citizen with a special article.

Mr. Shivers said in Los Angeles this week that he had never heard the word, Negro, among the Czech, German, etc. people with whom he lived in Hillsboro in complete accord.

Until his departure, he was active in the Revel's Valley Free Methodist church and was its official prayer master in recognition of the "soul-stirring prayers" he delivered.

He attributes his long life to "clean living" — neither smokes nor drinks, always eats three meals a day and "no snacks" in between, drinks only one cup of coffee a day and "prays every step of the way."



100 YEARS OLD. — Thomas L. Shivers whose 100th birthday anniversary was celebrated in Los Angeles, last week. Led by his son, Marvin B. Shivers, a leading Los Angeles printer and publisher, many citizens of both races filled the Washington Memorial church in a testimonial to him. Prominent speakers extolled him as an outstanding example of a man who born in slavery had worked his way to success and security.

BORN DURING SLAVERY

Old Negro Woman May Be 113, Claims 105

MAGEE—Susie Buchanan had a birthday Saturday and she had a cake with 113 candles on it.

Susie said she thought she was 105, but a daughter in Jackson says she's 113, and so do some white people around Magee.

But everybody agrees that she is very, very old. Her oldest living child, Ed, with whom she makes her home, is 74, and she had four children older than he is.

"I was the mother of 15 children", she says proudly. Five children are still living.

STILL ACTIVE

Still quite active, Susie is remarkable regardless of whether her age is 100 or 113. She can hear as well as anyone, and her eyes are still good enough, to thread a needle, her fingers still nimble enough to sew a neat seam. She can get in an out of the house with very little help. She still goes to church, and often walks a short distance to the church. And she still has one tooth.

Susie doesn't comprehend everything that is said to her nor everything that goes on around her, and she seems to live in a world apart.

Presumably born during slavery, she recalls very little about her early life except that she thinks she was born near Janesville and she thinks she "belonged" to a Mr. Duncan Easterling or a Mr. Mike Durr.

"I ain't never found no fault with any of the white folks. They'se always been mighty good to me, they'se always taken care of me and my chillun," she says.

OBEYS GOD

A member of the Sanctified Church, she says she used to be a Methodist, and she says "I'se always obeyed the laws of God".

Susie has had very litle sickness during her long life — a little rheumatism, but nothing much worse than that. Her favorite food is rice, and she eats it everyday. She says she had eaten it all her life, but she doesn't know whether that had anything to do with making her live a long time. In fact, she doesn't know why or how she has lived so long, she just has.

BIRTHDAY CAKE—This cake, bearing 113 candles, was baked at the Jitney Jungle Store No. 12 in Jackson for Susie Buchanan's birthday. Rufus Purvis, manager of the store, thinks this is just about the cake to end all cakes.

Move To Observe 100th Anniversary Of Civil War OK'd

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate today a joint resolution to establish a commission to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Civil War.

The resolution was introduced by Rep. Tuck (D-Va).

It stated: "The years 1961-1965 will mark the centennial of the American Civil War, the supreme experience in our history as a nation. . . .

The resolution would set up a commission of 18 members including the President, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House. The commission would submit a report to Congress by March 1, 1958.

20 1957

Black Dispatch 9.6

What Do You Know About Oklahoma?

We want all of our readers who can to send us a story about early days in their section, like Logan Jackson did last week. We hope he will dig up some more facts about that area that stretched up in the sand hills on out to Okeene. There was a fine group of Negroes who settled in northwestern Oklahoma in 1889. They were not as numerous as they were in sections immediately adjoining Texas and Arkansas, but there were some fine members of our race who settled in northern Oklahoma, beginning at Perry and Newkirk and on back west to the gyp hills up around Watonga.

Folk will remember C. T. Talliaferro, who landed at Perry shortly after the run and opened a grocery store which he operated until his death. His wife, Mrs. Lillie Talliaferro, headed the Eastern Star for many years. Talliaferro was a graduate of early day Fisk university, and his voice used to ring out in the Masonic Grand Lodge 40 years ago. Everybody liked "C. T.," as he was called. He was a great orator.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

And then there was G. W. F. Sawner, who lived one time at Guthrie, and later at Chandler. Sawner married a woman whose father came down from Indiana in the early years, and finally homesteaded a farm up near Newkirk. Lena Sawner was regarded as the most beautiful girl in Oklahoma Territory. Following her marriage to Sawner, she became principal of the schools at Chandler for 30 years, and died there some ten years ago.

Fri: 5-17-57

Sawner died some 20 years ago. In addition to the practice of law, Sawner also engaged in cotton buying at Boley and was identified with bank there before Pretty Boy Floyd and his gang shot up the town and was slain by Major H. C. McCormick. The old Sawner home is still a show place in Chandler, with its well landscaped lawn and what was at one time a cozy home that Lena called "the house by the side of the road," where she used to entertain friends from all over the nation.

But George Sawner, who was a good provider most of his day, lived to see all of his wealth dry up the last few years of his life. Immediately following his death everything bloomed out. Oil wells came upon his land in Lincoln county and his wife many times following his death often said she wished George could have lived just a few years longer to reap some of the rich rewards that stemmed from his early day vision.

Jim Rouce, up near Hitchcock, a short distance from Watonga, in Blaine county, is another 89'er who made good. A half century ago, Jim landed up on a bleak, bare and undeveloped farm in Blaine county and finally started out in a dugout. Jim had a thrifty wife who gave much of her time to poultry raising and egg production. This couple had more than 800 acres of wheat land up in Blaine country before Mrs. Rouce died.

In addition to their industry on the farm, "Jim," as all of his friends endearingly call him, and his spouse reared three boys and one girl, all of whom have a college education. Jim still remains in the old home. A paved farm-to-market road passes his air-conditioned home. He is a fine example of a black man who knew from the start the underlying principles of integration. All of Rouce's neighbors are white, most of them of German extraction. Before integration came, many times when we went up to Hitchcock, Jim and I were seated always at the front table in the principal drug store in Hitchcock. Indians still sit down on the pavement in front of stores in Watonga. Those who have never seen some of this nation's first citizens should take a day off and drive up to Watonga.

E. T .Barbour was another unique fellow who came to Oklahoma in the early years. He located at Tl Reno. When a boy I used to go to El Reno in the early years and sit around his law office. Ninety per cent of his clients were white. In fact his practice was almost similar to that of Elisha Scott of Topeka, who hardly ever has a Negro client, but who has one of the largest law practices in the Kansas capital. It was Barbour whom we hired to institute the first segregation law suit in Oklahoma City, which he won in the federal court at Guthrie before Judge Cottrell. That was in the days of Jack Walton, who was mayor of Oklahoma City at that time.

We hope we are beginning to crank your motor regarding the type of facts we wish you would assemble about your community. Just sit down and write the story of the community where you live ,as you recall it, about all of the good and bad white folk who were in your community and all of the good and bad Negroes, plus Indians, who were in your community. You just write it down in your way and we will embellish and decorate it with a few adjectives. What the people want to know about is the early years and what people were doing then.

Just to give you the idea, we'll tell you a story about a bad Negro we ran into on a train down in Choctaw county in 1911. We had just left Boswell that Saturday afternoon, on our way up to Hugo. The Frisco goes into Ardmore from Hope, Ark., through Boswell, and in those years, when there were no buses or automobiles to transport week-enders, the trains were loaded.

Just a few miles out of Boswell, we heard a great commotion and looked up to see the conductor dash by us with a stout black son of Ham, with a gun in his hand, rushing behind him. The train official slammed the door behind him, but the angry black went on through to some undesignated spot.

I was sitting there with my heart in my mouth when the desperado came back through the coach, with his gun still out and in plain view. I never will know why he stopped by my seat. Perhaps it was the expression on my face that spelled excitement and fear. He looked down on me and then said, "Move over. I'm going to sit down here and protect you, too."

I discovered I had some "protection" I did not want that Saturday afternoon 46 years ago, and don't want now. There I sat frozen to my seat momentarily expecting the conductor to reappear, perhaps with a sawed-off shotgun, to re-establish his authority. I was a million years getting to Hugo that afternoon. At least it seemed so.

When the train finally, and at long last, reached Hugo, I climbed off and edged away from my "protection." Pointing to my guardian who was moving away, I asked a stranger who had also been on the train, "Who is that fellow?"

The man doubtless was at home in those parts, for he said, "Don't pay any attention to him. There are three of those brothers down on Red river and they all act alike. Nobody pays any attention to them. They have been acting similarly all of their lives. They are Chickasaw Freedmen."

You know many an exciting episode in your early years, and we want you to sit down and retell that story, together with additional facts about your childhood. In a succeeding issue we are going to tell you of an exciting experience we had riding on a train between Claremore and Nowata more than 40 years ago, with Belle Star. What do you know about the Doolin gang or the Christian gang of outlaws? Did you in later years know Pretty Boy Floyd? Did you attend any of the integrated Territorial schools in Oklahoma Territory. Do you recall the actual run of 1889. This would make a whopping good story told in your own words. Let's have it. Bill Sulcer, who ran for sheriff in Oklahoma county, wrote us last week, and told us he was tickled to death with our stories about the days when dust clouds hid the sun at noontime, and when the stars were the only canopy under which we slept.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University Jefferson City, Mo.)

ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY

Many of the schools which were established after th Civil War to aid the newly emancipated Negro have bee closed. There are a variety of reasons, such as a lack of fi nance, because other schools could do the work which the had formerly done and consolidation which has gone free ly in later years. This is the fate of the school which is di cussed in this column this week, Roger Williams univer sity.

The Rev. D. W. Phillips, a Baptist preacher, came from New England to Nashville and began to teach Negroes who wanted to learn. They were first taught in his home. The beginning, like similar schools, was small, but as time passed more and more students came because many Negroes were anxious to get an education. It was one of the things they had been denied when they went in slavery.

Quarters In Church

As this group grew, it soon became evident that larger quarters had to be found and Dr. Phillips secured a room in the basement of the Spruce Street Colored Baptist church. This had all occurred before 1865. In that year he formulated his plan for the real establishment of Roger Williams university.

Rev. Phillips went North to raise funds. The amount he secured was enough to purchase a site and erect a wooden building which later became one of the buildings of the university. This building served until 1873 when a bequest by Nathan Bishop enabled the authorities to purchase the beautiful location where the school rendered its greatest effort. The American Baptist Home Mission Society took an interest in the school and helped to support it.

The school purchased 30 acres of land located on the Hillsboro pike opposite Garland Avenue and erected a building costing fifty thousand dollars, which at the time would build a substantial structure. This building was used for recitation hall, dormitories and chapel. The residence which was there when it was purchased was renovated and used for a girls dormitory. The property in 1902 was valued at $150,000. The faculty at that time had also increased from one to fourteen.

Prepare Teachers, Ministers

When this institution started out, it was to train colored people in the rudiments of learning and prepare them to become teachers and ministers of the gospel. This purpose was always the leading ones which were developed in the growth of the school. Other departments which became important were the Normal Department because the need for teachers was great and teacher training institution was evident everwhere in the Negro school.

This was necessary if the newl emancipated Negro was to t trained in the ways of America civilization. There were also ac demic and college training. T day, these two words are used i terchangeable, but at that tim the academy was the preparato school and it existed to prepa men and women for college.

The American high school ha not then assumed its place as th principle institution for preparin students for college. These ins tutions were classical and son times almost to the exclusion of th sciences taught the languages.

Many students entered the co lege courses and graduated with B. or B. S. degrees. The Englis branches were taught with much care as had been done the past, but a great deal of en phasis was placed upon the clas cal languages. The Bible had th same place of importance that held in all the church schools. these schools, the Bible and rel gion were taught as any other su ject and the students were he responsible in the same way. Th young women were taught instru tion in home making and dre making.

Roger Williams was under th control of Baptist Home Missio ary Society. It was liberal in th no student was disturbed abo his religion. The school did n hold a church which was true, b in many church schools every st dent was urged to attend th church of his choice which w a very liberal attitude on the pa of the administration.

Roger Williams prospere and did well until the turn of th century. The reason it failed i Nashville was because of the pre ence of so many schools in th city and because it did not hav the money to compete with then It turned out some good studen while it remained in Nashvill

It was moved to Memphis, Tenn and combined with Howe ins tute of that city. Howe was a Ba tist Institution and was also difficulty because of finance. was hoped, by joining them, or good institution could be mad but it did not work out that wa so today the institution is close Roger Williams is one of those i stitutions which flourished ar made its contribution to the educ tion of the Negro.

Woman, 119, Dies in Texas

CROCKETT, Tex.—A 119-year old woman, Mrs. Maria Hopkins, who was born around 1838, and was approximately 27 years old when she was freed from slavery at the end of the Civil War after being raised on a Georgia plantation, died here.

Ex-Slave, 102, Had Memory For Long Life As Mid-Wife

By MINETTA K. HINSON
Advertiser Correspondent

NANAFALIA, Ala., June 5 (Special)—Death ended the unselfish life of Luvenia Norwood, ex-slave, midwife and nurse, at the home of her daughter, Johnnie Washington here Friday.

Funeral services for Aunt Luvenia (known to be 102½ years old and could have been older) were held at St. Paul's Baptist Church, Tuesday at 2 p.m., by the Rev. S. W. Rogers, pastor. Burial was in the church cemetery. She is survived by five of her 15 children: I. C. Norwood of Pittsburg, Pa., Ernold Thomas, of Nanafalia, Tullie Norwood of Mobile, Henry Norwood and Johnnie Washington of Nanafalia, 40 grandchildren, 64 great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

Aunt Luvenia was born a slave in South Carolina. She came to Choctaw County, Ala., with the Bethlehem family. She remembered what is probably the falling of the stars on Alabama in 1866 and could recall slaves being sold from one plantation to the other. She said her white folks hid her out to keep the Yankees from getting her.

She was a mid-wife and nurse for approximately 75 years, bringing approximately 1,000 white babies and colored babies into the world. Immaculate in her white nurse's uniform, Luvenia faithfully attended her patients in Marengo, Clarke and Choctaw counties. In the early years her mode of transportation was horseback. She was the able assistant of the late Dr. Graham Stone of Nanafalia.

When Aunt Luvenia was 97 years old, she delivered a child to her grandson, Earl Norwood, and his wife. Up to April 3, before her last illness, Aunt Luvenia was up and working around the house. She walked to Sunday School and church, a mile away, every Sunday.

108—Mrs. Dora Harkness of Pittsburgh has celebrated her 108th birthday. Her recipe for long life is early to bed and early to rise. She can vividly recall her life as a slave child in Owassa, Ala., where she was born.

100 Plus 12

Mrs. Alphonso Johnson of Glassboro, N. J., believes her age at 112, poses for The Courier photog outside her daughter's home. Born on May 15, 1845, Mrs. Johnson has lived through the administrations of 24 U. S. Presidents. She attends church every Sunday and walks without a cane.

CIVIL WAR BATTLES FOUGHT OVER AGAIN

Held In 'Confederama' In South Africa

NEWSMAN'S BRAINCHILD

By The Associated Press

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.,—Oct. —The battles which some authorities say "sealed the fate of the Confederacy" are being fought over again by rebels and Yankees—from South Africa.

The decisive battles of 90-odd years ago take place in "Confederama," a 480-square foot scale model of Chattanooga terrain.

They are fought with flashing guns and smoking cannon by 5,000 lead figurine soldiers made especially for Confederama by a Capetown, South Africa, firm.

Called the "world's largest battlefield display of its kind," the exhibit shows how the way was opened for Gen. William Sherman's march to the sea through Georgia.

Newsman's Brainchild

It's the brainchild of a Chattanooga newspaperman, who in his childhood chose to play "rebels and Yankees" rather than "cowboys and Indians," and a local insurance man.

On the three-dimensional reproduction, the miniature soldiers are stationary, but a present-tense, shot-by-shot narration of each battle, with full sound effects, gives spectators a feeling of realism.

The little soldiers hold rifles that appear to be actually firing. The weapons are tipped by tiny light bulbs which flash in sequence. More than two miles of electrical wiring is used in the 24x20 foot display.

Progress of the battles is controlled by a master switchboard in an adjoining room.

'Life And Death'

Lee Anderson, associate editor of the Chattanooga News-Free Press, and Pendell Meyers are the principal owners and builders of Confederama, located at the foot of historic Lookout Mountain.

As Mr. Anderson, a student of the Civil War, sees it, the battles in and around Chattanooga, then a peaceful valley populated by about 2,500 persons, "were not merely struggles of life or death between the men in blue and gray, but a fight resulting in life for the Union and death for the Confederate States of America."

Mr. Anderson and Mr. Meyers worked for hundreds of spare time hours to set up the history-telling exhibit.

Back when Mr. Anderson was playing "rebels and Yankees," the Southerners always won, he in this account, he says, he just had to follow the book.

20 1957

Ruhama Unveils Historical Marker

Alabama Baptist Birmingham Ala.

Sat. 5-30-57 P. 16

Above is seen the historical marker of the Ruhama Baptist Church in Birmingham. Some of its oldest members are also shown. They are, left to right: J. D. Pate, Mrs. Nelson Thomas, Mrs. T. M. McCullough, Mrs. Will H. Tarrant, Miss Hattie Williams, Mrs. Claudia Watlington, Mrs. Mary Holley, Albert Lee Smith, Claude Thompson, Mrs. Fred Williams and Fred Williams.

On Sunday, May 5, at 2:15 p.m., the Ruhama Baptist Church unveiled an attractive historical marker for the church. The church was constituted in 1819 by pioneer settlers while Alabama was still a territory. It is the oldest church in the Birmingham Baptist Association and Elder Hosea Holcomb was its first pastor. The first meeting house was a log cabin and the present building is on the fourth site for this congregation.

The following program was given at the unveiling:

Hymn—
"O God Our Help in Ages Past" ....Congregation

Invocation—
Dr. R. E. Wheeler, Vice-Chairman of Deacons

Introduction—
Mr. E. Reeves Sims, Chairman of Committee

"Hosea Holcombe, Baptist Pioneer"
Dr. James H. Chapman, President, Alabama Baptist Historical Association

"The Story of Ruhama"
Dr. George V. Irons

"The Work of the Marker Committee"
Mr. Rucker Agee, Chairman of Marker Committee, Alabama Historical Association

"Plans for the Unveiling"
Dr. Carl G. Campbell

Prayer

The Unveiling
Mrs. Claudia Watlington, Mrs. Will H. Tarrant.

Dr. George V. Irons, of Howard College gave the following history of the church. He used as his source to compose this speech the records found in a book "Ruhama — Story of a Church — 1819-1945," by Thomas E. Huey, who is a member of the Ruhama Church.

Narrative of History, Ruhama

During the War of 1812 some of the soldiers of Andrew Jackson had come through this valley noted by the Indians for its beautiful clear springs and for the red-dye rock.

In 1817, the celebrated David Crockett visited this region and was ill for several weeks in a cabin near Enon Church (Fountain Heights). Non-existant now.

The 1814 Treaty with the Indians had opened up the Alabama Territory to pioneer settlers. On March 27, 1819, before Jefferson County was organized —and 8 months before the admission of Alabama to the Union—Ruhama was constituted by nine charter members—five women, included a Negro slave, and four men. The name Ruhama (Hebrew) means "obtained mercy."

The first meeting house was a log cabin—four windows and a door. 12x15 feet located where the East Lake Branch of the Public Library still stands.

Elder Hosea Holcombe became the first pastor. Author of a history of Alabama Baptists; organized practically all Baptist Churches in this region; wrote a number of religious pamphlets; completed a hymn book; was a poet; Pastor Ruhama for 2 years; president of Convention for six years.

In 1825 Rev. Case became pastor. On the way to church one day he shot a buck deer. Had to return home to dress it—only mishap, he was late. One of his deacons chided him about carrying a gun. The pastor replied he needed it to protect himself from Indians. The deacon said: "Parson, don't you know you won't die before your time." "Yes," said the reverend "but how do I know the time hasn't come for some Indian to die?"

These early Ruhamians were stern in their Church discipline and decorum. Non-attendance had to be explained. If there was no explanation, expulsion followed. For offensive against proper decorum—as making of ardent spirits—there was, reprimand or expulsion. Typical offenses were: harsh words to pastor, profanity, drunkenness, falling into a rage, gossip and gambling.

No members were admitted to fellowship except after careful examination of character and assurance of his religious experience.

Preaching was long in duration and serious in content. There were profound sermons on Saturday and Sunday.

Financial transactions were on a modest scale. In 1824 the Church made a gift of $2.00 to its association; Reverend Andrew Jackson Waldrop received no pay at first; then $70.00 a year. It is interesting to note that Rev. Waldrop was also tax collector and clerk of the circuit court of Jefferson County; this did not interfere with his preaching.

In 1858 the second Church building was completed—a frame structure 50x60 with four doors and 12 windows. It cost $865. It was erected 300 feet east of the first log cabin—in a beautiful grove of oak trees. In the summer the members would sit outside in a grape arbor in the grove.

When the War Between the States began, Co. C. of the 20th Alabama was formed and drilled on the grounds near the Church. The father of Miss Hattie Williams (W. A. Williams) was a sergeant in Co. C. Sons of Ruhama were wounded and killed in the great battles of the War. The women of Ruhama spent much time spinning, knitting and making garments for the soldier boys.

Ruhama played a valiant part in the tragic days after the War. The men and women of Ruhama and other churches were determined to build a greater spiritual South on the ruins of the Old. At the state Convention in Marion in 1866, the ministers resolved to devote a month each year toward evangelism and organizing Sunday Schools.

Howard College was opened in East Lake in October, 1887. Since that date the life and activities of the Baptist College and the College Church have been intimately and happily interwoven. The President and professors of Howard have preached at Ruhama; two pastors of Ruhama have been presidents of Howard College. Scores of incidents show the warm relationships of Church and College. Here is one: in October 1899 the minutes show that the Church met in conference and appointed F. M. Roof, President of Howard, to repair the steps of the Church. The job was done immediately.

In 1896 the Church was faced with a debt of $5,000 and foreclosure was near. To meet this crisis, all pews and movable property was transported to Howard College. As a result the

creditors lost a motive for foreclosure—and the day was saved.

In 1889 Ruhama entered its third home. The seating capacity was 400—cost $7,500, exclusive of pews.

This site was just off Second Avenue South—the present location of the Howard College Cafeteria.

After continued growth in the 20th Century, Dr. James C. Stivender came to Ruhama in 1919—he was pastor for 25 years—second only to Rev. A. J. Waldrop who served 30 years. The long ministry of Dr. Stivender was a blessing to many present members of the Church. He was patient and kind and understanding—a beloved pastor of his people and a man of deep consecration and abiding faith.

In 1926 the present Church building was completed — the fourth building on the fourth site. The rapidly expanding ministry of the Church necessitated the completion of a beautiful and well appointed educational building in 1951. In 1955, the Church sanctuary was reconditioned and remodelled along modern lines of usefulness, dignity, and elegance.

(For facts and figures concerning large program of ministry of present Church, see factual information on page — of this outline). See also Dr. Carl G. Campbell or Mr. Claude Thompson, Church clerk.

This story ends on a note of personal sadness but high hope and best wishes. Dr. Carl G. Campbell has been led to accept a pastorate at Fort Pierce, Florida. In his pastorate Dr. Campbell has truly been a man of God who by his warm, affectionate and unaffected, spirit, has led hundreds to know and love God because of the loving and fervent ministry of His servant. He will leave behind him the highest achievement and accomplishment in the long history of a great Church.

So, as we dedicate the Marker on May 5 may the story of Ruhama—victory through faith—be a living devotional to us.

Ruhama Baptist Church
Constituted in 1819
by pioneer settlers
in Territory of Alabama.
Oldest Church in Birmingham
Baptist Association.
Elder Hosea Holcombe
served as first pastor.
First meeting house was
log cabin.
Present building is on fourth
site.

And may we add Ruhama lives to preach Christ in this community and beyond.

The Ruhama Church has a membership of 3,039. Its organizations have the following enrollments: Sunday school 2,039, Training Union 571, W.M.U. 362, and the Brotherhood 116. It has an annual budget of $174,000.

Let me take this opportunity of commending to the Baptists of Alabama Brother L. Don Miley, who is coming to the First Baptist Church of Ozark as pastor in June.

Brother Miley was a freshman in Howard College with me, later finishing his college work at Florida Southern in Lakeland, and went to the Southwestern Seminary where he received his Th.M. I worked with him on a number of matters while in Florida and found him to be one of the finest.

Davis C. Woolley

SLAVE CEREMONY SET

Jamestown Fete Will Mark First Arrival in 1619

JAMESTOWN, Va., Aug. 22 (UP)—Virginia will commemorate Saturday the landing of the first Negro slaves in North America 338 years ago.

The ceremony will be held in connection with a festival marking the 350th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown colony. It is being sponsored by the National Freedom Day Association and the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race in America Association.

The first Negroes were brought to the Jamestown colony in August, 1619, in a Dutch warship, and sold as slaves. There were twenty Negroes in the group.

Know Your History

Call Feb. 6-21-57

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo. P. 16

EDMUND H. DEAS — A Republican Politician

The period after the Civil War was one which was productive in providing politicians and leaders for the race. This wasnecessary for the newly-freed people had had leadership, even though crude, provided for them. This leadership now had to come from their own ranks.

EDMUND H. DEAS, A REPUBLICAN POLITCAN

Dr. Savage

This was difficult, for in most of the slave states, the Negro had been denied the opportunity of acquiring the elements of an education. Out of a background of this sort came the subject of our sketch this week.

Edmund H. Deas came from humble parentage, but their names are not in the records available to us. They had the hardship which faced most Negroes after slavery, and faced the struggle which Negro parents had of adjusting themselves to their changed condition. Young Deas was born in Georgetown, S.C., June 10, 1855. His task in providing an education for himself was not an easy one, but it was one he was willing to face.

The reason this was difficult was that poverty was always present. One writer says these hardships prepared him to be the Moses of his race in giving them leadership. He was what some might call a national politician in that he had all the characteristics of a good politician. Itwould not be correct to say he was a born politician, but that it was the kind of work he liked and he worked to improve himself in it.

Grass- Roots Politician

Edmund H. Deas began his apprenticeship in politics in 1874 as a precinct chairman which is at the very grass roots which is where most political leaders begin. The success in this small office prepared him for greater service to the party.

That party, so far as the Negro at that time was concerned, was the Republican party. There were, of course, several reasons for this.

The Negro felt that he owed a debt of gratitude which the Rebeen a member of the State Republcian executive committee, which placed him in on the policy- making body of his party. This was when the carpet baggers were in charge of southern politics and the Negro was given a part in it. By 1902 he was made chairman of that body. He was made chairman of his county Republican committee in 1880 which he still held in 1902. During these years, he was the most active and aggressive party member in the state of South Carolina.

Filled Offices of Trust

Edmund H. Deas had not allowed his work to be confined to purely honorary positions, but had failled several offices of trust where real ability was needed. This dynamic man was supervisor, deputy marshal, and deputy treasurer of his county. He was in these positions some time, and rendered good service in them.

publican had ever kept before the newly- emancipated citizens. The truth of the matter is that freedom of the Negro was only one of the by-products of the war. The war was fought for the perpetuation of the union and it was this purpose which was well expressed by Lincoln when he said his one view was that the union must be saved. A second reason why Negroes felt they must remain with the Republican party was that it was the only one in which they could aspire to office.

There was a feeling among Negroes that if the Democratic party ever got back in power, the Negro race would be put back into slavery. Nothing could have been further from the truth, but it was the kind of propaganda that the Republican party wished to keep in circulation because it helped to keep the Negro in line, and it worked until the turn of the century.

In 1902, Edmund H. Deas had

Because of his good record in these positions, he was given national offices. He was appointed examiner of the Pension Office at Washington, D. C. The next position tendered him was that of collector of Internal Revenue which he held for more than 20 years. This service was interupted for two years during Cleveland's administration. Those were the days when politics was conducted on the principle of "to the victor belongs the spoils." The civil servcie was not then in operation. When the Republicans came to power, Edmund H. Deas, was returned to the position where he had given such excellent service.

He wes active in national politics and was voted upon several times for the position of Presidential elector. Several times he was put up for office by his friends for Congress also. He had been five times a member of the Republican National convention and three times a member of the notification committee which would indicate he was high in the party.

Edmund H. Deas was a man who was high in leadership of the Negro race and must be better known than he is to citizens of this nation.

20 1957

Nation Honors Former Slaves, War Victims Buried in Arlington

Post + Times Herald Thurs. 5-30-57 Washington, D.C.
P.2-E

By John V. Hinkel

American flags honor the graves and memories today—Memorial Day—of the nearly 3800 former slaves buried in Section 27, the oldest part of Arlington National Cemetery.

Tragic victims of the Civil War, these long-dead men, women and children were contrabands—refugees or escaped slaves. Their story, replete with tragedy and hardship, is little known because few records are available today to tell who they were or how they came to be buried at Arlington—the Nation's most hallowed place.

Guarded by towering oaks, maples and black gum trees, their neatly kept graves parallel the North side of Arlington, next to the cemetery's red stone walls bordering the warehouse area of Mt. Myer. They rest near the Ord-Weitzel Gate, only a stone's throw from where Arlington's first recorded interments—Union soldiers who died in military hospitals here—took place in 1864.

Many of these people weren't even American citizens. They died before the Fourteenth Amendment, adopted in 1868, conferred that precious gift on Negroes.

Death from Disease

They succumbed to smallpox, typhoid fever and other diseases. Some died on the Arlington Estate where many Negro refugees lived during and after the Civil War. Others died in wretched, disease-ridden hovels that disgraced the District of Columbia, Alexandria and other parts of nearby Virginia and Maryland then.

The Washington area was flooded with refugees, newly-escaped or freed from slavery, as the Union Armies advanced deeper into the South. The already overcrowded city was ill-prepared to accommodate them. Bewildered, poverty-stricken, but with high hopes that "Marse Lincoln" would look out for them, they were forced to eke out a miserable existence while governmental and private agencies tried to help.

Sanitation conditions were deplorable and may of these slaves gained freedom only to sicken and die.

Apparently they were buried at Arlington for the same reason the first soldiers were interred there — convenience and necessity. No official records are available on this point, but the interment probably was arranged for the most part by the Freedmen's Bureau during its existence from 1865 to 1872. This office, created by Congress as part of the War Department, was officially known as the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands.

Burial Dates Unlisted

The exact dates of their interment at Arlington are not listed on the cemetery's records. It is even possible that some may have been buried there in 1863, or before, although this would be hard to prove.

Superintendent John C. Metzler of Arlington assumes most of these former slaves were interred in the closing months of the Civil War and immediately afterwards. He points to the original Civil War type headstones on most of their graves—the same kind that is placed over the graves of the thousands of Union veterans buried in Arlington during the same period.

The only official record Metzler and his staff have found—and this incomplete—is a report of the Superintendent of Arlington, probably for 1874. It lists 3485 known and 272 unknown "colored refugees and contrabands" buried in the cemetery. At that time, according to the same report, the total burials there were 16,260.

A few of the old headstones on the ex-slaves' graves have been replaced with modern ones. The majority of the "unknowns" among them have their graves marked with small, square stones, about 1 foot high. Other graves bear markers set flush with the ground.

5816 Graves in Section

The names of all known dead are listed on their headstones. Many probably are names of families that owned them as slaves and which they took as their own: Wood, Root, Davis, Clark, Garrett, Carter, Hunter, Pierce, Mercer, Cooper, Grimes, Sheppard, Carpenter, Fillmore, Lewis, Jackson, Page, Hicks, Johnson, Butler, Henry, Lee, Bailey, Moore, Powell, Dorsey, Gray, Ranson, Berry, Crawford, Brown, Boyd, Cole, Harris, Moses, Williams, Carter, Barnes, Whitney, Coleman and others.

Although, there are 5816 graves in the nine acres of the pie-shaped Section 27, now completely filled. The other graves are mostly those of Union soldiers, both white and Negro, who died in or after the Civil War.

Most of the contrabands or refugees, however, are buried in one area, separate from the military.

Some of the Negro soldiers, nearly all of them former slaves themselves, buried near the civilians died even before the first recorded soldier burial at Arlington—that of Pvt. William Christman, Company G, 87th Pennsylvania Infantry. Christman died of wounds on May 12, 1864 and was buried at Arlington the following day.

Pvt. A. Swan, Company H, 36th U. S. Colored Infantry, for instance, died at Point Lookout, Md. on March 9, 1864, according to his record in the National Archives. Arlington records show he was reinterred there in 1866.

The 1100-acre Arlington Estate, with the exception of the original 200 acres set aside as a military cemetery in 1864 by Secretary of War Stanton, was taken over from the Army's Quartermaster Department by the Freedmen's Bureau in 1865.

Contraband Camp Set Up

Two years before, the Army had set up a Contraband Camp at Arlington to care for several thousand refugees. It sprawled from near the present amphitheatre, through the Pershing Hill area, to its main concentration on the south end of the cemetery opposite what is now Navy Annex, Henderson Hall and Abbey Mausoleum.

This became Freedmen's Village in 1865. It lasted until around 1890 when the Government reimbursed its residents, then about 800, and dismantled the place. No trace of it remains today.

The Freedmen's Bureau also settled hundreds of other Negroes on the Arlington Estate, outside the cemetery proper, giving each a few acres to cultivate. In all probability many of these people from the Contraband Camp, Freedmen's Village and other parts of Arlington Estate are buried in Section 27.

The ex-slave area in this section is thought to be the only one of its kind in any national cemetery. But it is more than that.

The graves of these former slaves, in their day perhaps the Nation's humblest people, heighten the expressiveness of Lincoln's noble sentiment: 'With charity for all and malice towards none."

For here, in this national shrine so honored by all Americans, are buried Union and Confederate veterans, and the former slaves — innocent victims of the fratricidal struggle between the Blue and the Grey nearly a century ago.

An American flag marks each grave today — touching evidence of our Nation's concern for the dignity of all men.

John V. Hinkel, former Washington and New York newspaperman, is a public relations consultant here and a student of local history.

Ex-Slave, Midwife 75 Years, Dies In Nanafalia At 102

Post Herald Thu. 6-7-57
B'ham Ala.
P.8

NANAFALIA, June 6 (AP)—A former slave who became a midwife and delivered some 1000 white and Negro babies is dead.

Mrs. Luvenia Norwood estimated her age at more than 102 but some of her friends believe that she may have been older. She died last Friday.

The Negro woman was a nurse and midwife for 75 years. She brought babies into the world in Marengo, Choctaw and Clarke Counties, and served as an assistant to Dr. Graham Stone of Nanafalia.

At 97 she delivered a child to the wife of a grandson.

Until her last illness beginning in April, she walked a mile every Sunday to church services.

Mrs. Norwood was born a slave in South Carolina. She is survived by five of her 15 children; 40 grandchildren; 64 great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

Town's Oldest Resident Dies

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 5-9-57
P.6

HURTSBORO, Ala. — (INS) — Ed Thomas [illegible]-year-old Negro died in Hurtsboro. He was the town's oldest resident and remembered slave duties of looking after grazing cows.

Thomas was born in Macon County two years before the town was founded. He had a large family, and is survived by seven children.

HEROES HISTORY FORGOT

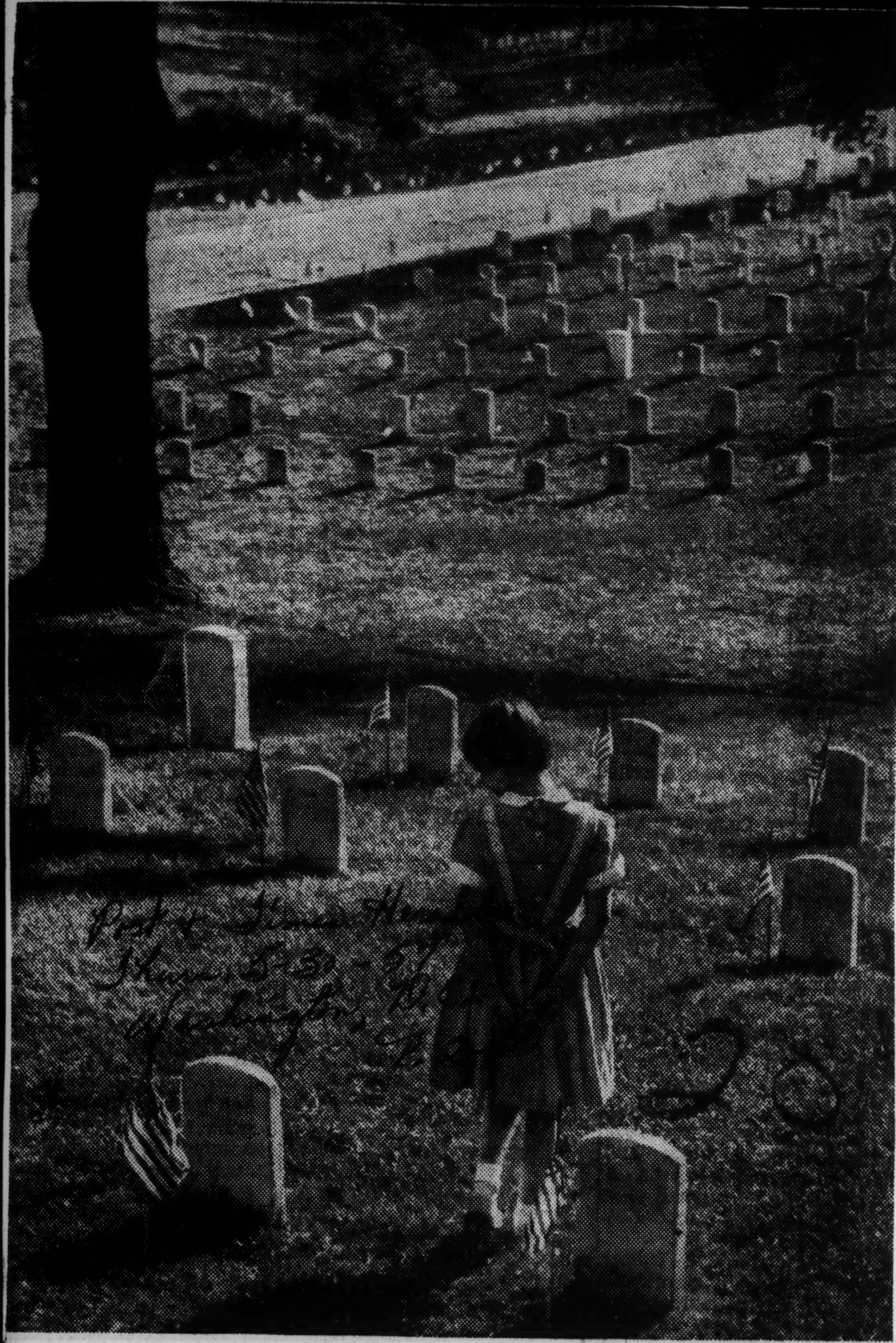
"Underground South," the story of the little known and unsung white operators of the Southern end of the "Underground Railroad," by which slaves fled to freedom in the North, begins next week in the Chicago Defender. The informative series was written for the Defender by Eugene Feldman,

Feldman

free-lance reporter and editor of the Southern Newsletter.

Don't miss one exciting installment in this series on white Southern abolitionists, starting in the August 31 edition of the Chicago Defender.

Chicago Def.



By Vic Casamento, Staff Photographer

ean Lockwood, 8, walks among some of e graves of 3800 Negroes, former slaves, the oldest part of Arlington National Cemetery. They, like the graves of the servicemen buried there, have been decorated with flags for Memorial Day.

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Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

JAMES SHELTON HATHAWAY

— President of Kentucky Normal School —

The subject of our sketch this week is one who worked in the field of education and made a rather good impression. Many of the scholars of that time were what might be called general scholars in that they were versed in many things.

They were unlike the scholars in our day who are specialists in one thing. The subject of our sketch this week is James Shelton Hathaway who finally became President of Kentucky State Normal and Industrial school, Frankfort, Kentucky.

He was born at Mt. Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky, March 29, 1859. This was the period when Kentucky was going through its struggle to determine whether it would go with the North or with the South. It was in the Civil War, what we call a border state.

Dr. Savage

To Berea At 17

Young Hathaway secured his early education at Mt. Sterling. He was perhaps well trained, for at the age of 17 he entered Berea college, a liberal college, the one college in Kentucky where Negroes could attend without difficulty. This was carried on until well after the turn of the century.

Some of the most distinguished leaders in the race were graduates of this institution, among them Carter G. Woodson and Wallace A. Battle, the late president of Oklahoma industrial institute. Young Hathaway remained at Berea until he graduated in 1884 from the classical course with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The day after his graduation, he had made such an impression on the faculty and administration he was elected as a tutor in Latin and Mathematics by the trustees of Berea. He remained in this position for nine years. During that time the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. The Master of Arts in many colleges was given as an honor when one had been successfully at work for three years after graduation.

James Shelton Hathaway resigned in 1893 to accept a professorship at the Kentucky State Normal school. This was early in Negro education, and while Negroes were in some cases asked to work in schools like Berea they could not get the promotions which their ability entitled them. The only outlet for a Negro was in a Negro school.

He had made a good impression on the faculty at Berea for when he left, a committee was appointed to represent the faculty and express to him their appreciation for the work he had done at Berea. What form this appreciation took there is no way of knowing but it is interesting that his work was so impressive that something was done when he gave up the work.

Receives Setback

This young scholar served for four years as a professor in the State Normal school. The problem of tenure was present there as at many of the Negro state schools at the time. He left because he was not reelected. In spite of this setback, young Hathaway was elected as principal of Maysville high school where he served for three years. Here the work of the school progressed very nicely and his influence was a factor in its growth.

At the end of three years of service at the Maysville high school, he was called to the presidency of Kentucky State Normal school, the very school from which he had been dismissed a few days before. There was a great deal to be done in this school to give it some semblance of a well regulated school. His administration is marked by energy and development.

By Arthur Ellis, Staff Photographer

Julia Johnson, a former Fairfax County slave, on her 105th birthday here yesterday

Former Slave, 105, Has a Happy Life

Post + Times Herald
Wash. D.C.

Julia Johnson took time out from celebrating her 105th birthday yesterday to offer some advice to today's parents.

"Be positive with your children," the former slave said. "If you give them a task to do, see that they do it. If you tell them not to do something, see that they mind."

"But you don't have to be ugly with them," she added. "Let them see that you love them."

Mrs. Johnson said she was born a slave on the farm of Capt. Frank Davis in Fairfax County. She said her father, a cropper, and her mother brought her to Washington during the Civil War. She now lives with her 66-year-old daughter, Ethel Jackson, in a neatly kept apartment at 1006 26th st. nw.

Mrs. Johnson, who remembers attending Abraham Lincoln's second inauguration and "almost shaking hands once with President Benjamin Harrison," said she owes her many years to her mother, "who raised me decent, respectable and honorable," and to her faith in God.

Mrs. Johnson said she spends her days "very happy."

"I sit here and I sing," she said. "I pray. I mind my own business. If I get sleepy, I sleep. If I get hungry, I eat. I've got a lot of very, very nice friends. Now what more could I want?"

Know Your History

Call Fri. 2-15-57

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

~~Kansas City, Mo.~~

REVEREND MATTHEW CAMPBELL — A PILLAR OF THE BAPTISTS —

The subject of our sketch this week was a member of the Baptist church, who knew what slavery was and the restrictions which were placed upon slaves who desired to worship. He was able to accomplish a great deal in spite of the obstacles against him.

Matthew Campbell was the son of Jackson and Lucy Campbell. In this case, the master, Audley Campbell, must have kept very good records for we are able not only to tell when Matthew Campbell was born but when the father and mother were born.

Jackson Campbell was born on January 15, 1797, and the mother was born in the year of 1803, but the exact date is not given. The boy Matthew, who was called "Matt" on the plantation and by his friends, was born in Madison county, Ky., Sept. 1, 1823.

Dr. Savage

There was no chance for a Negro to be educated in the state of Kentucky for the slave laws made it unlawful for a Negro to be taught. What education this man was able to secure was by means of contact with other persons. There were no schools for him or any other slaves in the state of Kentucky.

Religion Changes Life

In 1841 Matthew Campbell embraced the Christian religion which changed his whole life. This event occurred at a revival which was conducted by the Rev. Edmond Martin, a Negro Baptist preacher of Richmond, Ky., This new convert had only one idea and that was to join the Baptist church, but his master had a different idea. Audley Campbell, the master, was a member of the Methodist church and insisted that all of his slaves and their children join that church.

Matthew began to preach soon after his conversion about 1842, but was not licensed to preach in the Methodist church until 1843. He worked and preached in this church until 1856. The master had died as early as 1851, but the young preacher stayed for some years in the church of his master.

In 1856, young Campbell decided that he would now return to his first love, the Baptist church. In that year he was baptized by the Rev. Jacob Bush of Clark county, Ky. One year later he was ordained as a full-fledged preacher in the Baptist church. The ordination was carried out in Lincoln county, Ky., and he became a member of the Tates Creek Association of white Baptists.

Those who were members of the council which examined him were the Reverends John Higgins of Richmond County, G. W. Brodus and Andrew Brodus and several others who attended the examination. They were all white because there were few Negroes able to conduct such an examination and they would not have been allowed to conduct it in any case.

Organize New Church

The Rev. Matthew Campbell was called to the Richmond church on the third Sunday in June, 1858, where he preached during most of his active life. In mainy rural communities the preacher had two or three churches. This was true with Reverend Campbell for he organized a church at New Liberty in 1869, and preached there for seven years.

He erected a church building valued at about $1,000. Later he organized the Mt. Pleasant church in 1875, with property valued at $2,000. Other churches were organized at Otter Creek and Mt. Nebo in Kentucky.

Reverend Campbell was a mighty influence in the Baptist church in the rural section of Kentucky. To give some idea of the work he had been able to do by 1887, he had married 2,000 couples, baptized about 3,000 persons, and preached over 4,000 sermons. He worked hard to establish the Baptist church in Kentucky and was satisfactory as these statistics will show.

How he was able to secure his education is indeed interesting. At the time he was converted he knew nothing of formal education save his alphabet. These of course are the keys which unlocked the doors of knowledge. His father bought him an old fashioned elementary spelling book. He applied to some of the white children in his neighborhood. These children who helped him did not know they were doing anything wrong. What education he was able to secure was in the South in the very section where it was forbidden by law. This man would build fires and study his lesson by the light of it. Every Sunday he could get the white boys under his age to teach him his lesson. He loved to read the Bible and was able to carry on his work in the church even though he did not go to the church.

The Rev. Matthew Campbell was honored and respected by the members of his church.

Address On Hall Of Fame Is Heard By Rotary Club

News Tuskegee Ala.
Thurs. 3-21-57

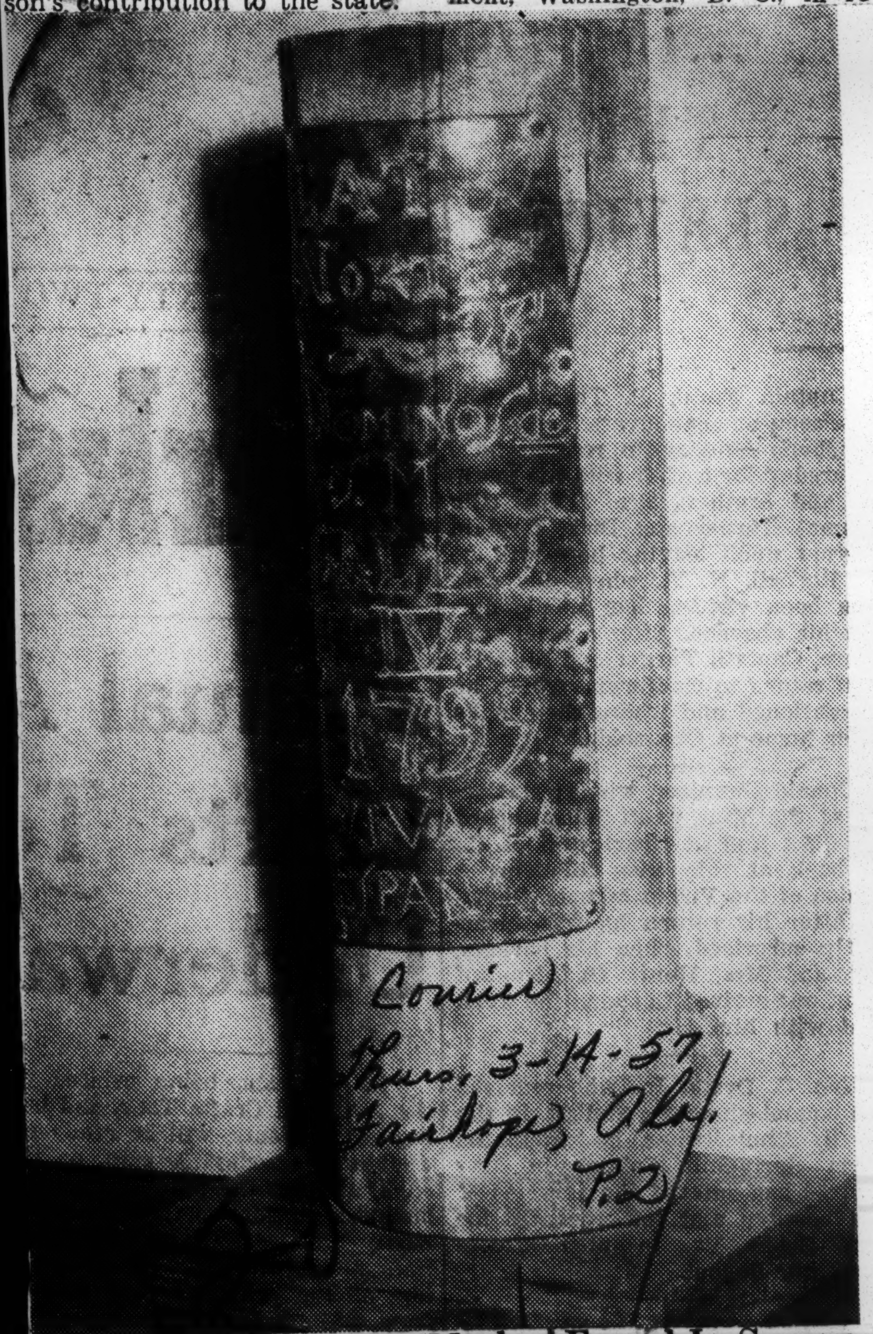
J. N. Green, widely known public utility executive, spoke at the Tuskegee Rotary Club last Thursday on the Alabama Hall of Fame.

Mr. Green, who has been chairman of the Alabama Hall of Fame since 1952 and who is also chairman of the Birmingham Committee of 100, spoke about various people who have already been nominated to the Alabama Hall of Fame which is located in the Archives and History Building at Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. Greene outlined in detail

the way his committee performs and nominates persons whose names have been submitted to be elected to the Hall of Fame. He stated that a bronze plaque of each persons elected to the Hall of Fame is placed on the mahogany panels of the Hall.

Each panel bears the name of the one elected, date of birth and date of death, occupation and a concise explanation of the person's contribution to the state.



1799 Spanish Boundary Marker Found In Swamp at Lakewood Club, Point Clear

Shown in the above picture is an old boundary marker, which was found in a swamp on the grounds of the Lakewood Club at Point Clear recently. Its inscription which is carved on a strip of lead and fastened by screws to a juniper post when translated reads latitude 32 degrees 28' North Domain of his majesty Charles IV 1799. Boundary line marking Spanish Province of Florida 1799. Long Live Spain.

This marker when found was covered with mud and clay but otherwise thoroughly preserved, according to Harry Peters, manager of the Grand Hotel, whom the Courier is indebted to for this information.

In reply to a letter written to the United States Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D. C., in regards to the same, the following information was given:

"An effort has been made to identify the marker found near Point Clear, Alabama, with early Spanish or French land claims in that vicinity. Approximately one mile north of where the marker was found, there is the old claim of Baron de Feriot. Approximately one mile south is the old claim of Bandin. Within the general vicinity of the marker, there are no claims on record. However, the marker might well have been originally established as a point on either of these two claims, which claims may have been subsequently reduced in size and extent upon review by the Claims Commission, which Commission was charged with confirming old grants from the European crowns to territorial lands. The marker is not believed to have ony significance in relation to the Alabama-Florida state boundary. No explanation can be found unless the methods of determining latitude by the party which set the marker were particularly bad.

"This office has reason to believe that the marker is authentic as to age and original location for similar marks have been found elsewhere in the old Spanish territory of Florida. A true test of genuineness of course would involve the considered age of the juniper post, a general appraisal of the site conditions and chemical analysis of the plate itself as compared with like materials in use in 1799."

This old relic of 1799 can be seen in the Courier office window. The juniper post, which was cut off for convenience of mounting, was several feet higher.

A scroll of tribute to the memory of Crispus Attucks, killed in the fight with the British on the Boston Commons at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, was presented to Post 151, American Legion, named after him. Receiving the scroll from R. Joseph Gaffigan, Deputy Mayor, are Post Commander Nathan Ingram (right) and Vice Commander John Nash.

Miss Rosa Reed, 101, Mourned In Nashville

Mabel B. Crooks

Tennessee State University students and faculty joined many Nashvillians in mourning the passing of Miss Rosa Reed 101, whose final rites were last week.

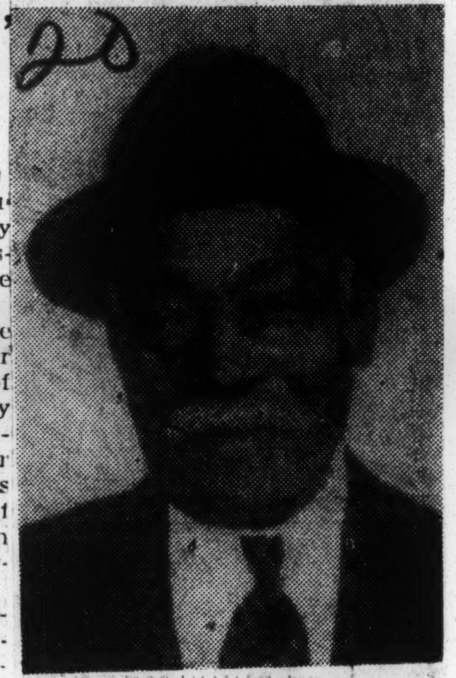
Miss Reed, who made her home on the University campus with her niece, Mrs. Alma Dunn Jones of the English faculty, died in Meharry Medical College's Hubbard Hospital following a short illnes. At her beside were her nieces, Mrs. Jones and Mrs Bertha Dunn Brown of Indianapolis, Ind., Rev H P Gordon officiated at the final rites. Interment at Greenwood.

At one time an outstanding cateress whose dishes were much discussed, Miss Reed, despite a lameness, was active until a few weeks before her death. She would have celebrated her 102 birthday in two months and twelve days, having been born to Alex and Jane Reed July 1, 1855, in Millersburg, Bourbon County, Kentucky. Her life span covered four wars, excluding the Korean Conflict, and the administration of twenty-one United States Presidents. Since she was fourteen, she had been a member of the Christian Church.

Miss Reed attributed her long life to an abiding faith in God. 'Through God everything is possible,' she said, "He will provide." This faith carried her through many crisis. Cheerful with friends and neighbors, with a keen interest in what was going on around her, Miss Reed read her newspaper daily, always turning first to sports--she was a Brooklyn Dodgers' fan and kept up with their record. She followed all Tennessee State teams, and kept her own clipping file on them. Her eyesight was good and she heard exceptionally well.

Other survivors include her grandniece, Mrs. Lillian Rhodes Williams, a teacher of Washington, D C, her grandnephew, Dr. Frank M. Brown, physician, Indianapolis, Ind. two great grandnieces, Phylis Marie Brown, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Alma Williams, Washington, D. C., a great grandnephew, Robert Moton Williams, Washington, D. C.

Rev. Kemp, 102, Passes; 30 Grand, And 31 Great Grand And 7 Children



REV. HENRY KEMP, JR.

The Rev. Henry Kemp, Jr., died Sunday, June 23, after a brief illness at the age of 102. He was born in Gwinnett County, but came as a youth to live in Decatur, Ga. He was a member and later became pastor of the Raymond Baptist church, Grayson, Ga. In later years he was associated with the Thankful Baptist church, Decatur, Ga.

He is survived by three daughters, Mesdames Minnie Newman, Zella Starr, and Mary Ramsey; four sons, John, Pennie, Ellious, and Henry Kemp, III; thirty grand children and thirty-one great grandchildren and a number of other relatives. Burial; will be in the family lot at Lincoln Cemetery.

Adam Blackwell Thrives At 106

VARNADO, Miss. — A rugged, white-mustached Negro was honored near here recently by his friends and family. This Negro is "Uncle Ad," as folks call him, but his name is Adam Blackwell and his age is 106.

Most people at 90 and above were ex-slaves on some Southern plantation. Not Adam, although he was born here during slavery, he was never a slave.

He spent most of his productive years in Varnado and he took part in the life of the community. That is why 400 to 500 persons turned out to honor him recently at Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist church.

And the thing that made "Uncle Ad" proudest was his store-bought birthday cake with 106 candles on top.

ucation teacher from Lincoln high school, Port Arthur, Texas, who will serve as a machine shop technician and Thomas C. Jackson, a teacher in the public schools at Schulenburg, Tex., will teach business administration and marketing.

Other teachers participating in the Liberian assistance program include Walter Hall, industrial education

20 1957

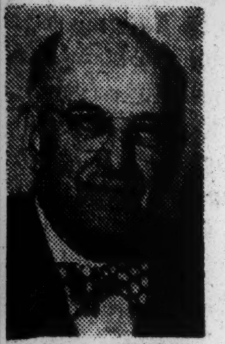
Exciting Days Of Alabama's Gold Mine Boom

Advertiser-Alabama Journal
Montgomery Ala
Sun. 4-28-57

By C. M. Stanley
Editor-in-Chief The Alabama Journal

RECORDS of the United States mint show that $367,000 worth of gold mined in Alabama was received during Alabama's gold rush between 1830 and 1860. But there was a great deal of Alabama gold that never reached the mint but was used in commerce and otherwise.

East Alabama enjoyed a real gold rush before the Civil War, which created boom towns and all the excitement that normally accompanies the discovery of gold.



STANLEY

Mr. Robert A. Russell of Alexander City, read a paper before the Montgomery meeting of the Alabama Historical society April 29, 1956 which was a stirring story of Alabama's gold era. Even today small quantities of gold are still found, and Mr. Russell's paper made a valuable contribution to the history of Alabama gold mining.

We are today publishing some extracts from the Russell account as showing some of the fine research work being done by members of the Alabama Historical association.

"FOR THE ante-bellum Alabama gold miners all was not gay, lusty, romatic and filled with rich adventure, for mining was then an extremely crude, backbreaking, and, for the most part discouraging operation. Their only tools were picks, shovels and buckets.

"Ore and waste were laboriously drawn from the mines with hand winches or hauled out in rough, hand-constructed wheelbarrows. They did have hand drills and black powder for blasting, but dynamite, of course, had not been invented. Their equipment, supplies and machinery had to be hauled to the locations by wagons over Indian trails through forest for long distances, an ordeal requiring many days and sometimes weeks.

"CREEK INDIANS owned or claimed most of the land in East Alabama and it was tremendously difficult to gain either the possession of the land or the right to mine it. Only a short period of time had passed since the battle of Horseshoe Bend.

"The lack of training and mining knowledge was another obstacle early Alabama miners had to surmount. After all, they were the pioneer gold miners of America. The majority of them left Alabama for California in '49 and because of the knowledge and experience gained in prospecting, mining and dealing with the Indians in Alabama, they became the recognized authorities and leaders in the gold fields of the west.

"OF THE various mining districts in the Alabama gold field, one of much interest and importance is the Arbacoochee, situated in the most northeastern section. Lying between the Georgia line and the Talladega mountains, it covers all or partially the counties of Cleburne, Randolph, Clay, and Talladega. Here were the most productive operations in the area. Chulafinee, Kemp mountains and Pinetucky were other important mining areas of the Arbacoochee district.

"By the year 1840 a considerable quanity of gold had been mined in Alabama and many nuggets have been found, some of them ranging in value upwards to $1,200 each.

"IN ARBACOOCHEE occurred one of the first of all land booms. Land prices soared to fabulous proportions . . . Arbacoochee grew to some 5,000 inhabitants by 1845. It boasted 20 general stores, five bar rooms, two mining equipment stores, two hotels, a fire department, a race track and over a hundred permanent homes.

"Chulafinee, a short distance northward, had a similar boom with many of its store buildings constructed of brick. By 1846 Kemp Mountain and Pinetucky had also become blustering mining centers.

"GOLDVILLE District was another prominent mining section southwest of Arbacoochee and including the territory from the northern boundary of Tallapoosa county south to Hillabee creek, six miles north of present Alexander City. Some of the prominent mines here were the Birdsong, Goldville, Log Pits, Hog Mountain, Ely Pits and the Ulrich of Dutch Bend Mine.

"THE ULRICH Pits or Dutch Bend gold mine was one of the most prominent early ore mines in the Goldville district and was located on the north side of Hillabee creek. Around 1840 Dr. Ulrich, a native of Germany, came up from Savanah with a group of settlers, seeking a section that had the soil, terrain and other characteristics of his homeland. It was his plan, after finding such a place, to settle, plant vineyards and produce commercial wines.

"As he came into east Alabama, he decided that here on the steep slopes rising from the Hillabee was the ideal place for his vineyards. He bought 1200 acres of land along the creek, built his home and planted his vineyards. Following a spring, he dug a large tunnel into the hill to be used as a cool wine cellar and in the process of digging he discovered a vein of gold ore.

"Later, other good veins of oxidized ore were found nearby, so Dr. Ulrich decided to build a stamp mill to process the ore. The mill was run by water power from the creek, and the ore was hauled from the mine tunnel to the mill in small cars that ran on wooden tracks.

"Dr. Ulrich operated his mine for years. It was said that he made his gold into small one-ounce bars that he traded for cattle and supplies.

"THE LAST and most southwesterly section of the East Alabama gold field was known as the Reptoe district and was located in Chilton County near Verbena. One of the leading producers in the state, the Reptoe mine was worked as early as 1835. The Reptoe was very productive for many years but oddly enough the source of the gold was never found."

Tell It To Old Grandma

Advertiser-Alabama Journal
Montgomery Ala P.2-B

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it

When Steamboats Plied The Alabama River

Sun. 4-28-57

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — Several years ago there were some articles, and discussions, in Atticus Mullins' "Passing Throng" about some of the steamboats on the Alabama River.

One boat mentioned frequently was the *Tinsie Moore.* Since then I have found that the *Tinsie Moore* was owned by the Peoples Line of Montgomery, organized by Mr. H. L. Vandiver and Capt. T. H. Moore and others. The *Tinsie Moore* was operating by 1892, and, after several years operation, her popularity outgrew her capacity and the entire boat was lengthened by 20 feet. She burned in a creek near 27 Mile Bluff.

The Peoples line also owned, and operated, the *City of Mobile,* having built her around 1898. Later the *City of Mobile* was sold to the Burke line, operating until 1916, when she was destroyed by a storm in Mobile Bay. According to my information Capt. J. W. Quarles was, at one time, master of the *City of Mobile*. . .

Another popular boat was the *Nettie Quill,*, built for Capt. John Quill, and named for his little daughter Nettie. This boat operated for years, and was sold to Mississippi River interests who changed her name to *Monroe.* She was destroyed, at the foot of Canal Street in New Orleans, when crushed by an ocean going vessel.

I am sure some of your readers remember too the *Carrier,* a shallow draft, first line packet boat, used, in place of the *Nettie Quill,* during dry seasons, when the Alabama River was extremely low.

Also the *Mary,* operating between 1899 and 1906 when she was destroyed by a hurricane in Mobile.

Others were the *Hard Cash, James T. Staples,* which blew up and burned at Bladen Springs, Ala. Later rebuilt as the *Peerless,* by Capt. Tom Barry, and, when Capt. Owen Finnigan Burke bought her, renamed, again, the *Helen Burke.*

My records show that the *Helen Burke* made her last trip down river, from Selma, in the early 30s, and together with the *Robert Rhea* were the last steamboats to operate on the Alabama River.

Later the J. W. Gilland was used by the Wofford Ool Co. to tow gasoline to Montgomery, and the dredge boat *Tombigbee* operated around Selma. These two were not packet boats, however.

Selma, Ala. BERT NEVILLE.

Carrie Richey, Oldest in Floyd, Dies; May Have Been 111-Years-Old

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 4-11-57 P. 8

ROME, April 10—Rome's oldest citizen is dead.

Carrie H. Ritchey, Negro, who is known to have been at least 105, died Wednesday. The funeral home estimated her age at 111.

Born before the Civil War, Carrie was brought from her native state of Mississippi to Floyd County while she was still a young girl. She went to the Reynolds plantation on the Etowah River near Rome. It was there that the teen-age Carrie met and married another plantation worker, Charles Richey.

Of the number of children the couple had, three still survive. A daughter lives in Rome, while another daughter and a son live in Detroit.

Miss Reed, 101, Dies in Nashville

Courier P. 21 Sat. 5-4-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Tennessee State University students and faculty joined many Nashvillians in mourning the death of Miss Rosa Reed, age 101, whose final rites were held last week.

Miss Reed, who made her home on the university campus with her niece, Mrs. Alma Dunn Jones of the English faculty, died in Meharry Medical College's Hubbard Hospital following a short illness. At her bedside were her nieces, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Bertha Dunn Brown of Indianapolis, Ind.

Woman Dies At 117; Recalls Emancipation

Journal + Guide P. 1 Sat. 5-11-57 Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

BURLINGTON, N. C. — Mrs. Mary Baynes died at 117 years of age last week and despite seeing television, airplanes and sky-scrapers, she maintained until her dying day that the most pleasant sight she ever saw was the celebration staged by newly-freed slaves following Pres. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the Civil Wr.

She recalled vividly until her eyes closed in death last Tuesday how, after the celebration, the freedmen "went walking gaily along the road hunting work and a place to live."

• • •

THERE ARE NO records to substantiate the claim that Mrs. Baynes was 117 years of age, but local officials say that she was "well over 100".

Mrs. Baynes worked all of her life, doing light housework and sewing. She never learned to read anything but a few verses of the Bible.

• • •

SHE WAS BORN IN Caswell county but moved to Burlington shortly after the Civil War. Her husband, Brown Baynes, died in 1918 and she is survived by two sons, four grandchildren and a niece with whom she lived.

Mrs. Baynes could hear and see well despite the fact she lost one eye when a stick flew up and hit her while she was chopping wood on a block 20 years ago at the age of 97.

Know Your History

Call Kansas City, Mo.

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University Jefferson City, Mo.)

Fri. 5-10-57 P. 14

BENEDICT THE MOOR

His father was named Christopher Manassri and his mother was Hiana Lercan. They were slaves, but they were able to live together without ever facing difficulty. They knew by actual experience what slavery was and they prayed that if they had a child it would not pass through the hardship which had been theirs.

The master made them a promise that their first child should be free and not be a slave. The first born was called Benedict. Both his father and mother were Christians which perhaps was the reason they were able to stay together. There had been a rule in the church that a Christian could not be a slave, but evidently this did not apply for the records show us that the father and mother were slaves.

Dr. Savage

Close To Nature

This youth grew to manhood as any youth might in slave surroundings. When he was old enough, however, he was given a job in charge of sheep. This kind of work took him away from his fellowmen. He constantly communed with nature and felt himself close to it.

This is the kind of thing which seemed of importance to mankind in all ages. In surroundings like this, Joan Ark and Nat Turner secured their messages which influenced mankind profoundly.

Young Benedict spent a great deal of his time in mediation and prayer. He prayed with his face turned toward the sky and felt that he got a direct answer.

In this job he saved his money and was able to buy a pair of oxen. With these oxen he was able to work independently which he did for three years. How he used these oxen is not exactly clear to us. He either used them for drayage or to cultivate the land.

At the age of 21, he sold his oxen and entered the order of the hermits of Saint Frances and the hermitage of Saint Domonica. This was a life of privation. He dressed as did all the other members of that house in palm leaves. The fame of this monastary spread far and wide and as a result persons came to see the members in great numbers.

The members wanted to get away from the thing which now interfered with their solitude. The group then moved to the valley of Mozzard where they remained for eight years. This proved of little help for next they moved to the barren and frozen Mancausa where these members thought they might remain.

Performed A Miracle

This was only for a short time. Benedict performed a miracle which brought more people to this retreat and caused them to move again where they created rude cells among the rock. Here it was that Benedict could no longer remain a simple Monk, but on the death of the superior he was made superior.

He perhaps did not seek the honor, but was elected by the other hermits who lived there, as head of the order. He functioned in this position without much difficulty until 1562 when Pope Pius IV united that organization with other orders, especially the one from which it sprang. The saints in the house entered into the several convents of the children of Saint Frances and worked to carry out the reformation in the order. They like the others who lived there wanted to make their order one of the leading ones in the church. There was a great rivalry among the orders of the Catholic.

In one of the houses, Benedict the Black worked as a cook, a job which he understood well because he had done this before in the monastary. It was the duty of the cook to prepare and provide food for the inmates who lived there. The story had come down to us that one time there was no food and all were disturbed about where they would get food.

Fish Come Overnight

Benedict filled several tubs with water and prayed all night. The next morning the tubs were filled with fish which put him in the class with a saint. This does not seem to be the only unusual thing which hoppened to him. There seems to be several other occasions when things like this happened.

In 1578, Benedict the Black was superior of the convent of Santa Maria which he held for sometime. Then we find him as instructor of Novice and cook again. In the jobs, he rendered constructive influence in the development of the order.

This good man become ill and died on April 3, 1589. He was ill only a short while before the end came. He was not raised to the sainthood during the day of Pope Pius VII who came to the papacy in 1800. It must be kept in mind that persons have to be dead some wears before they are sainted. Benedict the Black was an unusually good person.

Miss Rosa Reed, 101, Mourned In Nashville

Advocate Sat. 5-11-57 Jackson, Miss. P. 5

Nashville — Tennessee State University students and faculty joined many Nashvillians in mourning the passing of Miss Rosa Reed, age 101, whose final rites were said last week.

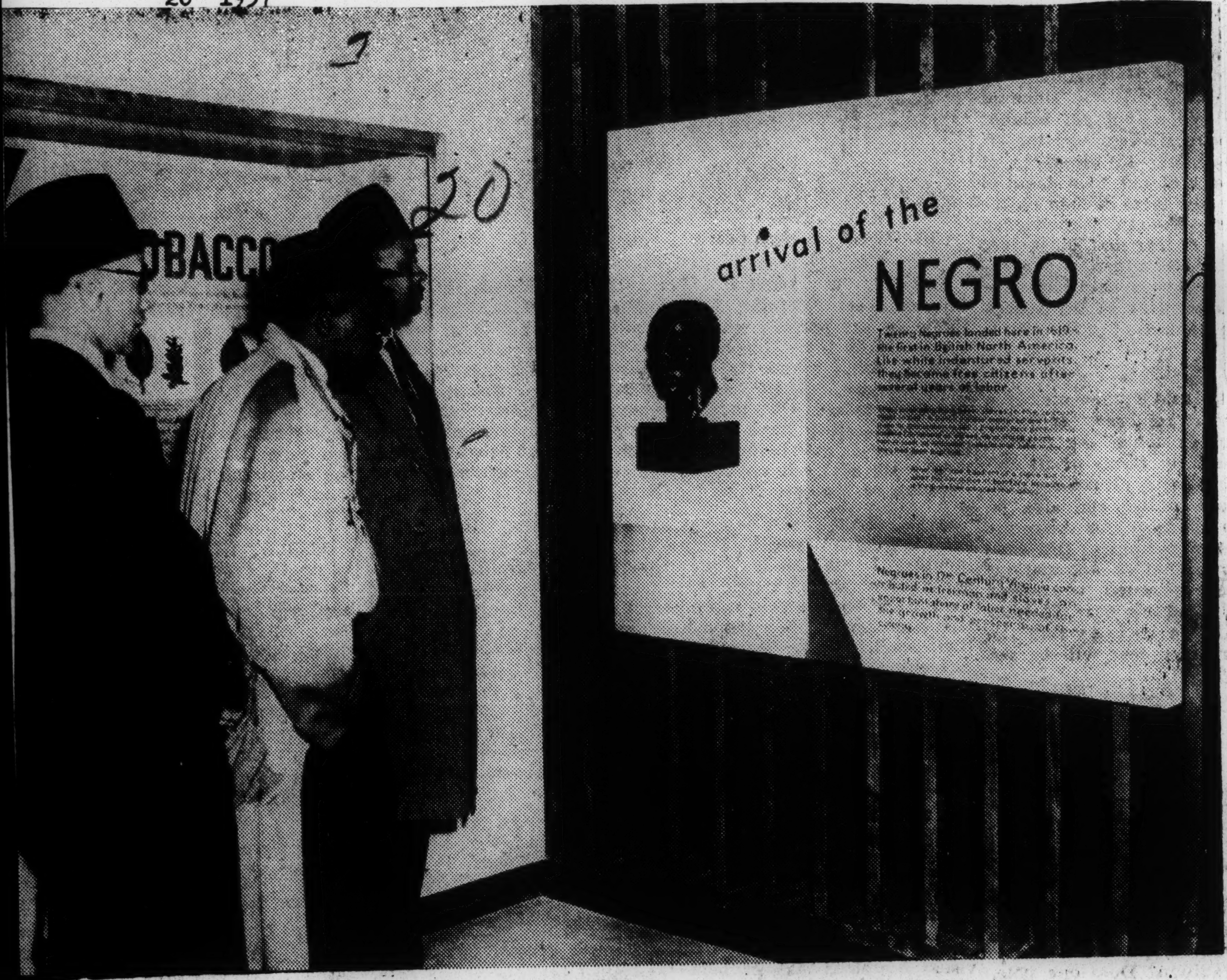
Miss Reed, who made her home on the University campus with her niece, Mrs. Alma Dainn Jones of the English faculty, died in Meharry Medical College's Hubbard Hospital following a short illness. At her bedside were her niece, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Bertha Dunn Brown of Indianapolis, Ind. Rev. H. P. Corden officiated at the final rites. Interment at Greenwood.

At one time an outstanding cateress whose dishes were much discussed, Miss Reed, despite a lameness, was active until a few weeks before her death. She would have celebrated her 102nd birthday in two months and twelve days, having been born to Alex and Jane Reed July 1, 1855, in Millersburg, Bourbon County, Kentucky. Her life span covered four wars, excluding the Korean Conflict, and the administration of 21 United States Presidents. Since she was 14, she had been a member of the Christian Church.

Miss Reed attributed her long life to an abiding faith in God. "Through God everything is possible," she said, "He will provide." This faith carried her through many crises. Cheerful with friends and neighbors, with a keen interest in what was going on around her, Miss Reed read her newspapers daily, always turning first to sports—she was an avowed Brooklyn Dodgers' fan and kept up with

their record. She followed all Indiana; two great grandnieces,
Tennessee State teams, and kept Phyllis Marie Brown, Indianapolis,
her own clipping file on them. Her Indiana, and Alma Adelia Williams,
eyesight was good and she heard Washington, D. C.; a great grand-
exceptionally well. nephew, Robert Moton Williams,
Other survivors include her Washington, D. C.
grandniece, Mrs. Lillian Rhodes
Williams, a teacher of Wasihngton,
D. C.; her grandnephew, Dr. Frank
M. Brown, physician, Indianapolis,
Indiana; two great grandnieces,
Phyllis Marie Brown, Indianapolis,

20 1957



Jamestown Exhibit Cites Negroes In Early History

An exhibit at the Jamestown Festival commemorating the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in the New World on Jamestown Island, near Williamsburg, is viewed by J. T. Belden, advertising manager; James H. Knight, Peninsula Bureau manager, and Reginald Jackson, Peninsula advertising solicitor of the Journal and Guide. (See story on this page for complete text of legend and details).

Despite 20th Century Insults

~~Journal & Guide~~ 7.10

Negroes Of 17th Century Recognized At Jamestown

Sat. 5-4-57 Norfolk, Va.

JAMESTOWN, Va.—Seventeenth Century Negroes are being recognized and honored by the Jamestown Festival for their part in the building of the nation although their distinguished 20th Century descendants have been humiliated by the State's political and commercial leadership.

An exhibit in the New World Pavilion here carries the following legend:

"ARRIVAL OF THE NEGRO

"Twenty Negroes landed here in 1619 — the first in British North America. Like white indentured servants, they became free citizens after several years of labor.

"They probably had been slaves in the Spanish West Indies. A Dutch raider captured and brought them to Jamestown to sell. English law prohibited holding Christians as slaves, and these people had names such as Anthony, Isabella, and John, showing they had been baptized.

"After 1667 the baptism of a slave did not alter his condition of bondage because of a Virginia law adopted that year.

"Negroes in 17th Century Virginia contributed, as free men and slaves, an important share of labor needed for the growth and prosperity of the colony."

A sculptured head of a Negro, by Charles ("Spinky") Alston, distinguished New York artist and member of a prominent North Carolina Negro family, is included in the exhibit.

INVITATIONS over the signature of the Governor of Virginia and the executive director of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce were issued "by mistake" to five former Virginia Negroes who had moved out of the state and achieved some distinction.

These invitations to a banquet for "distinguished Virginians were "withdrawn" when it was discovered that they are not white.

* * *

CRITICISM AND ridicule from all over the nation and many parts of the world apparently brought a change in attitude of the Virginia leaders.

They subsequently stated that all invited guests to the banquet at a Richmond hotel would be seated.

Four of the five invited have indicated they do not care to attend under the circumstances. The fifth is awaiting further assurance from Governor Thomas B. Stanley that he will be welcome.

Off The Bench

Advertiser P. 4-A
Mon. 5-13-57
Montgomery, Ala.

By Judge Walter B. Jones

American History Began At Jamestown, 1607

TODAY is one of the great anniversaries in the history of our nation, for on May 13, 1607, two small ships and a pinnace, the *Goodspeed*, the *Sarah Constant*, and the *Discovery*, put ashore a few over 100 people on Jamestown Island to build a fort and a settlement in the New World.

JONES

From that moment when the colonists from Virginia landed, dates the first permanent English settlement in what is now the United States, and we must always remember that this settlement was thirteen years before the Pilgrims from the Mayflower landed on Plymouth Rock. With the landing of the Colonists at Jamestown, one of the truly momentous events in this history of the world had taken place.

Around 1600, there was much unemployment in England and people were restless. They had heard of the New World and many of them were anxious to get there. There were several companies in England interested in settling America. Among them was the London Company and under its auspices, in the latter part of 1606, a colonial expedition was carefully equipped. Its ships were the *Sarah Constant* of one hundred tons, the *Goodspeed* of forty tons and the *Discovery* of twenty tons. The commander of the little expedition was Sir Chirstopher Newport, an English mariner who had already been twice to America, a clear-eyed man, not quite forty, and who understood what he saw. The second in command of the expedition that carried the settlers to Jamestown was Bartholomew Gosnold, an English navigator who died in 1607.

DEC. 20, 1606, the fleet left Blackwell, England. Contrary winds held it back and it did not really get started until Feb. 8, 1607. The course chosen was the old and more easily managed, but longer and stormier one by the Canaries and the West Indies. It was Sunday, April 26, before the American coast was sighted. The place was Cape Henry at the southern entrance to the Chesapeake. The colonists found a great river, which they named the James and their settlement, Jamestown, in honor of the king at home.

There were 104 men put ashore from the English ships to try their hands at making a colony, and there was not a woman among them to make a home.

The men who chose to come from England to Jamestown were men out of work. More than one-half of the settlers called themselves gentlemen, that is, men of good blood enough but without patrimony or occupation. They were looking for adventure or some happy change of fortune in a new land. It is interesting to note that in the group there was only one mason, only one blacksmith, only two bricklayers, and only six carpenters.

The Jamestown colonists had nearly everything against them. The place they chose for a town was swampy, infested with mosquitoes, and unbearably hot in the long summer. They were not prepared for the laborous job of establishing a new homeland. The Indians were hostile, food was insufficient, the water was brackish, and the winters were severe. Time and time again the new settlement touched the very edge of disaster. Deadly malaria swept up from the river bottom and before September, nearly half of the settlers were corpses "trailed out of their cabines like dogges to be buried." At one time hardly half of a dozen colonists were able to stand guard against the Indians.

Fortunately, there was a real man among the colonists, Capt. John Smith, to whom the settlers owed their salvation from utter helplessness and starvation. He was not quite thirty years of age when he got to Virginia. He was no sluggard at work, and knew how to take the burdens of a task which nobody else would attempt. He compelled no man to do what he did not willingly do himself. On John Smith was put the chief burden of colonization, because he could carry it and prevail.

THE things that made the colonists successful and kept them at their work were courage, faith and determination. In the chancel of the little church, July 30, 1619, was assembled the first legislative assembly in the United States. A new republic had been added to the New World. And this first representative assembly in Virginia was the beginning of liberty and self-government in the English colonies.

In this same year, 1619, a notable yet unhappy thing happened — a Dutch man-of-war came up the river and sold twenty Negroes to the colonists as slaves, and thus began an ugly blot on American history. In the years to come British and Dutch vessels brought in more slaves. The Massachusetts Puritans captured their Indian neighbors and sold them into slavery. Between 1765 and 1766, slave importers landed at Massachusetts towns over 23,000 African slaves. Rhode Island and later New York City and Philadelphia were great slave centers. Northern importers, to make easy money, defied the laws designed to stop the slave traffic.

There will forever be associated with this first permanent English settlement in the United States the name of Pocahontas, the Indian princess, dauhtegr of the mighty Powhatan, whose friendship for the English was a tower of strength in the terrible days of hardship. As the historian Ridpath points out, Pocahontas may be considered the foundress of home education in Virginia. She sought to Christianize the Indians. And, of course, she saved the life of Capt. John Smith, when she laid her head beside his on the stone where his brains would be beaten out by Indian clubs and claimed him for her own. So, this morning, let us turn back our memories 350 years and be grateful to the bold little group of colonists who, with courage, faith and determination, made the first permanent English settlement in the United States and brought about the first legislative assembly in the United States and thus founded liberty and self-government here.

Know Your History

Call Fri. 5-17-57 P. 14
Kansas City, Mo.

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

REVEREND MARCUS DALE

The individual we are to write about this week is one who was born far away from slave territory. His mother and father were, however, born in slave territory, but moved away before our subject, Marcus Dale, was born.

They moved to Galliopolis, Ohio, where slavery was not tolerated. This must not be understood to mean that Negroes had all the rights of white men. Negroes were restricted everywhere as the efforts of the underground railroad would indicate.

Marcus Dale was born in the year 1832 on the eve of the anti-slavery crusade in Galliopolis. His youth was spent in this little Ohio town. When Marcus was 10, the family moved to Detroit, Michigan. Soon after the family moved to this Michigan City, the father died. This made it necessary for young Marcus to stop school in order to help his mother rear four children younger than himself. He kept this up until the children were old enough to work for themselves.

Did Any Kind Of Work

He did any kind of work he could find. It was during this time he learned barrel making, but it did not bring much to his depleted purse. It was necessary for him to find some way of adding to his income with odd jobs which he continued to do for many years.

Marcus was converted in the African Methodist Episcopal church in 1851. His mother, who had along with this young man looked out for the welfare of the family, died. This left the responsibility of the family, two sisters and one brother, solely dependent on him. Young Marcus got any jobs he could to help his family.

The one thing that disturbed him was the fact he did not have the education which he needed, for at this early time he felt the call to the ministry. After his marriage in 1854, he heard the call of the ministry more clearly and made up his mind that he was going to Oberlin college to study and began saving what he could by working two nights each week. He finally entered Oberlin college and kept up his old rule of working two nights besides doing all the extra work he could.

This was necessary because his family was increased, for now he had two children. He kept up his study until his money ran out whch occurred after a year. This resourceful man rented an old barn and began making barrels, a trade which he had learned some time before. Young Marcus Dale kept up this trade for three years. This work enabled him to care for his family and spend three more years at Oberlin.

Bent Toward Ministry

He was always pointed toward the ministry. In 1856 the church licensed him as exhorter. He was later made an elder. Soon after he was made an elder, the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted in the First Colored Regiment of Michigan. The regiment set out from Detroit, March 1864, and made a short stop at Annapolis and then moved on to Hilton Head, South Carolina.

It was decided that this regiment be paid only half what the white soldiers were paid. Reverend Marcus Dale influenced the men in the regiment to give their service free rather than be paid less money for exactly the same work. The Quartermaster came around with the money which they refused at least four times until they were paid what the others were paid.

When the war was over, he went to New Orleans in St. Mary's Parish, and taught one of the Freedman Bureau schools where he remained for five months. During this time, an ex-slave holder gave a half acre of land for a church and schoolhouse. Reverend Dale erected a building upon it. This building was a structure twenty feet by thirty feet, and Reverend Dale taught school in the building and held church there on Sunday. This minister soon found this church too small and had to find a way to build a better church. There were only a few things available.

He could not buy brick and land. This good preacher heard of a white man in the community who wanted a hundred thousand bricks made at eight dollars per thousand. The preacher offered to furnish all the labor and the white man furnish all material. Under this plan the gentleman was to get his bricks for two hundred dollars less than he had planned, and 120,000 bricks would go to the church.

This arrangement benefited the church, the gentleman got his brick and the Negroes got their pay and it was a blessing for all concerned. A fine building of two stories was built with a church upstairs and a school downstairs.

At this time in Louisiana, the whites would not sell land to anyone. Reverend Dale heard there was a farm of one hundred and twenty acres for sale. He was able to get his people to unite and buy the land, and he distributed it among the persons in Louisiana. He pastored many churches in the state of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans. He was a man who was a good organizer as well as a good preacher.

20 1957

In Pittsboro Church

Memorial Window Honors Ex-Slave

News + Observer
Sun. 3-31-57
Raleigh N.C.
P. 12-3

PITTSBORO, March 30 — St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church in Pittsboro has a memorial window which commemorates the memory of a former slave, Uncle Alexander Scarborough, who was sexton for the church for almost 50 years.

The window, high above the gallery where "Uncle Alec" worshipped during the years he was a church member, is round with a star design in its center. It was installed in 1886, soon after the aged sexton's death on November of that year.

The official church records of November 15, 1886, contain the following resolution:

"Whereas— it has pleased Almighty God to take unto himself Alexander Scarborough, who for nearly a half century had been the sexton and a constant communicant of this parish, and the Vestry desire to express our appreciation of his Christian character and fidelity to duty.

"Resolve— that we bear willing testimony to the faithful service of this "old sexton" who was always at his post of duty, regardless of Summer showers or Winter's ice and snow; and to his Christian qualities which made him an exemplar worthy of imitation by those who occupied higher places in the world's esteem."

"Uncle Alec" was the personal servant of Henry Adolphus London of Pittsboro, from whom he received his religious training. Both he and his wife, affectionately known as "Mom Polly," were members of St. Bartholomew's, "Uncle Alec" having been confirmed in 1841.

The early records of this church dating back to its beginning in 1831 are in the possession of Will London of Pittsboro, whose family has been active in the church since the very beginning.

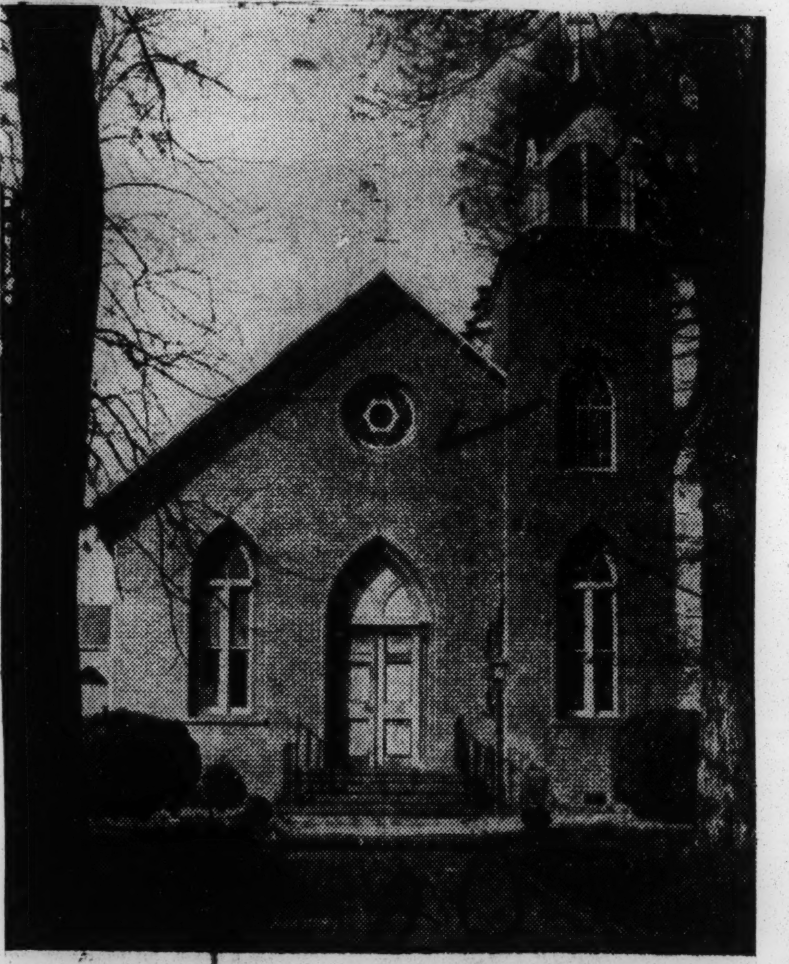
The church from the first had a record of ministering to the Negro people of the community and the early records show that many Negroes were taken into the church.

A record entered on May 20, 1838, shows that 20 servants, all slaves, of John Haughton, were baptized.

The galleries of the church were reserved for the Negroes and Sunday School classes were held regularly for the children of these members. The very first Sunday School class was taught by Miss Annie Sutton, daughter of the rector. A member of this class, Primus Alston, later became a minister in the Episcopal church, serving many years in Charlotte, where he built St. Michael's Church.

St. James Episcopal Mission was established for the Negro citizens of Pittsboro largely as a result of work by members of St. Barthalomew's. In addition to church services St. James at one time operated a day school, taught by a Negro deacon named Butler, a native of Pennsylvania.

Today of course, there are no Negro members of St. Bartholomey's Church. With the passing of "Uncle Alec" came the end of an era. But the round window high in the South end of the building still stands, a monument not only to a good faithful colored man, but also a memorial to the days when the two races coud be united in the same church.



MEMORIAL WINDOW—St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Pittsboro, built in 1831, contains a window dedicated to the memory of a former slave. Alexander Scarborough, born in slavery and sexton of the church for almost 50 years, was a member of the church during all his adult life. The window dedicated to his memory is the large round window located at the top of the front wall of the building.

Know Your History

Call Fri. 4-19-57

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.)

JOHN CORNELIUS ASBURY

Kansas City Missouri

An Attorney of Distinction —

P. 14

One very distinguished constitutional lawyer, speaking of the need of the Negro before 1920, said if the Negro was ever to acquire his equal rights it would have to be at the hands of the Negro lawyer.

Some of the Negroes who made an impression in the land were born and educated soon after the Civil War. Among them was the subject of our sketch this week, John Cornelius Asbury.

He was born April 9, 1862, in the city of Washington, the son of John and Narcissa (Adams) Asbury. He attended the public schools of the District of Columbia. Schools for Negroes were still private, for there were still slaves in the District of Columbia. However, by the time he grew to manhood, slavery had passed away, and he was able to attend the schools set up for Negroes in the city of Washington.

When his work was completed in the District schools, he studied at the Washington and Jefferson college from 1880 to 1882. That was the day when only a few persons finished college before going in the professions. He at once entered the law school at Howard university where he graduated in 1884 and was awarded the Master of Law degree in 1885.

Practices in Virginia

He at once began the practice of his profession in the state of Virginia. At the time he entered in the practice of law, Negro lawyers had a good chance before the bar. At the time the Negro had not been disfranchised, and in the old dominion he was of some importance in the legal profession.

This young man was prosperous in his profession. He was the Commonwealth's attorney from 1887 to 1891. This was the kind of position it might be difficult for a Negro to hold today in spite of the great improvement in race relations.

By 1890 the political life of the Negro had changed, the segregationists had done their work so throughly that Negroes have not been able since to get their political power such as they had at the time.

This farseeing man could see that days of Negro politicians and lawyers were lost in Virginia. He could not see how much good could be gained by staying in that state, and moved away to Pennsylvania. He settled in Philadelphia where he continued the practice of law, and began to take part in the politics of that city. He moved along in his profession, and was so well known that he was made assistant solicitor, and served in that capacity for four years and rendered good service to the city.

Elected To Legislature

In 1921 John Cornelius Asbury was elected by the Republican party to the legislature of the state where he served from 1921 to 1925. He was very active in that party and introduced several bills for the benefit of the Negroes of the state. He worked hard for the passage of a Civil Rights Bill.

It passed the House of which he was a member, but failed in the Senate. Bills like this were difficult to pass anyplace especially in Pennsylvania. The southern section of the state is very much like Maryland which it touches.

The next position which occupied his attention was that of assistant district attorney of Pennsylvania for his own district. At that time Pennsylvania was a Republican state, and one who was outstanding could get patronage from that source which of course he did in 1928.

The next position which occupied his attention was that of deputy state auditor. John Asbury was a well known figure in the Republican conventions in both state and National. He was a delegate to the Republican convention in Minneapolis in 1892 from the Second Congressional District in Virginia. He was also an alternate to the Republican convention in 1912 from First Congressional District in Pennsylvania.

He attended most of the state conventions in both states.

Heads Exposition Committee

Asbury was active in civic and business affairs. In 1926 he was made chairman and director of the committee on Negro activities at the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition and many other things of a civic nature occupied his attention over the years.

Asbury made some impression in the field of business. He was president of the Keystone Industrial Insurance company and the Keystone Bank. Then the depression of 1929, the bank along with many others of the country failed, but this Negro banker made good every penny due the depositors which was an unusual thing at that time.

In spite of his heavy schedule, this man found time to devote to fraternal and religious matters. He was one of the outstanding figures of the Odd Fellows and established and edited the journal of that organization. He also stood high among the Mason and Elks.

In the religious field, he was chairman of the trustee board of the Clinton Baptist church of Philadelphia for more than 25 years, and superintendent of the Sunday school of the Union Baptist for nine years. He helped to organize Mercy hospital and was president of the Eden Cemetery company. John Cornelius Asbury was a citizen of importance in the city of Philadelphia.

Man Has Formula On How To Live To A Ripe Old Age

Journal + Guide Sat. 4-6-57 Norfolk, Va. P. 14

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

Here's some advice on how to live long. It should be reliable, for it comes from a man who celebrated his 97th birthday on Saturday, March 16. Jeff Denmark, who was born in Screven county, Ga. March 16, 1860, told a Journal and Guide reporter this week he lived to his ripe old age by being "in favor with God."

Mr. Denmark was asked "how do you account for your ling life?"

"It was through God that I have lived so long," he replied.

* * *

MR. DENMARK was only five years old when the Civil War started, so he doesn't remember anything about the four-year war except what he has read or heard about that conflict. He had very little schooling because there were no schools for Negroes when he was of school age.

There were 17 children in the original Denmark family, but only two are living, himself and his baby sister Mrs. Ida Mae Reid, of Norfolk. Mr. Denmark lives at 878 Johnson avenue with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Denmark.

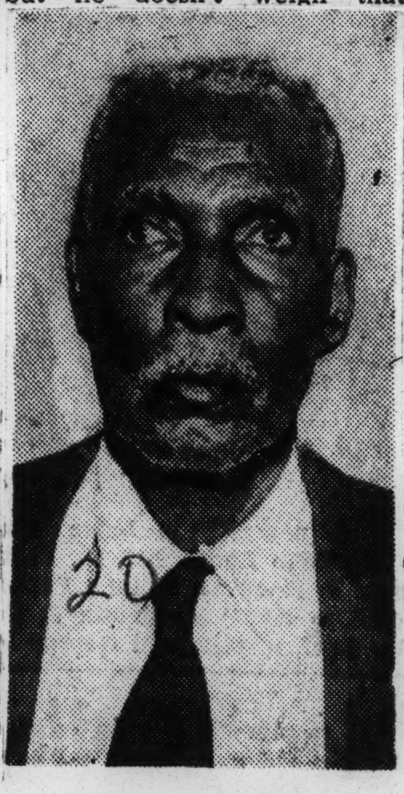
* * *

MR. DENMARK went to Florida in 1926 where he lived for 15 years. Most of this time was spent doing longshore work at Tampa. He came to Norfolk in 1941. For some time Mr. Denmark worked at Lee Memorial Hospital where he "did a little of everything" after starting on the job as a fireman.

At 97 Mr. Denmark is in remarkably good physical condition. He doesn't hear or see well, but he can get around alone without much trouble although he admits that his sister and son don't want him to go out alone. He walks with a stick, but to use his words: "I can get along by myself pretty good." He said he hadn't had a doctor since Christmas.

* * *

MR. DENMARK, who is six feet, three inches tall, once weighed 175 pounds. He isn't sure what his weight is now, but he doesn't weigh that much. He has been married twice, but is now a widower. He married his first wife in Georgia, and the second wife in Florida.



JEFF DENMARK

Like most men he couldn't remember the year he married either wife, but he said his second wife died in 1935.

Despite his age, Mr. Denmark attends church almost every Sunday. He is a member of Bethlehem Disciple Church.

* * *

THAT BIRTHDAY party was one which Mr. Denmark will never forget. Celebrating the party with him were his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Denmark; his sister, Mrs. Ida Mae Reid; his nieces, Mrs. Thelma Chapman, Miss Eldrina Chapman and Miss Margaret Reid; two great nieces, Darlene Reid and Jeanette Chapman, and a nephew, Raford Rogers.

The celebration included a birthday dinner at 8 p. m. for Mr. Denmark and a birthday cake. He received many gifts and congratulations from his relatives and friends.

Know Your History

Call Fri. 4-5-57

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University .... Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo. P. 14

Reverend Leonard Andrew Grimes; An Outstandtng Pastor

This outstanding preacher was born in Leesburg, Loundon county, Va., in November, 1815, at a time when the hostility toward slaves and free Negroes was not as severe as it became after 1830. He was born a free Negro and had some privileges which slaves did not have, but in spite of this, his life was a very difficult one. He was a very light complexioned person, but he had all the disabilities of any other free Negro.

Gets View of Slavery

While yet a youth, he left Virginia and moved to Washington and there grew into manhood. He, for the first time, got a view of slavery and saw how harsh it was to those who had to live under it. Their condition aroused in him a desire to do something for the slave. He became active in the Underground Railroad.

When slaves had the intention to run away, they consulted Grimes for advice which he was glad to give. The slave masters began to serve him and when he extended his work to Virginia, he was arrested. He served his sentence bravely and was not hostile toward anyone. He was more determined than ever that he would do everything possible in the interest of abolition or to aid the slaves escape from bondage.

When Young Grimes returned to Washington, he embraced Christianity which had a great influence on his life. He was baptized in 1840 by the Rev. William Williams. When this was completed, he went North and associated himself with the American Baptist Missionary Convention and moved to New Bedford, Massachusetts where many slaves had found a leader among them, Fredrick Douglas. He remained in New Bedford about two years. In 1841, he moved to Boston which he could do since he was a free Negro.

Leonard Andrew Grimes worked hard to organize a church which he was successful in doing. This church came to be known as the Twelfth Street Baptist church; it organized on the evening of November 24, 1848. The Rev. Andrew Grimes was ordained at the same time and became pastor and remained there until the day of his death.

Powerful in Prayer

This minister was not an eloquent preacher, but an excellent pastor. He was very powerful in prayer. One person writing of him said he could move the power of Heaven, so fervent was he in prayer.

This is in some ways unusual, for if one prays well, he should be a good preacher; there are, of course, exceptions to this rule.

He also is said, by one, to have been a good evangelist, for many came in the church as a result of his ministry. He had the privilege of baptizing hundreds of these persons who came under his preaching, and he urged them to live a better life.

Perhaps from the time his church was organized, until slavery was abolished, he was a most active agent in the Underground Railroad. Many were the escaping slaves who reached Boston in need of a Friend and a helping hand found it in the pastor of the Twelfth Street Baptist church, who gave them the help they sought. He hid them away until the danger had passed.

After 1850 when the Fugutive Slave Law had become the law, escaping slaves could no longer remain in safety in Boston; he passed them on to Canada. We are told by those who have written of effort, that hundreds of escaping slaves passed through his hands on their way to Canada. If, as was sometimes the case, the slave was apprehended in Boston this dynamic man dropped everything he was doing and made arrangements to rescue the slave.

His methods was not a strongarm one as was done in so many cases in Boston, but was to go out and raise money and give the slave his freedom. The number was so great this could not always be done, so there had to be found some way to protect most of the escaping slaves until they could be sent on to Canada. This was one of his greatest contributions.

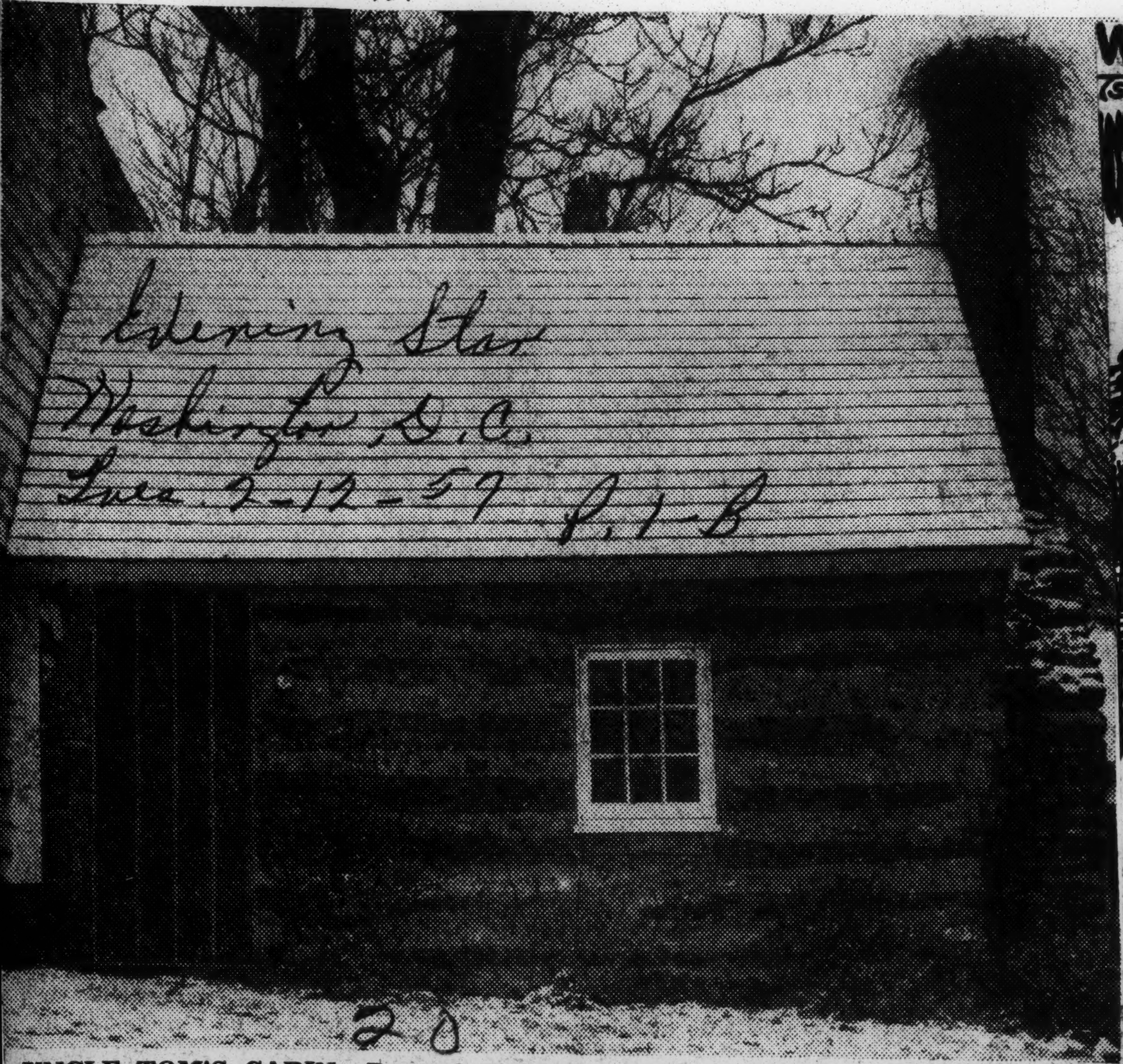
Active Recruiter

When the War broke out he was one of the most active persons in recruiting for the Massachusetts Fifty Fourth, when the unit was formed, he was offered the Chaplaincy which he refused.

The reason for the refusal was the many other things in which he was engaged made it impossible for him to leave Boston and go with the Army. He kept his interest in this unit and the welfare of the Negro soldiers until the War was over. When they returned from the front, he did what he could to adjust them to their new surrounding.

He was respected by people in all walks of life and was for several years president of the American Baptist Missionary convention. The history of the Baptist church in that period must take into consideration the works of this man. He is very important in the history of the Negro Baptists of the North.

20 1957



UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Beyond Bethesda on the Old Georgetown road is this log cabin. It may be the cabin made famous by Harriet Beecher Stowe's pre-Civil War novel.—Star Staff Photo.

Uncle Tom Legend Points To Cabin Near Bethesda

Evening Star P.1-B Tues. 2-12-57

By GEORGE KENNEDY

This being Lincoln's Birthday, a pilgrimage to Uncle Tom's cabin seemed in order. So we drove out to see it.

It is 5 miles beyond Bethesda on the left side of the Old Georgetown road, just before it rejoins Route 240, the Rockville Pike.

Washington D.C.

The little log cabin is an ell to the beautifully restored Colonial home of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coburn. It is a true log cabin, well cemented in the chinks, and it undoubtedly was built before the house, which in turn was built by a soldier of the Revolution.

Whether Uncle Tom ever occupied it is anyone's guess. At any rate, it is a cabin and it was there early in the last century when Joseiah Henson, a prototype of the hero of Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, was a slave on the property.

Mrs. Coburn said that Montgomery County school children who have been assigned to write essays on it stop by and inspect it.

6 Million Copies

Mrs. Stowe wrote the story that helped bring about the Civil War while living in Brunswick, Me., where her husband was teaching at Bowdoin College. It ran as a serial in 1851 in the National Era, an abolitionist paper published in Washington. Published as a book, it sold 300,000 copies in the next year; 6 million eventually.

She immediately drew heavy fire from the South; the story wasn't true, there were no such characters, especially not her pious, faithful Uncle Tom.

She published a book in defense, "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin." She told first how a gentleman who had been in New Orleans told her, in "an obscure Maine town," about a very religious slave in that city, whose master never counted the money he gave him for the shopping. She mentioned others, then wrote:

"A last instance parallel with that of Uncle Tom is to be found in the published memoirs of the venerable Josiah Henson."

Talked With Henson

Mrs. Stowe's recent biographer, Forrest Wilson, wrote:

"Sometime before she wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin, she talked with the Rev. Josiah Henson at her brother Edward's house at Boston. . . . Her character of Uncle Tom was a composite of Henson and several other Christian slaves she had known personally or by reputation, plus her own imagination, but Father Henson was the dominant element in the creation."

Henson's story, published under the title "Truth is Stranger Than Fiction," seemed to outdo Uncle Tom in the matter of loyalty to harsh masters. It was published in 1879, with forewords by Mrs. Stowe, Wendell Phillips and John Greenleaf Whittier.

It also had a publisher's preface, which noted: "But a few days since, the United States Senate in session at the Nation's Capitol, was presided over, in the absence of the Vice President, by a colored Senator from Mississippi (Blanche K. Bruce), who filled the chair with honor and dignity not exceeded by any of his predecessors."

Henson was born in Charles County. When he was eight, his father attacked a white overseer who was assaulting his mother. The father's ear was cut off in punishment and he was "sold South." The mother was sold to Isaac Riley, a blacksmith on the Georgetown road; the boy to a tavern keeper a few miles away.

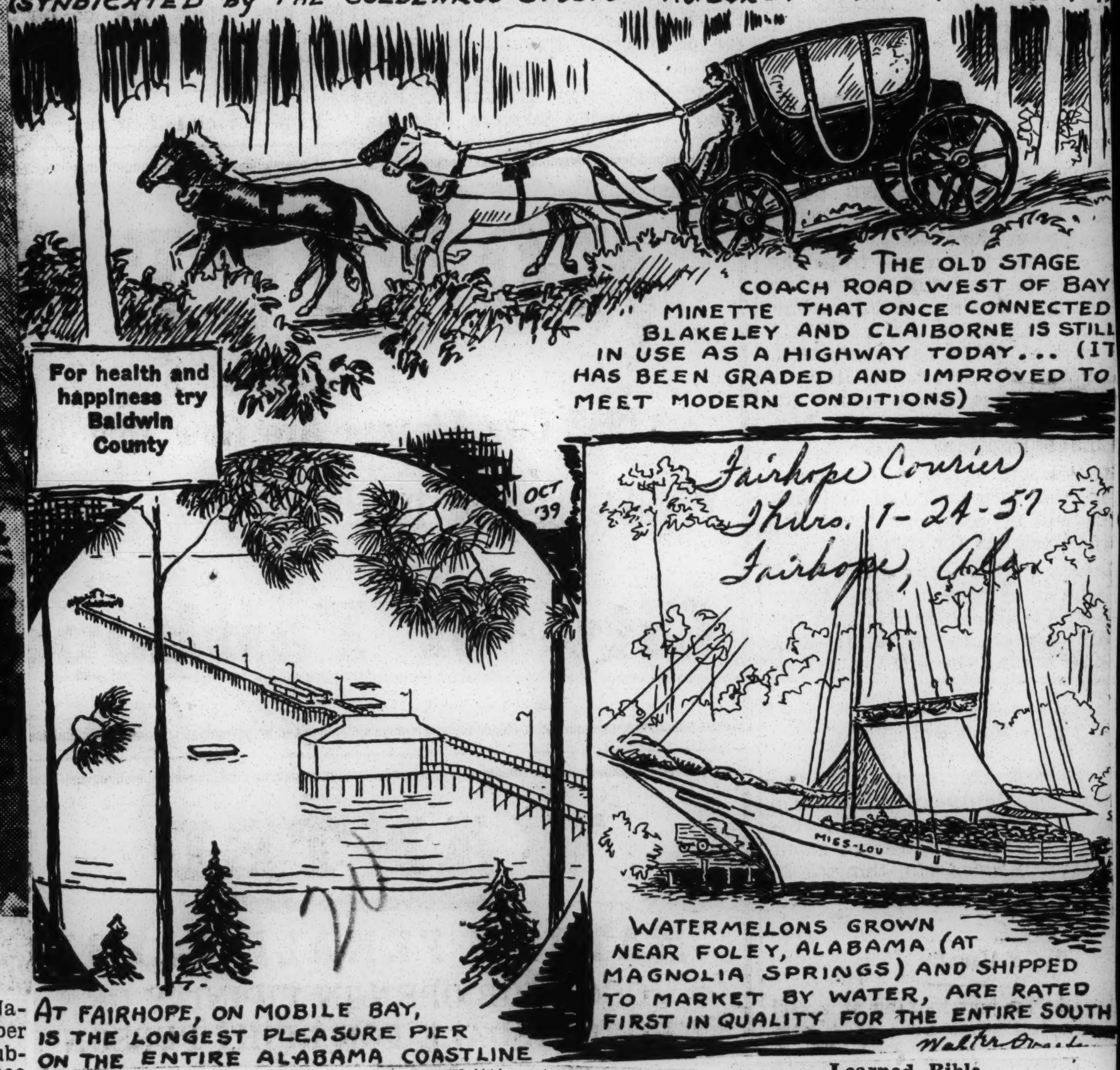
Learned Bible

The boy was sick and Riley bought him with an offer to shoe the tavern keeper's horses free for a period. The boy grew up to become overseer. A Methodist minister gave him his first acquaintance with Christianity. Henson could not read but he could quote the Bible.

Riley eventually moved to Kentucky and sent Henson ahead with the slaves. When they were passing through Ohio he was told it was free territory and that he could go to Canada. He said no, he had promised his master he would go to Kentucky. Later he rebelled against his master's ingratitude and escaped to Canada with his wife and two children. He learned to read and was ordained. He was a leading

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT SOUTH ALABAMA?

SYNDICATED by THE GOLDENROD STUDIO - P.O. BOX 54 - MAGNOLIA SPRINGS ALA.



spirit in the Ontario Negro colony, Dawn, now Camden.

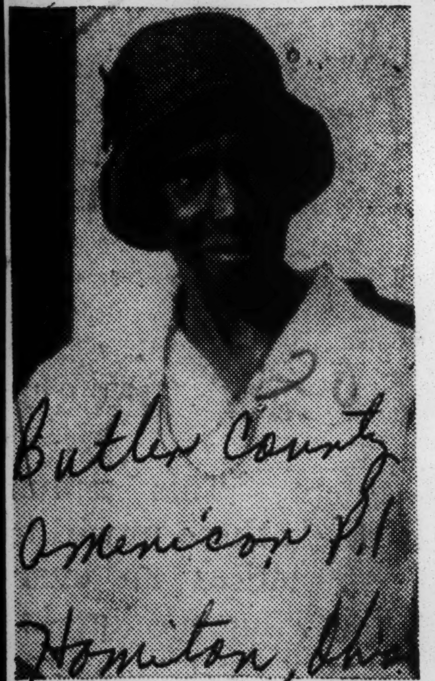
He became famous. He went to England in 1851-52 and told his "story" in crowded halls and was received by Queen Victoria.

Roger Farquhar in his book, "Historic Montgomery County," tells of his return to the Riley plantation after the war A grandmother of the family, very old and blind, would not believe it was "Sir" until she felt his shoulder. It had been broken by an overseer.

"Why Si," she said, "you are a gentleman."

To which he replied, "I always was, madam."

PASSES AT 95



Butler County American P.I. Hamilton, Ohio

Mother Ellis

Sat. 2-23-57

Funeral services for Mrs. Hannah Jane Ellis, age 95 of 498 Seven Mile Ave., New Miami, were held Tuesday in the First Baptist Church of New Miami. Rev. D. J. Ruffin, pastor officiated, assisted by Rev. C. L. Jordan, former pastor. Burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Ellis was "Mother" to all New Miami and had lived in the community for 57 years. She held the title of "Mother" of First Baptist" which she was one of its organizers.

"Mother" Ellis was active in all departments of the Church until two years ago because of her health Her kindness and directions helped many youngsters. She was especially fond of youth. For her work she received many honors from her church and New Miami citizens who held her as one of their most respected. She was the first Sunday School Supt. of First Baptist.

Mrs. Ellis, who died Thursday, Feb. 14, leaves three sons, Nimrod Ellis, New Miami; Sam Ellis, Hamilton; and Albertice Ellis, Cincinnati; five grand and one great grandchild, other relatives and untold number of friends.

Services were also held for her M o n d a y night at the church by the Order of the Eastern Star and by the Herald of Jericho which Mrs. Ellis founded in 1918.

Fred Green Funeral Home was in charge.

Former Slave Expires at Home

Times-Picayune New Orleans, La.

NEW IBERIA, La., March 4 (P) —A 118-year-old former Negro slave, Mrs. Louisa Breaux, died at home here Sunday.

Survivors include 18 grandchildren, 55 great grandchildren and 23 great-great grandchildren.

Baptismal records show Mrs. Breaux was born in October, 1838. Last year she attributed her long life to going to bed at dark, getting up about 9 a.m. and resting during the day.

Tues. 3-5-57

Former Slave Dies In Louisiana At 118

Post-Herald Birm. Ala.

NEW IBERIA, La., March 4 (AP)—A 118-year-old former Negro slave, Mrs. Louisa Breaux, died at home here yesterday.

Her survivors included 18 grandchildren, 55 great-grandchildren and 23 great-great-grandchildren.

Baptismal records show Mrs. Breaux was born in October, 1838.

Last year she attributed her long life to going to bed at dark, getting up about 9 a.m. and resting during the day.

Tues. 3-5-57

100 Years Since Dred Scott

Post + Times Herald D.C. Wed. 3-6-57 Washington, D.C.

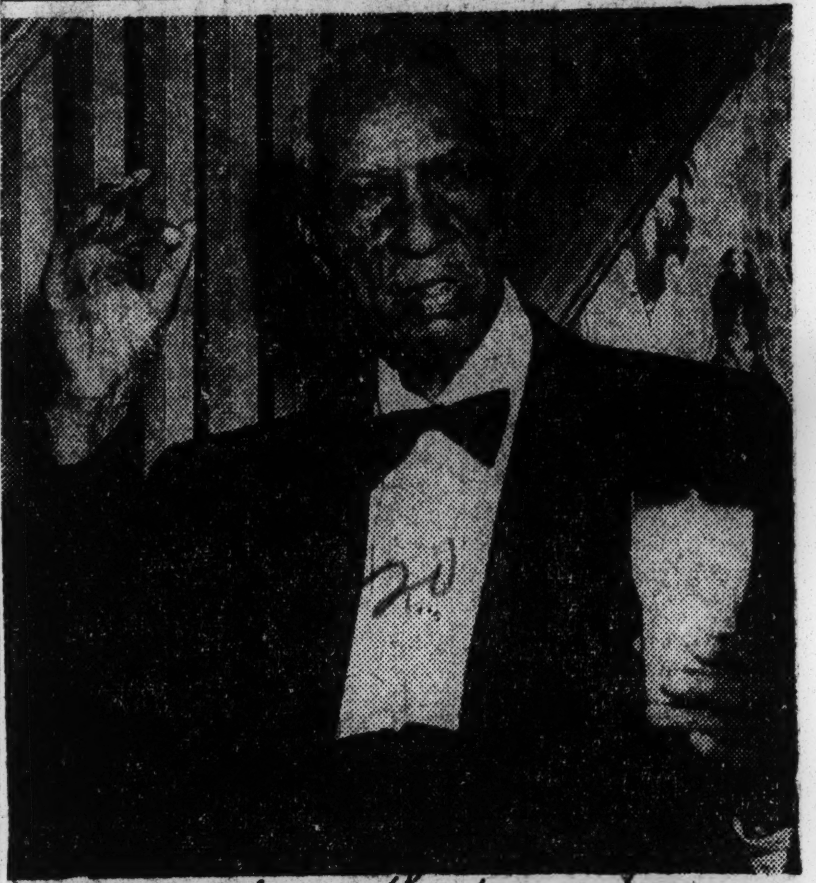
Suppose that the Supreme Court should rule today that Congress has no authority to appropriate funds in aid of education. Suppose that the ruling were made in a case in which the Court was denying the jurisdiction of the Federal courts and that the constitutional issue were dragged in because the Justices thought they could thus dispose of a great national issue which had caused much controversy. Suppose also that Justice Burton should be eager to swing Justice Harlan behind the decision of the majority. Suppose that Justice Burton should write to President Eisenhower asking him to "drop a line" to Justice Harlan pointing out the importance of deciding the constitutional issue.

Suppose further that the President should comply with the request; that Justice Harlan should then write to the President and tell him, before any decision had been handed down, that six or seven members of the Court would hold spending for education to be beyond the power of Congress. Suppose that the decision should magnify distrust and crush hope of righting wrongs by peaceful adjustments and the country should be plunged into fratricidal war.

Everyone familiar with the operation of the Supreme Court today would say that the supposition is absurd—that the Court does not indulge in such maneuvers and that the White House does not intervene to influence its decisions. One hundred years ago today, however, the Court did fly into the face of the Constitution with its gratuitous ruling in the Dred Scott case that Congress had no authority to limit slavery in the territories. And the communications we have asked you to imagine as between Justice Burton, Harlan and President Eisenhower did take place as between Justice Catron and Grier and President-elect Buchanan.

Of course, the issue which Chief Justice Taney and his associates thus tried to dispose of was long ago settled by the bitter and bloody Civil War. Today the chief significance of the Dred Scott decision is that the Supreme Court has regained the respect which it lost through that costly blunder. *Dred Scott v. Sandford* stands in the annals of the Court as a symbol of abused authority. At the same time, however, it is a testimonial to the value of history, for American courts have learned the lesson well. The fact that a repetition of the Dred Scott blunder seems inconceivable today is a heartening indication of progress in the development of judicial standards.

He's 111 This Month



Raising his glass of milk in anticipation of his 111th birthday which he will observe on March 25 (although he isn't sure of his birth date) is the Rev. John Charles King, a Baptist preacher for 63 years. Rev. Mr. King quoted from a psalm for newsmen who visited him last week—"three score years and ten," adding "for good behavior our lives may be prolonged."

Journal + Guide Sat. 3-9-57 Norfolk, Va.

News + Observer Raleigh, N.C.

"Aunt Mollie" Mills, who says she has no records of her birth, "nothing 'cept "what my mammy told me" is quite sure that she was 104 years old Friday. Several Littleton citizens who should know, say that they feel she must be about that age. Aunt Mollie was a midwife in Littleton for 59 years. She had four children of her own, and lost two in infancy. She has numerous grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren. She makes her home now with some friends, Clara and Robert Johnson, about a mile from Littleton.

February 12th., Its Patron Saint And The Re-Birth Of A Nation

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our forefathers brought upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men were created equal."

** ** ** ** ** Feb. 2-12-57

These words, made immortal by their impact on human minds and thinking when they were thundered from Gettysburg, still seek their implementation in the halls of the Congress and before the tribunals of justice over the land. P. 4

The occasion they sought to remedy and the philosophy imbedded in their stinging sinews, linger with us still and some ninety-five years after, their prophet and his spirit do trouble the ears of civilization wherever inequalities and injustice thrive.

Justly so, the dateline, February 12th., suggests first above all, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. So much so, it is symbolic of the tall gaunty figure, with saddened countenance and many a witty joke to spice a troubled spirit, who strode across the stage, strutting his hour in conquest and agony –– "that a government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the face of the earth."

So, one hundred and forty-six years mean nothing insofar as erasing a memory or removing the halo of honor from a brow that has long been gathered unto his fathers.

From the log cabin in which he was born to the White House where his life ended, lies a studded path, a golden trail which on numerous occasions has been the inspiration of youth that no restriction can circumscribe that which destiny charts out for a man, regardless of creed or status, race or origin.

Lincoln's powerful possibilities were seasoned in many public careers before he became President of the United States. He was a soldier, a state legislator and in 1858 he was nominated for the United States Senate by the Republicans of Illinois.

He was the first Republican to be elected to the presidency of the United States and proved to be the proper man to guide the country's destiny through the trying ordeal of a civil war. His warm heart-beat even went out to his enemies and his patience and noble spirit would have probably left a better union of the states and a better relation between those "things" made persons through the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation and the 14th., Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Maybe, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson are his peers.

Coming to surface through the long smoldering embers from the altars of appeasement where a principle would not adhere to crucifixion — even after the saviour of the union died without leaving a blue-print for the reconstruction of a conquered territory, the iniquitous Plessy vs. Ferguson decision failed to compromise away the basic principle of this Democracy. It held for 58 years that there was something in the archives of human procedure such a standard as "separate but equal."

This philosophy was to collapse on its own demerits on May 11th., 1954 when another powerful Republican sitting in the White House declared to his Judicial Department, that the incident would not entertain compromise, nor could middle ground appeasement strengthen the crutches upon which "separate but equal" hobbled through the land.

The nation and the world bow today in homage to him who saved the union, a civilization and a troubled world.

He looks down still upon the battlefields of fate, with his stern eyes glittering across a long Roman nose, proclaiming anew to this generation:

"The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

Time marches on –– and so does the spirit of Abraham Lincoln whose birth we do now adore.

Know Your History

Call Fri. 2-15-57

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo. P. 14

REVEREND MATTHEW CAMPBELL — A PILLAR OF THE BAPTISTS —

The subject of our sketch this week was a member of the Baptist church, who knew what slavery was and the restrictions which were placed upon slaves who desired to worship. He was able to accomplish a great deal in spite of the obstacles against him.

Matthew Campbell was the son of Jackson and Lucy Campbell. In this case, the master, Audley Campbell, must have kept very good records for we are able not only to tell when Matthew Campbell was born but when the father and mother were born.

Jackson Campbell was born on January 15, 1797, and the mother was born in the year of 1803, but the exact date is not given. The boy Matthew, who was called "Matt" on the plantation and by his friends, was born in Madison county, Ky., Sept. 1, 1823.

Dr. Savage

There was no chance for a Negro to be educated in the state of Kentucky for the slave laws made it unlawful for a Negro to be taught. What education this man was able to secure was by means of contact with other persons. There were no schools for him or any other slaves in the state of Kentucky.

Religion Changes Life

In 1841 Matthew Campbell embraced the Christian religion which changed his whole life. This event occurred at a revival which was conducted by the Rev. Edmond Martin, a Negro Baptist preacher of Richmond, Ky., This new convert had only one idea and that was to join the Baptist church, but his master had a different idea. Audley Campbell, the master, was a member of the Methodist church and insisted that all of his slaves and their children join that church.

Matthew began to preach soon after his conversion about 1842, but was not licensed to preach in the Methodist church until 1843. He worked and preached in this church until 1856. The master had died as early as 1851, but the young preacher stayed for some years in the church of his master.

In 1856, young Campbell decided that he would now return to his first love, the Baptist church. In that year he was baptized by the Rev. Jacob Bush of Clark county, Ky. One year later he was ordained as a full-fledged preacher in the Baptist church. The ordination was carried out in Lincoln county, Ky., and he became a member of the Tates Creek Association of white Baptists.

Those who were members of the council which examined him were the Reverends John Higgins of Richmond County, G. W. Brodus and Andrew Brodus and several others who attended the examination. They were all white because there were few Negroes able to conduct such an examination and they would not have been allowed to conduct it in any case.

Organize New Church

The Rev. Matthew Campbell was called to the Richmond church on the third Sunday in June, 1858, where he preached during most of his active life. In many rural communities the preacher had two or three churches. This was true with Reverend Campbell for he organized a church at New Liberty in 1869, and preached there for seven years.

He erected a church building valued at about $1,000. Later he organized the Mt. Pleasant church in 1875, with property valued at $2,000. Other churches were organized at Otter Creek and Mt. Nebo in Kentucky.

Reverend Campbell was a mighty influence in the Baptist church in the rural section of Kentucky. To give some idea of the work he had been able to do by 1887, he had married 2,000 couples, baptized about 3,000 persons, and preached over 4,000 sermons. He worked hard to establish the Baptist church in Kentucky and was satisfactory as these statistics will show.

How he was able to secure his education is indeed interesting. At the time he was converted he knew nothing of formal education save his alphabet. These of course are the keys which unlocked the doors of knowledge. His father bought him an old fashioned elementary spelling book. He applied to some of the white children in his neighborhood. These children who helped him did not know they were doing anything wrong. What education he was able to secure was in the South in the very section where it was forbidden by law. This man would build fires and study his lesson by the light of it. Every Sunday he could get the white boys under his age to teach him his lesson. He loved to read the Bible and was able to carry on his work in the church even though he did not go to the church.

The Rev. Matthew Campbell was honored and respected by the members of his church.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Mon. 2-18-57

Last Of The Alabamas

THE Original Alabamians—not indeed the first residents of the state, but the people who gave it its name—are finding the going tough out in Texas, whither they moved around 130 years ago.

The Dallas Morning News recently reported:

Although they are called Alabamas and came from east of the Mississippi in modern times, the small Indian tribe living in Polk County is Texas' last chance to do right by the redskins.

The appeal of one of their chiefs, Foulton Batisse, deserves helpful action by the present legislature. He points out in commendable fashion that these 300 men, women and children do not want charity. They only ask the state to help them help themselves.

The Dallas paper notes that what is today Texas' last Indian tribe was given land by the state of Texas and thereby saved from being wiped out, at the instance of Sam Houston, in 1854. The state has enlarged the tribal holdings and provided some help for schools and other activities, but more is needed. Federal aid extended during the depression has been withdrawn.

According to Director Peter A. Brannon of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, the Alabama remnant in Texas is one of the few racially pure, or nearly pure, bodies of Indians remaining in this country. The Alabamas, finding themselves crowded by the white men, migrated to Texas in the 1820s; they were not forcibly deported west, as some other Indians were.

Although they gave their name to this state and its principal river, the Alabamas do not loom as large in our history as some other tribes, the Creeks and Choctaws for example.

For one thing, Director Brannon says they were an influential rather than a powerful tribe. Their culture was superior to that of some other Alabama Indians and they left an imprint out of proportion to their numbers.

Then, history denied the tribe a part in the two most dramatic events in Alabama's Indian annals—the expedition of De Soto, and, centuries later, the war in which Andrew Jackson broke the power of the red man in this area.

★

WHEN De Soto and his Spaniards struggled through Alabama, winning a costly victory at Maubila (Oct. 18, 1540) the Alabamas had not reached this state, but were in process of migrating hither from the west. De Soto found them in what is now northwest Mississippi, not far from the site of Memphis.

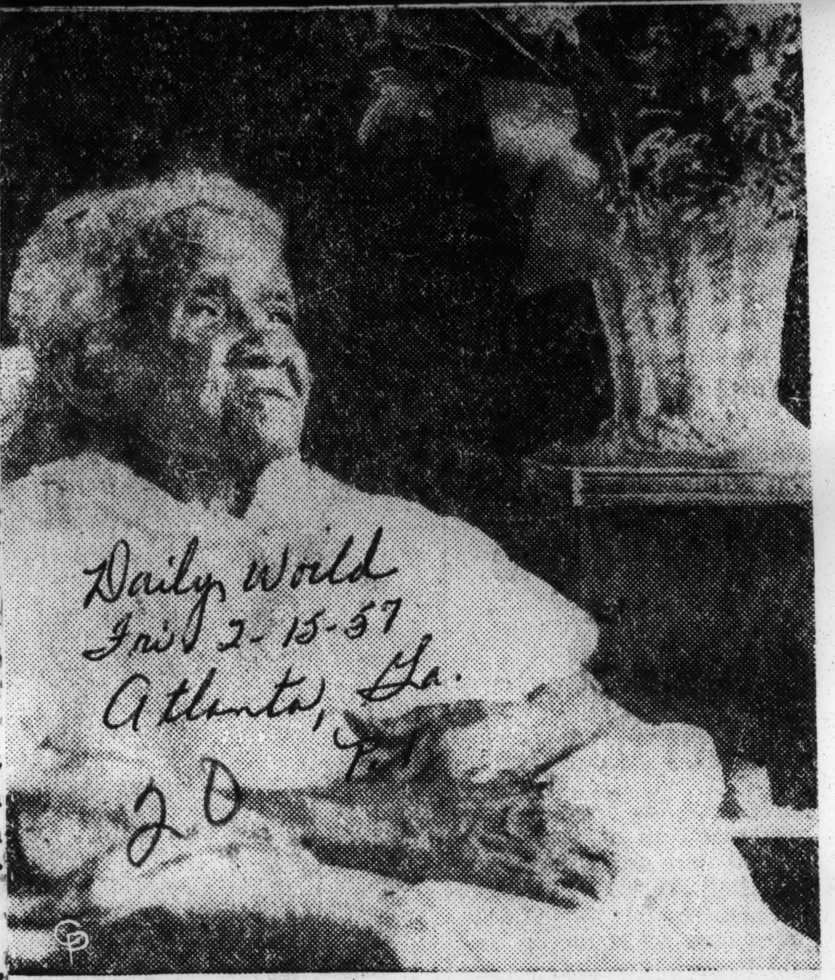
By the time of the war of 1813-14, ended by Jackson's decisive victory at Horseshoe Bend (March 27, 1814) the Alabamas had become members of, and lost their individuality in, the Creek or Muscogee Confederacy. So the Creeks had the name and glory on the Indian side.

The Alabamas seem to have been at their peak around 250 years ago, when the French first came to Alabama. In Bienville's time the Alabamas raided far and wide.

★

THE French called the river that flows by Montgomery the *Riviere des Alibamons*, the River of the Alabamas. The area occupied by the tribe in what is now central Alabama came to be known as the Alabama country, and that was adopted as the name of the state. Econchate, the Indian village situated at what is now the foot of Commerce Street, was an Alabama town. They had others in Elmore, Autauga, Lowndes and Dallas Counties.

The present day Alabamas have been practicing adherents of the Christian religion for generations. Their earlier history showed a people of personality and prestige that survived in the name of this commonwealth, and will continue to do so when rivals that loomed larger at the time have been forgotten. Their present plight might well strike a sympathetic note from Texas — and also from the people of the state in which they dwelt for centuries.



MRS. SALLY POWELL, who was a slave during President Lincoln's time is shown in a wheelchair as she celebrated her 113th birthday at the Oak Forest Infirmary in Chicago. Although blind, Mrs. Powell has retained a fine sense of humor. *(International Soundphoto)*

20 1957

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

MR. WALTER ARCHIBALD BUTLER

— A Man Interested In Race Uplift —

The subject of our sketch this week was born in Baltimore, Md. He was the son of John and Martha Butler. The age in which he lived was one of the darkest in the history of the Negro in the United States. The beginning of proscription was evident everywhere in the South and border states.

The laws which separated the races in public facilities were being put into operation. Many persons tried to get away from this intolerable situation by moving away and going to states where conditions were better. This family moved to California in 1878.

Dr. Savage

The Negroes in California had to fight for their civil rights there, as they did elsewhere, but had a better chance to win them than had been the case in Maryland. This was a large family; Walter was the youngest of eight children. That was the day of large families.

Walter Archibald Butler secured his education in the public schools of Oakland for ten years. How far he advanced in school is not given us. He, however, was interested in a law firm in the city of San Francisco to read law. This was the system at that time.

Study In Law office

Most lawyers secured their legal education in the office of a successful lawyer. He did not get far in this undertaking because the law firm dissolved its partnership which meant he had to find another firm where he might study. While he was waiting to find a law office where he might study, he accepted a vacation appointment in a fire insurance office which turned out to be a permanent position.

In 1919 he had been there 2[illegible] years. He gave satisfaction in every way. This firm was the Liverpool London, and Globe Insurance company. Along with this job he conducted a loan and insurance business at 250 Kearny Street in San Francisco for ten years, which proved a success. It was managed by Miss Ardella Clayton, who eventually became his wife.

Young Butler had from early days felt that the race could achieve its greatest success through organizations which would enable the race to pull and work together. He was also interested in those organizations where the race could work with the white race.

One of the first organizations was the Ancient Order of Foresters. Butler was treated with all the courtesies which were given to any of its members. He in turn worked hard to make the Foresters an outstanding organization. In 1918 he was elected to the office of High Court Junior Woodward.

This made him a member of the executive council, the powerful committee which operated the organization. The term of office on this committee was for a period of two years. It is of little significance, but he was the first Negro to occupy such an exalted position. He, of course, was elevated because he was a good worker and those who selected him felt he would be an asset.

Organizer of NAACP

There were others who, like Butler, thought that the only way conditions could be improved for Negroes in America was for the Negroes to work together for their own good. Several attempts at finding an organization which could and would fight for the rights of the Negro were made.

Many realized then as they do now that the Negro could do it better with the aid of interested white persons. The organization which came into existance was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Walter Archibald Butler was one of the founders of that organization in Northern California and its first president. The California branches have been very active through the years. One of the very active members and one who has been asked to do several special jobs for the N.A.A.C.P. has been Noah W. Griffin who just recently completed a special job in the Kansas City area. The northern California section has always been a dynamic organization and as a result, Negroes in that state have been active in the fight for civil rights.

In politics he was a member of the Republican party. In 1918 he was elected to be a member of the Republican State Central committee and attended the state convention held in Sacramento. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Waiters Employment Association and secretary and treasurer of the Afro- American Cooperative association.

Walter Archibald Butler was one of the very important citizens of Northern California; yet, he is not well-known as a person who has contributed much to the welfare of mankind. He should be better known.

Kansas City
Call
2-1-57

Ex-Slave Dies

BATON ROUGE (SPECIAL)— Simon Briggs, who was born in slavery and spending most of his youth working on Mississippi River boats, died at his home here last Wednesday. He was reportedly 104.

Relatives said that his exact birthday was unknown, it was stated that he would have reached his 105th birthday in September.

KC Call 2-8-57

Know Your History

Call Fri. 2-8-57 p. 14

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

GEORGE WILLIAM COOK

— Dynamic Secretary of Howard University —

The subject of our column this week is a man who influenced the growth of Howard university in many ways when it was passing from a small insignificant school to what is now called the "capstone of Negro education." This change occurred in a period of a quarter of a century.

In 1910 Howard university was a small school located in the national capital fighting for a place in the sun. Its appropriations were small and its faculty was not exceptionally well trained because the salaries were low and the best men of the race could not be attracted to teaching.

Dr. Savage

It must also be kept in mind that there were only a few men who were well-trained in the Negro race. This was the plight of Howard university in 1910.

The subject of our column this week is George W. Cook who was born Jan. 7, 1855, in Winchester, Va. He was the son of Eliza Sperry Cook and Payton Cook of the above named city. He was born in slavery when it was at its zenith, on the eve of the Civil War and the Negro slave was being proscribed everywhere in this broad land.

Kansas City, Mo.

Doctor Takes An Interest

Very early, he moved in the wake of the Army to Chambersburg, Pa. He did not, however, remain there, but moved to Harrisburg, the capital of the state where young George was employed by one Dr. Moona who took a great interest in this youth. It was this good doctor who started him on his quest for knowledge.

The doctor placed his whole library at this young man's disposal and young Cook could always be found there in his spare time. He attended elementary school in Harrisburg, but when this was completed, he moved on to New York. At this place, he came under the influence of Henry Highland Garnet, who inspired him even more to continue his quest of knowledge.

In 1874, he entered the Preparatory Department from which he was graduated in 1877. Most of the colleges had such departments because the high school system was not as well-developed as it is now. The departments were the feeders for the colleges and were a necessary part of the colleges.

There were few public high schools in the whole southland where Negroes could attend. This young man was interested in knowledge and entered the College of Arts and Science from which he graduated in 1881 with the Degree of A. B. He next entered the Law school of Howard university and graduated with two degrees: The L.L.B. and L.L.M.

Dean Cook was associated with Howard university early in its history. He became connected with it nine years after it was founded and remained with it until his death. He first was employed as a simple student laborer and in that capacity helped in hauling the brick for building some of the buildings which stand on the campus of the university.

Begins Teaching Career

Many of them, however, have been torn down and new ones have replaced them. His next job was that of teacher in the normal school under the supervision of Miss Martha Briggs who was then the head teacher. At the death of Miss Briggs, George William Cook was promoted to the headship of the department. After this he served in many capacities among them being; professor of commercial law, dean of the school of commerce and finance, business manager secretary, acting president, alumni secretary and finally as a member of the board of trustees at the time of his death.

His greatest contribution was the founding of the school of business and finance. It was his desire to prepare young Negroes in the field of business. This was natural because he had made a success in his own business. His was the first school of business in a Negro college in the United States.

There were few of the graduates who had such enthusiasm for the welfare of the University as George William Cook. His whole life was spent in the interest of Howard university.

George William Cook was interested in civic affairs, a few of the movements which had for its objective the improvement of the Negro race. He was a life member of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and a very active member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The influence of George William Cook was one which every graduate felt if he graduated during the time Dean Cook was there. It is regretable that he did not live long enough to complete the history of Howard university because his life almost encompassed the history of the university; it would have been very authentic. He is one of the pillars of the university and should be better known. The university built a monument to this one of her most illustrious sons, in a boys dormitory which preserves his name — for the memory of those who may come to study at Howard.

One Goes Back Weekly

Post + Times Herald

35-Year-Old Shrine Visited by 49 Millions

Sun. 2-10-57 P.1

Washington, D.C.

By Jean
Staff

"In this temple as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

Nearly every week, no matter what the weather, guards at the Lincoln Memorial have noticed the elderly man slowly climb the steps and stand silently before the statue of Abraham Lincoln.

They don't know his name. The legend is that he has been coming there since the Memorial was opened May 30, 1922. They say he must be in his nineties. No one knows for sure.

He comes, stands silently and goes.

In a way, it is best for the elderly visitor to be nameless. He is a symbol of the more than 49 million persons who have come to the temple to show that the memory of Lincoln is enshrined forever in their hearts.

On that Memorial Day in 1922 when the shrine was dedicated, William Howard Taft gave it to President Warren Harding for the American people as "a shrine at which all can worship . . . a sacred refuge in which those who love country and love God can find inspriation and repose."

For millions of visitors, the white marble memorial has been a shrine and refuge.

More persons — 49,375,207 through last year—have visited the Lincoln Memorial than any other monument in the Nation's Capital, a city of monuments.

Among them is the elderly man who comes weekly. There is also the Congressman, who goes to the Lincoln shrine each time he returns to Washington from a trip and rereads the Gettysburg and the Second Inaugural Addresses inscribed on the walls flanking the heroic statue.

"It gives me a lift," he explained very simply to a guard recently.

More than a half century elapsed before the Nation erected the memorial to the uncommon man who became one of its greatest Presidents.

The first drive for a monument came just two years after Lincoln's assassination.

Bruce Catton writes of Lincoln's foreign policy in the Outlook Section. Page E1

The story of Lincoln's last birthday is in Parade Magazine Section.

David C. Mearns, an expert on Lincoln, points to the Civil War President's love of the theater. Page B1.

There was much talk, but the plans fell through. The years passed. It wasn't until February, 1911, that Congress created the Lincoln Memorial Commission with former President Taft as chairman.

Commission members chose a site—then a swamp— in Potomac Park against the advice of House Speaker Joe Cannon, who warned that "the malarial ague from these mosquitoes will shake it to pieces."

There the monument stands now, its white marble set off against a circular green lawn 1200 feet in diameter. It is neither temple, palace nor tomb, yet partakes of all of these.

Post + Times Herald P.1

The architectural lines are classic, based on the Parthenon, the temple of the Goddess Athena on the Acropolis in Athens. Within the classical framework, the Memorial motif symbolizes the Union of the States, for which Lincoln gave his "last full measure of devotion" as those lying in Arlington Cemetery just over the Potomac.

Surrounding the walls of the Memorial Hall is a colonnade of 44-foot-high Doric columns, representing the 36 states in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death. On the attic walls above the colonnade are inscribed the names of the 48 states that comprise the Union now.

The Memorial has had its critics. Some have said a "cold Greek temple" was incongruous as a shrine to a man of Lincoln's warmth. But those who visit the Memorial usually come in hushed reverence.

"It is as if they feel Lincoln's presence," the guards say.

And finally, they come to the statue of the Great Emancipator himself. It is Lincoln, the War President. He looks eastward toward the Capitol Dome. The gentleness, power and determination of the man has been caught not only in the fact but the hands which grip the massive chair.

Sculptor Daniel Chester French designed the 19-foot seated statue. A family of Italian stonecutters—father and six sons named Piccirilli—carved it out of 28 blocks of Georgia white marble over 4 years.

Here visitors stand silent before the statue and read the inscription above: "In this temple as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is inscribed forever."

Photo by Prince Lith

Lincoln Memorial, after a recent snowstorm, is pretty as a color picture postcard

Ex-Slave Marks 113th Birthday

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 2-16-57 P.3

CHICAGO — (ANP) — It was number 113 for Mrs. Sally Powell, an ex-slave and blind patient in Oak Forest Institution here last week, as she and Oak Forest celebrated her latest birthday.

Mrs. Powell was born in slavery on an Alabama plantation. The date of her birth, authenticated in a family Bible, is Feb. 10, 1844. Mrs. Powell is the mother of seven children, all of whom she has outlived.

Carl K. Schmidt jr., superintendent of Oak Park, said "there was cake and flowers" for her on her birthday.

Schmidt said Mrs. Powell was admitted to Oak Forest after the death of her last surviving son.

He said at that time, she was suffering from malnutrition and in poor health generally. He added: "Now her health has been restored."

"She is very alert mentally and likes to travel about the hospital in her wheel chair, visiting with other patients," Schmidt said.

Mrs. Powell has been blind a number of years and was recently supplied with a hearing aid which enables her to hear the choir at chapel services.

20 1957

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Reverend J. P. Campbell: A Bishop of the A.M.E. Church

The men who became important in the African Methodist Episcopal church are the bishops. Since the days of Richard Allen, this has been a very much desired position. Many of the members have gone to great lengths to secure it.

Dr. Savage

In recent time, many who have desired this position have not waited to be sought, but much in the fashion of a political campaign, have done all in their power to get enough votes.

It would seem from the records we have available that the position, at that time, sought the man; this may not be the whole truth; the hopeful bishops as they have come down to us are outstanding. This is especially true of our bishop under consideration today. He was one of the outstanding preachers of the age.

Jabez P. Campbell was born in Delaware, February 6, 1816, but we are not told in what town. This is not surprising, for most of that state is rural. There are few large cities save Wilmington. When this boy was young, his father could not be reached so the mortgage was foreclosed. Then there was an attempt to sell young Campbell, but when he found out about it, he left the state and went to Philadelphia where his mother lived.

Joins A.M.E. Church

This young man soon became a member of the African Methodist Episcopal church, and became active in church life. He soon became interested in the ministry and was appointed by Bishop Morris Brown to fill a vacancy on the Bucks county circuit, in the state of Pennsylvania. When this duty had been completed, he was sent as a missionary to the New England states. His next assignment was at Albany, N. Y., and New York City. He was transferred to the Philadelphia conference where he took on the extra duty as editor of the Christian Recorder which he kept for a while.

He did not like this charge nor the extra duties which he had assumed and resigned it. He next was asigned to the A.M.E. church at Trenton, N. J., and then to Bethel church in Pehiladelphia. These assignments constituted almost his entire ministry. In 1863, Conference to the Baltimore Conference where he worked for one he moved from the Philadelphia year.

On May 16, 1864, he was elected bishop and was ordained to that office on May 23, 1864 in the city of Philadelphia. He began work in the church and was the first bishop to visit the state of California and to organize the church in that section of the nation.

In 1876, the general Conferance sent this outstanding minister to the Wesleyan general conferance which was held in England. He was well received and was an honor to his church. The Wilberforce university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity about this same time.

A Wide District

As a bishop, he presided over conferences covering almost all of the country. The church was not then as well organized as it is now and there were not as many bishops, so those they had worked wherever there were churches to be served and conferences to be presided over. He was not only popular with the ministers and churches, but with his collegues on the bench as well. He was selected by them to carry out special missions.

Bishop Campbell was also active in the civic affairs and was not only known as a good preacher but a good businessman. He contributed to many of the benevolent societies. He gave one thousand dollars to Wilberforce and many other institutions smaller amounts.

He was also familiar with some of the founders of the church. They were hoping he would write a istory of the church so that his great knowledge would be made known to the world. His knowledge was great for he had been a student many years of this Institution. He had been in the ministry in 1889 for more than 50 years and was born and lived in Philadelphia, when the church was in its formative period and could write of the trials through which the church had passed.

Bishop Campbell was an impressive preacher who was thoughtful and logical, devoted, learned and eloquent. We do not know much about his education or how he secured it. He, in all probability was fairly well-trained, for he was at one time the editor of the Christian Recorder. It was much too early in the history of the Negro to get more than study with individuals.

Only a few Negroes attended schools in any systematic way, but many of them were taught by private tutors. When once the start was made, many of them taught themselves. This was perhaps the way with Bishop Campbell who became the eighth bishop of the A.M.E. church. He was loved by the membership and there is a college in Jackson, Miss. named in his honor. Bishop Jabez P. Campbel is one of the great figures of the history of the A.M.E. church.

MRS. LIZA MILLER of Grand Rapids, Mich., celebrated her 108th birthday, this week. Mrs. Earl Gill, right, presented her a cake. Mrs. Miller doesn't know the exact date of her birth, but records here and in Peoria, Ill., indicate she was born "sometime in January, 1849."

Ex-Slave Marks 103rd Birthday, Looks Ahead

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Christmas Day had a two-fold purpose for an ex-slave here because it was the birthday of Christ and her 103rd birthday.

Mrs. Susie Smith who has witnessed 103 years on this universe, set off on another year last week at a party attended by friends.

Mrs. Smith said that as a 12-year-old slave girl she ran away from her master and "took off for everywhere."

She says she made her home "where ever I could rest my head" and "I worked at a little bit of everything."

Mrs. Smith, who has nobody "left in the world now," says she used to "dig ditches, cut rails and take in sewing."

Living alone on a small pension, the wonderful little lady said she still does "a little of everything."

Among her loves are TV, fresh fruit and candy.

But above all, Mrs. Smith says she knows "The Lord is with her," and she doesn't hesitate to tell you that it is the Lord to whom she owes her longevity.

CIVIL WAR PROGRAM IS URGED BY SMITH

Mississippian's Bill Seeks Co-Ordinating Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—(AP) —A bill proposing establishment of a commission to plant some program to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Civil War was introduced Tuesday by Representative Frank Smith (D., Miss.).

He suggested an eight-member commission be named by Congress and the President to determine some feasible commemorative action by the various areas and states involved.

The commission would be instructed to report by March 1, 1959. This, Representative Smith said, would provide ample time to work up whatever plan was recommended for the anniversary period—between 1961-1965.

Representative Smith said he has no particular idea in mind but added that many localities undoubtedly would plan commemorations.

"I think these should be coordinated in some way," Representative Smith said. "The commission could determine by whom this could be done best."

He noted that many Civil War battlefields now are national parks or monuments and that it might be well to have the Parks Service in on the planning.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

JOHN H. HILL: SOLDIER AND EDUCATOR

John H. Hill was one of the outstanding citizens of West Virginia who made a good impression in several capacities in that and other states. He was born a slave in Charles Town, W. Va., on July 4, 1852. This was the period when slavery was in its last conflict before the the beginning of the Civil War.

Dr. Savage

In the state of Virginia, this sentiment against abolition was most pronounced and the statesmen of Virginia took the lead in the Slavery crusade. The state itself divided and the western counties stayed with the Union and the others went with the South, where they remained throughout the War.

Young Hill remained in West Virginia until near the close of the Civil War. At that time he was taken to the state of Maine by Major J. H. Whittmore who was stationed there with the 15th Maine Infantry.

John Hill was here given the fundamentals of an education which he could not obtain in the state of Virginia. His teacher was Major Whittmore's faher. Samuel Whittmore. His fundamentals must have been well learned for he was able to enter and study at Bowdoin college.

GOES INTO LAW

In spite of his attendance at this college, he did not graduate but turned his attention to the study of law and was admitted tc practice before the bar of Sagadahoc county, at the age of 27. He did not practice there long for he heard the call of his people in the state of West Virginia and went back to render service to them. While at this work, he was again admitted to the bar, this time in Jefferson county, W. Va. This was after the close of the Civil War and the Negro was being adjusted to his new citizenship.

The next occupation of this citizen was the Army, where he was a member of the Tenth Calvery of the United States. He served in this capacity for six years. This soldier participated in conflict with Geronimo and other conflicts with the Indians on the frontier. He was later discharged on his own application with the rank of regimental quartermaster sergeant.

When this job had been completed, he again returned to Charles Town, W. Va., and became the principal of the grade school at Shepherdstown in his native state of West Virginia. John H. Hill kept this position untl 1893, when he was made an instructor in English at West Virginia Colored Instutute which is now West Virginia State college.

In less than a year from his appointment as an instructor, he was appointed to principalship of that institution. This came about be cause the former principal resigned and moved on to Chicago where he wrote for the Negro Press. In this position, he had good success.

TO MILITARY SERVICE

When the Spanish American war broke out, John H. Hill heard the call to military service. This call was so strong that he quickly resigned the principalship of the West Virginia colored institute and entered the 8th United States Infantry in which he was commissioned as a first lieutenant and appointed a regimental commissary officer. While he made a success in this rank, the war was soon over.

Hill returned to the West Virginia colored institute as an instructor in mathematics. He held this position untl 1903, when he resigned again to travel in Mexico but finally settled in Oklahoma. It was the time when there were many opportunities for one trained in law. Great oil wealth was just coming to Negroes and many of them were coming into the wealth which made some of these persons stand out in any study of Oklahoma history. We are not told whether or not he took part in speculation or stuck to the practice of law.

He remained in that state until 1913, when he moved back to West Virginia, his native state, and there spent the rest of his life.

He was not inactive as might have been expected. During World War I, he served in the coal fields as a welfare worker to solve some of the problems which had arisen among the men in that industry. When that job was over, he was appointed as assistant in the state compensation department of West Virginia until 1929 when his health forced him to give up this work. It did not improve so that he was not able to assume any regular position again.

John H. Hill was respected for what he had done for education. In 1935, the Board of Education made him president emeritus of West Virginia State college.

John H. Hill was also an author of some distinction. His ancestors were slaves and served in the home of George Washington, the father of his country, and from them John H. Hill received something of the romantic private life of the Washington family. Professor Hill felt it his duty before he passed on to put these thoughts in literary form which he did in a volume which was produced under the title "Princess Malah."

John H. Hill is not a well-known leader but because of his effort in the field, he should be better known.

HISTORIC CALENDAR

Historic Calendar Is Available To Public

The 1957 edition of the New Era history calendar, created by F. H. Hammurabi, was unveiled this week at the House of Knowledge, 3806 Michigan blvd.

In his latest calendar, Hammurabi, world traveler and lecturer, has arrayed hundreds of pictures of contemporary figures and illustrations of historical events, with emphasis on the contributions of the darker races.

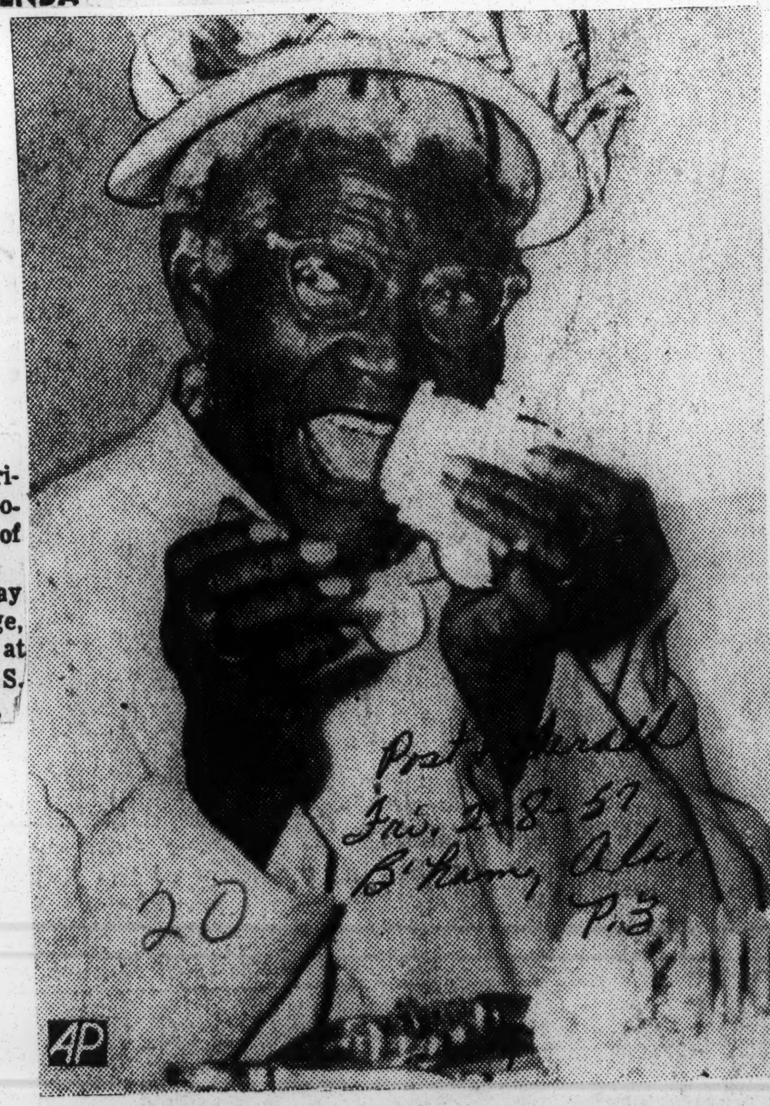
Hammurabi calls the 1957 calendar, which is printed in three colors, better than any previous edition.

Events depicted in the calendar date back to ancient Egypt, from which the world received such things as individual houses, villages, cities, chickens, so grains, medicines and other contributions.

The calendar also contains information about such recent and contemporary persons as Dr. George Washington Carver, Dr. Percy Julian, Mariaan Anderson, Jackie Robinson and John H. Sengstacke.

Although the calendar is primarily concerned with darker people, it also carries a wealth of history of Western civilization.

The New Era calendar may be seen at the House of Knowledge, 3806 Michigan blvd., Saturday at Chicago Baptist Institute, 3820 S. Michigan, from 6 to 8:30 p. m.



EX-SLAVE SAYS SHE'S 111 YEARS OLD — "Aunt" Patsy Evans, an ex-slave born in Georgia, says she is 111 years old—and she is celebrating her birthday anniversary in Miami, Fla. She visited Miami's Jackson Memorial Hospital for a physicial checkup, and staff members there gave her a party.

20 1957

Congress Has Basis For Restoring Robert E. Lee's Lost Citizenship

Commercial Appeal Sun. 1-27-57

Memphis, Tenn.

P.3

Southern Leader Has Support Of Northern, Dixie Senators

By VAN ALLEN BRADLEY

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Service. Copyright 1957

CONGRESS last week was asked by a Yankee senator—Capehart (R., Ind.)—to restore full rights and citizenship to Robert E. Lee, commander in chief of the Armies of the Confederacy in the Civil War.

Twenty-six senators backed Senator Capehart's bill to thus honor the Confederate leader's "knightly virtues of courage, patriotism and selfless devotion." Action is still pending on the measure.

General Lee's citizenship was never restored after the Civil War. He regained the right to vote but he could never hold office or serve on a jury. His appeal for a pardon to President Johnson in 1866 was ignored. Four years later he died.

Robert Edward Lee was born 150 years ago at Stratford, Va.

Admired Universally

The son of Gen. Henry 'Light Horse Harry' Lee, hero of the American Revolution, he was destined to become the leader of the South's lost cause in the American Civil War.

In the opinion of many authorities he remains today—despite his defeat—one of the greatest of American military figures.

Above all, he is universally admired, both North and South, for the nobility of character that marked his tragic career.

Born into a distinguished American family, married to a great-granddaughter of Martha Washington, the handsome, black-haired Robert E. Lee was trained in military and patriotic tradition, earnestly devoted to the American Union, sincerely opposed to slavery as "a moral and political evil."

"Secession is revolution," he anxiously warned as South Carolina broke with the Union.

Opposed To Slavery

The trend of events brought him anguish. "As far as I can judge from the papers," he wrote his family from Texas early in 1861, "we are between a state of anarchy and civil war. May God avert us from both." To his son Curtis he wrote: "I am not pleased with the course of the 'Cotton States' . . . One of their plans seems to be the renewal of the slave trade. That I am opposed to on every ground."

Still later he told his cousin, Markie Williams: "I wish for no other flag than the 'Star-Spangled Banner' and no other air than 'Hail Columbia'."

Searching his soul, he considered the awful prospect of civil warfare and what he should do if it came: "I shall mourn for my country and the welfare and progress of mankind.

"If the Union is dissolved and the Government disrupted, I shall return to my native state and share the miseries of my people and, save in defense, will draw my sword on none."

Col. Robert E. Lee was still a member of the United States Army when the Confederates at Charleston opened fire on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861.

Turned Down Command

A little more than a month earlier, Abraham Lincoln had offered Lee the command of the Army of the United States. But Lee had declined, "stating, as candidly and courteously as I could, that, though opposed to secession and deprecating war, I could take no part in an invasion of the Southern states."

The Northern offer to Lee was a recognition of the statement, years before, of Gen. Winfield Scott, his commander in the war with Mexico, that Lee was "the greatest living soldier in America."

Almost all of Lee's Civil War service was as the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. It was not until Feb. 6, 1865, two months before his surrender to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, that he was made commander in chief of all the Armies of the Confederacy.

Colonel Lee resigned his U. S. Army commission on April 20, 1861, six days after the fall of Sumter. Three days later he was entrusted with the defense of Virginia.

His first military operations, in Western Virginia in the fall of 1861, were unsuccessful, primarily because he trusted too much in his subordinates.

Then he proceeded to shore up the coastal defenses of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, performing in masterly fashion.

Lee's next great military venture — the Seven Days Battle of 1862—was one of the war's great lost opportunities.

He muffed a chance to rout the Army of the Potomac; it in turn lost its opportunity to take Richmond.

Lee's failures were compounded of a variety of errors—verbal orders to his subordinates, the failure to obtain accurate maps of the terrain, the blunders of weary and sometimes amateurish generals under his command.

Although he lost to McClellan's superior forces at Antietam, his next great engagement brought to the fore all his superior generalship and the Confederate leader's skillful and brave retreat is considered a classic of military action.

Supreme Triumph

The Union forces next attempted to take Richmond, by way of Fredericksburg, and were repelled by Lee with terrible losses.

The supreme moment of his military leadership came in May, 1863, when General Lee completely vanquished Joseph Hooker in the Battle of Chancellorsville. It was in this battle that he lost his greatest commander, Gen. 'Stonewall' Jackson.

It was only a matter of time until the North's overwhelming forces turned the tide at Vicksburg and Chattanooga. These triumphs split the Confederate strength on both sides of the Mississippi and opened the back door to Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, sealing its doom.

Finally, on April 2, 1865, with only 30,000 men left, General Lee abandoned Richmond and Petersburg.

Somehow a Confederate blunder caught his ragged, weary army at Amelia Court House without rations. The hungry men dropped from exhaustion, ate parched corn till their gums bled.

In tears, General Lee, now silver haired, met with his generals.

"There is nothing left me but to go and see General Grant," he said, "and I would rather die a thousand deaths."

On April 9, splendid in full uniform, he mounted his faithful horse, Traveller, and rode off for his fateful meeting with General Grant in McLean's farmhouse at Appomattox.

"The Lee whom the South had found noble in war, the North judged to be noble in peace," wrote Earl Schenck Miers, a recent biographer. "The same wholeness of character and resolution that had carried Lee through four desperate years of struggle to Appomattox now led him back into years of gentle, unembittered determination to live by the bargain of his surrender."

In defeat, he strove to set an example for the people of his homeland, to live scrupulously by the terms of the peace.

Biographer Miers tells of an incident after the surrender that finds echoes in the South's segregation struggle of today.

One Sunday in church (he was a devout Episcopalian), Lee's Virginia congregation sat in stunned silence as a Negro walked up to the communion table.

The former commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces knelt by the chancel rail, not far from his Negro brother, "and the other communicants came forward, drawn by his example."

Virginia Affairs

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Sun 1-27-57

Race No Handicap in Early Jamestown

By Benjamin Muse

Muse

PLANS FOR THE GREAT Jamestown Festival of 1957 include commemoration of a number of significant events in the Nation's earliest history, from the landing of the first English settlers in 1607 to the conferring upon Virginia of the status of a Crown Colony in 1624.

I have heard no mention in this connection, however, of an event of those early years which, when we consider its impact upon the history of this country, must be regarded as second in importance only to the founding of the Jamestown colony. It marked the beginning of a problem which has disturbed American consciences, challenged American principles and tested American statesmanship for 350 years. At one crucial period it tore the Nation asunder.

Virginia has been at the center of this problem through the centuries. It is struggling with it today in a newly urgent, and, one would like to feel, its final important stage.

20

TWELVE YEARS AFTER the three ships arrived with Capt. John Smith and the first colonists (and one year before the Mayflower reached Plymouth Rock), another ship, a Dutch man-of-war, arrived at Jamestown and unloaded 20 Negroes. They had been captured from a Spanish frigate loaded with Africans destined for the West Indies.

These were not exactly slaves, in the concept of the early English colony. They were listed on the rolls simply as "servants." These 20, and the handful of other Negroes who came in English ships during the next 30 years, were treated about as white indentured servants were treated.

The latter were more numerous in the colony. English shippers, not yet alive to the African slave trade bonanza, were still trying to meet the demand for menial labor with prisoners released from Newgate and with waifs and women from the streets of London.

AFTER A FEW YEARS of service, the Jamestown Negro received his freedom. Some of these freed Negroes became landowners and respected members of the colony. Substantial property holdings by Negroes prior to 1650 are recorded in Surry, New Kent and York Counties. Some Negro colonists actually owned white indentured servants.

The Johnson group, who settled in Northampton County, is especially prominent in the early annals of the Negro in Virginia. Anthony Johnson, who is believed to have arrived in 1621, had an amazing career. He secured his freedom within two years after his arrival and began to accumulate property.

To secure large grants of land in those days, "head-rights" were necessary, and these head-rights were often obtained by the acquisition of indentured servants. Anthony John-

son imported five servants, on whose head-rights he was granted 250 acres of land. One of his servants, Richard Johnson, receiving his freedom in turn, imported two white servants and was granted 100 acres of land of his own.

THE MILLIONS OF NEGROES in the United States today have no reason to look back with less than pride upon those early forerunners of their race in this country. When, about 1650, all of Anthony Johnson's possessions were destroyed by fire, the county court decreed that he, his wife and his two daughters should be free from all county taxes for the rest of their lives, in consideration of the "hard labor and honored services performed by the petitioners in this county . . ."

The dark night of slavery closed in on the American Negro only in the latter half of the seventeenth century. Ironically, it was actually hastened by the action of a Negro—this same Anthony Johnson. The first court decision making a Negro servant the property of his master for life was delivered at the instance of Johnson, who sought to retrieve one of his own colored servants.

There is little evidence of outright discrimination strictly because of race in the early colony. The distinction at first was between "Christian servants" and Negroes. But Negroes were "different," and, as the importation of Africans assumed massive proportions, it became increasingly a matter of race and color. The status of white indentured servants steadily rose, while that of Negro servants sank to the condition of complete and lifelong slavery.

the white-bearded old Confederate hobbled up to the stage to the strains of "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River."

"I had fresh pork for breakfast," he boasted to master of ceremonies W. D. (Cooter) Douglass. "I still take a nip of skeeter juice when I can get it."

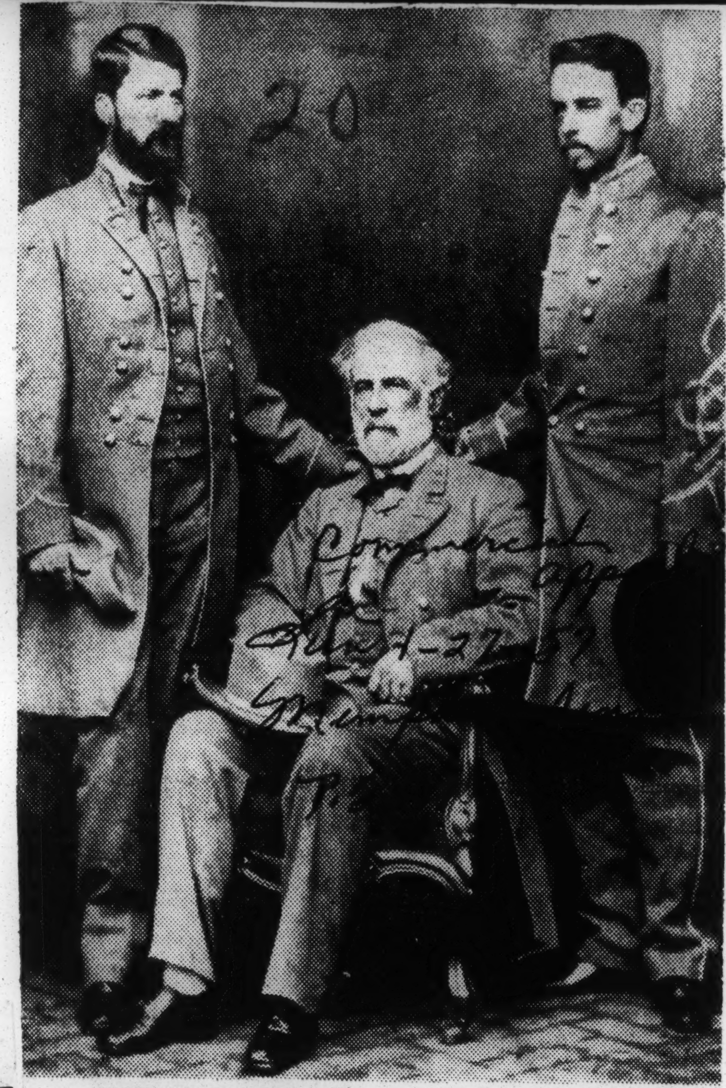
A bevy of pretty girls, led by high school seniors Judy Hinton and Karen Hinson, kissed him on his wrinkled cheeks, and Uncle Bill beckoned happily for more. He paid little attention to the 109 silver dollars the girls gave him as a birthday present or the great big cake with 109 candles.

"He likes women better than he does money," Douglass said.

"I never had a doctor to see me," Lundy said proudly. His hearing is good and he has never worn glasses.

"Do you hate the Yankees?" Douglass asked.

"No," the old man said, "we've done all the hating we ought to do."



DISFRANCHISED—This rare photograph of Gen. Robert E. Lee was taken at Arlington, Va., the day he returned from the surrender at Appomattox, stripped of his United States citizenship. With him were his son, Gen. George Washington Custis Lee (left) and Col. Walter P. Taylor. A move is now afoot in Congress to restore the Confederate general's citizenship — 87 years after his death.

Girls' Kisses Brighten 109th Birthday

Herald Sat. 1-14-57 P. 1

Hate Gone, Says Uncle Bill

Miami Fla.

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS — (UP) — William Allen Lundy, youngest living survivor of the thin, grey line of the Confederacy that passed into history 92 years ago, turned 109 years old Friday.

LUNDY

In his cracked and aging voice, he told 2,000 persons who came to his birthday party: "We've done all the hating we ought to do."

Decked out in his faded grey Confederate hat, "Uncle Bill" rode the 35 miles from his son's Crestview home for the special celebration in his honor at the high school gymnasium here.

Clutching his blueberry-root cane and helped along on each side by a pretty girl decked in Civil War styles,

Lundy is the "baby" of the nation's three surviving Confederate veterans. Albert Woolson of Duluth Minn., the last Union soldier, died in 1956, but Lundy, Walter E. Williams, 114, Franklin, Tex., and John Salling, 110, Slant, Va., still keep alive the memory of the grey-clad troops who fought with Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee.

Lundy remembers it only because he joined the Alabama home guard at the age of 16 in the last year of the war. He never shot a Yankee soldier, and in later years, he admits he is glad he never killed anyone.

"They weren't such a bad lot," he said.

Ex-Slave Observes 113 Birthday

Daily World Jan. 2-10-57

CHICAGO — (ANP) — It was number 113 for Mrs. Sally Powell, an ex-slave and blind patient in Oak Forest Institution here last week, as she and Oak Forest celebrated her latest birthday.

Mrs. Powell was born in slavery on an Alabama plantation. The date of her birth, authenticated in a family Bible, is Feb. 10, 1844. Mrs. Powell is the mother of seven children, all of whom she has outlived.

Atlanta Ga.

Carl K. Schmidt Jr., superintendent of Oak Park, said "there was cake and flowers" for her on her birthday.

P. 1

Schmidt said Mrs. Powell was admitted to Oak Forest after the death of her last surviving son.

He said at that time she was suffering from malnutrition and in poor health generally. He added: "Now her health has been restored."

20 1957

Lavish Plantation Life Before Civil War

By C. M. Stanley
Editor-In-Chief, The Alabama Journal

Advertiser - Alabama Journal

LATE in the year 1846, when 29 years old Laura Beecher Hayes, a widow member of the famous Beecher family of New England, came down to Russell County, Alabama to teach a private school of young ladies. She lived at one of the lavish plantation homes.

STANLEY

The following year she married James Comer Jr., a very wealthy bachelor who was a first cousin of James Fletcher Comer, the father of Gov. Braxton Bragg Comer. It did not please some of the members of the Comer family 110 years ago for this young "Yankee" widow to carry off such an eligible "catch."

Montgomery, Ala.

Laura Beecher Hayes Comer made the best of a strained situation and formed some firm Comer friendships among family relatives, including "Cousin Katy" who was Gov. Comer's mother. She became a loyal Southerner.

Aug. 2-3-57

LAURA COMER kept a very complete diary of her life in the South which is now preserved in the University of North Carolina library. Her husband, James Comer, who died during the war, had several large plantations in Russell County, one of which was called the Cowikee place, and another the Uchee place, named after creeks. He also had a handsome home in Columbus, Ga., across the Chattahoochee river.

To illustrate life in Alabama before and during the Civil War I am using some quotations from Laura Comer's diary as taken from the B. B. Comer biography written by Anne Kendrick Walker:

NOV. 20, 1846. Clear and pleasant. I am now seated in my Alabama home and feel the significance of the name viz: (here we rest). Col. Smith's is a southern planters home & is really patrician in the domestic arrangements. I left my brother in Va., the 12th and came rapidly through the "mail bus", arrived in Charleston on the 14th inst. Was very sick on the boat from Wilmington to Charleston and from Charleston to Savannah where I arrived on Saturday evening and left in a few hours for Macon; arrived there at 9 o'clock.

Feb. 8, 1847. Clear and pleasant. Monday morning I commenced school with 20 pupils.

FEB. 16. The weather the past 3 days has been delightful. I like southern winters . . . Classes are now arranged. How much the young ladies do need thorough instruction and to acquire habits of regularity and system. They are attentive, tractable, and possess good natural abilities and I trust they will soon be everything that is lovely, intelligent and agreeable.

Feb. 18. Very warm, like May in New England. There is now company in the parlor but I prefer being alone in my room.

March 28. My health is good, school goes on well for aught I know, but public opinion is fickle, I cannot trust it tomorrow. I must press on, do my duty and leave the result with God.

Sept. 19. The evenings are now delightfully clear and moonlight. My health is good and I am surrounded with every blessing save one, an intimate—confidential friend.

Dec. 5. I do not approve of visiting on Sunday: neither do I like to receive company on that sacred day.

(AFTER HER marriage a diary entry during one of Laura's journeys to the North with Mr. Comer reads: "I wish no one would speak to Mr. Comer on the subject of slavery.")

JUNE 23, 1852. Yesterday we had a very pleasant ride of 30 miles. One of our horses fell through the bridge at Crawford and injured two of his limbs.

June 20. In my room at Laniers in Macon. Yesterday the heat was intense. I suffered much in the stage all night.

July 1. Washington. The scenes of this day have been very exciting. 9½ o'clock Mr. C. spoke for a carriage. The Abercrombies took a seat with us & we went around by the president's house—Capitol and the various departments. They were all closed in consequence of the death of the Hon. Henry Clay.

The procession for his funeral formed today at 12 o'clock and proceeded from the National Hotel. A large crowd collected at an early hour; both at the hotel and at the Capitol. The public grounds are beautiful.

I did not hear the sermon. It will be printed. The senate chamber was crowded to overflowing—even to suffocation. The hearse was richly draped with cloth, silk and velvet—dotted with stars of silver & the arch hung with silver lace. The coffin was elegant. The hearse was drawn by six white horses & a footman dressed in white—Turkish style for each horse. The National Guard and several other military companies were out. I understand there is a band of musicians who play in the President's yard every Saturday evening . . . The scenes of this day will long be remembered.

JUNE 19, 1864. Columbus. Never in my 47 years have I felt so utterly incompetent of myself to do any good thing. I see God in all things, over all—God infinite and forever! My daily, hourly prayer is that my will may be in all things subject to & merged in God's will.

Monday morning. The breakfast bell has just rung. Servants as usual this morning idle and exceedingly annoying. If I had reliable servants no doubt the discipline here, in this life, would be incomplete to fit and prepare me for a happy & peaceful death.

June 26. Monday noon. I never before so much felt the need of social friends around me. The state of my health demands recreation & must have it, or sink into despondency and gloom.

One week last Monday Coumbus was thrown into an intense excitement by an expected raid from the enemy.

APRIL 17, 1865. News came today that Columbus was taken last night. Great excitement prevails. The federals this morning were at Fort Mitchell advancing this way.

April 18. Information reached me that seven of our men-servants & all of our mules were taken from Uchee. I am submissively & quietly waiting to see the results of this tremendous revolution.

Nov. 14. Servants all free. Henrietta brought Soleratus biscuits for supper . . . I cannot endure them. I have now about 30 servants employed at my three places & having no one to superintend my plantations but myself I am wearied out with anxiety and care.

Mrs. Comer died in Columbus, Ga., Jan. 5, 1900.

HOMAS L. STOKES

94 Years Since Emancipation

Thur. 1-31-57

America Still Short of Perfection Nearly Century After Lincoln

Washington D.C.

We are nearly a century away from the end of human slavery in our country—it was on January 1, 1863, that Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

That freed some 3,120,000 Negroes from bondage on plantations in the Southern half of a Nation which, 89 years before that, had subscribed to the words of Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." (There was no amendment reading—"except for people with black skins.")

But it was, at any rate, a long time ago we banished human slavery. So we can condemn human slavery existing anywhere today, such as in Arabia.

Still, to the sensitive ear, there might come the rumble of dynamite blowing up the homes of ministers of the gospel—"God is Love"—in Montgomery, Ala. They have committed no crime except to have black skins, as did their forebears who were slaves, and to accept in good faith a decree of the United States Supreme Court that they can sit where they please on public buses, without segregation, so long as they pay their fare.

On the morning of the day the King of Arabia arrived in New York wrapped from head to foot in a white robe, we saw on our television screens another man wrapped in a white robe, an American, a member of the Ku Klux Klan. He was shouting that he and his followers would never permit Negroes to enjoy the rights to which the Supreme Court says they are entitled.

What sort of an example the Southern Ku Kluxers are setting for some of our future citizens we learned from an incident in far-away Long Island. Three youngsters were arrested on juvenile delinquency charges. They had paraded through a Negro neighborhood wearing Ku Klux

Klan uniforms they had designed. They scattered anti-Negro literature and carried cardboard signs, made out of coasters from a card party, on which they had printed: "Get out of town, nigger." All of the members of this junior Klan that was nipped in the bud, all three of them, were officers, one being the Grand Kleagle, another the Grand Provost and the third, third vice president. All generals—No privates.

Prejudice travels fast.

It sneaks its way into advertisements of real estate developments in the word "restricted" and slips off the tongue of the hotel clerk in some areas as: "We are full—no rooms." We recognize the sly anti-Semitism which is just as insidious as when it is cried out to the heavens in the Middle East, though not hurtful physically, as the latter can be.

It is no secret that our Government is being nice to the King of Arabia partly because of the oil concessions to powerful American interests.

But the solicitude for big oil interests by our Government is not only in the Middle East, nor is it anything new. Congress bends the knee right here, has for a long time. It gives big oil companies special privileges in their taxes, so they don't pay as you and I do nor as other corporations do, which has been explained and documented here from time to time.

In the early part of the Eisenhower administration, with the President's blessing, Congress turned over offshore oil lands to the States as was sought by big oil companies. They preferred to do business with the States, where usually it is easier to get terms they want than it is with the Federal Government, which the Supreme Court had ruled had paramount interest. But the Supreme Court's decision on behalf of all of the people, instead of those of Texas, California, Louisiana and Florida, was nullified by Congress.

And once again seemingly we may look ahead to the biggest bonanza of all for the big oil companies—namely the bill to exempt natural gas producers from regulation by the Federal Power Commission, which the President urged in his budget message a few days ago. That will greatly enhance the value of oil and gas reserves, of which a few big companies own the bulk. It would be a windfall of mammoth proportions, and would cost consumers heavily.

While the visit here of the King of Arabia may help the cause of peace in the Middle East, which is the President's hope, maybe it will turn the gaze of the rest of us inward upon ourselves to see if we are entirely free of the slave complex, of intolerance and prejudice, of special privileges for the rich and powerful.

We might condemn those here, too, as well as in Arabia, and listen to the thunder of distant dynamite.

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STARS AND BARS ON POTTERY

Savannah Editor Finds Georgia Descendants of Southerners While in Brazil Melons,

Constitution Mon. 2-11-57 Atlanta, Ga.

P. 6

By JOSEPH E. LAMBRIGHT

(Editor's Note: This is a report from the Savannah, Ga., Morning News editor-managing editor on his current visit to Brazil as a Nieman Fellow).

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Feb. 10—For dessert following my dinner in the main dining room of Sao Paulo's Hotel Jaragua I had ice cold Georgia watermelon. It was delicious, and is by far the most popular dessert available at this season of the year.

To refer to the melon as a Georgia variety requires a bit of explanation. Although from the taste and texture it could have been grown in south Georgia, this watermelon was a product of the state of Sao Paulo.

GEORGIA CLAY

But its ancestors once grew in Georgia clay, and thereby hangs one of the most pathetic, yet heroic tales to come out of the aftermath of the War Between the States.

In the chaos and heartbreak that followed Appomattox, thousands of Southerners and their families migrated from the South. Rather than face a future of bitterness and disappointment, and endure the hardships of the Reconstruction era, they sought a new life in Mexico, Central America, or in Brazil. It has been estimated that between 8,000 and 10,000 Southerners left their homes to migrate southward in the 1860's, and that of these, more than half came to Brazil.

INSCRIPTION

That is why in a now-abandoned cemetery near the town of Americano, not far from Sao Uaulo, you may read this inscription on a granite tombstone:

"In memory of
"Colonel William H. Norris
"Born in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, U.S.A.,
"September 17, 1800,
"Died July 13, 1893,
"Age 93 years."

Col. William Hutchinson Norris and his son, Dr. Robert Norris, came to Brazil from Alabama. They were the first Southerners to come, arriving on Dec. 27, 1865.

Among those who followed was one Joseph Whitaker who reportedly brought with him a quantity of Georgia Watermelon seeds which he planted in the red clay soil of Americana, Brazil. The melons grew and thrived, as they still do today and are very similar to their distant cousins back in Georgia.

STARS AND BARS

Some Southerners settled at Belteria in the Amazon jungle, but they were not accustomed to the equatorial climate and eventually migrated elsewhere. While all traces of this settlement are lost, there have been reports of Indian pottery in the area bearing an imprint of the Confederate Stars and Bars.

At least three colonies of Southerners settled in the state of Sao Paulo, but in three generations, they have left these communities to live in Rio, the city of Sao Paulo, and other places throughout southern Brazil.

Americana, formerly called Villa Americana or American village, took its name from the Southerners who settled there, but aside from a few grave stones, little trace can be found today in this thriving community. Many of the farms developed originally by these Southern settlers still are owned by their descendants, and some are used as summer homes by the city-dwelling heirs of the Southern settlers.

TIDY FORTUNES

As a group, the Southern settlers and their descendants have done fairly well for themselves in Brazil—nearly all have made comfortable livings, and some have amassed tidy fortunes.

Horace Pijiles, for example, is a direct descendant on both sides of his family of the very first Southerners to arrive in Brazil.

Born on a farm near Americana, he now is a gentleman farmer in the city of Bauru, 250 miles northwest of Sao Paulo, and is the owner of a large soft drink company in that city which manufactures and sells a popular drink called "Crush", pronounced croosh, made with orange juice.

SOUTHERN DRAWL

Pijiles, who still speaks English with a Southern drawl, was recently featured in an article on Brazil's Southern settlers by Hamilton Basso which appeared in the New Yorker magazine.

Some of the children of the Southerners returned to the United States to school, and stayed on to start a new life in the land of their fathers.

But most of them became a part of the growing country that was the adopted home of their parents, and few ties remain with the now-distant past, although a number of them still speak English and maintain their Protestant religious faith in a country that is predominantly Roman Catholic.

The routes by which these Southerners reached Brazil in 1865 and the years that followed were frequently filled with hardship and tragedy.

One group, that sailed from Texas aboard a brig named the "Derby," was finally shipwrecked with all belongings on the coast of Cuba. Only through the kindness of Don Pedro II, then emperor of Brazil, were they taken first to New York, then, in a larger ship, finally to Brazil.

The money for their trip, advanced by the Brazilian government as a loan to the settlers, was later written off entirely by Don Pedro, who was in need of immigrants for his vast country.

The investment was a good one for Don Pedro. The Southerners brought to Brazil with them a spirit of industry that inspired their neighbors, and farming methods that were far advanced in comparison with some of the primitive techniques then in use by the Brazilians and Indians.

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20 1957

Know Your History

Call Fri. 1-4-57

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo.

SAMUEL ALLEN McELWEE

— A Tennessee Legislator — P. 12

Samuel Allen McElwee, the subject of our column, this week, was a man who despite much difficulty was able to achieve a great deal. It must be kept in mind that it was no easy task. He was born in Tennessee before the end of the Civil War.

Dr. Savage

When that conflict was over, young McElwee was living with his mother and father in Madison, county, Tenn., but soon after moved to Heywood county.

He was born in slavery and faced all the hardships which were the fate of slaves in that state. one thing which disturbed him was that he could not secure an education, a thing in which he was much interested.

Young Samuel was able to attend school only about three months each year, which is the length of time farm boys could attend. This only excited him and after a hard day's work, he burned the midnight oil in order to learn the rudiments of reading. He was allowed to come in on examination days to take the examination even though he could not attend class. This went on from 1868 to 1874. He never stopped learning.

Teaches For Short Time

In 1874, Samuel Allen McElwee began teaching which was not difficult because of the shortage of Negro teachers. This position in teaching did not last long because he came in contact with "National Era" which was edited by Fredrick Douglass, which gave him a greater thrust for education than he had before.

He made up his mind that he would find a way to get more education than he then had. He entered Oberlin and took all the odd jobs in order to stay in school, such as waiting on tables, picking berries and washing windows. With all of this effort, it was not possible for him to stay in school and so he had to givt up for a while.

Samuel Allen McElwee started a second time in the elementary school teaching field. He was able to secure a school in Mississippi, where he taught for five years and then continued his teaching in Alabama where he taught for a short while. It was in this state he was unable to secure a position. He walked 30 miles to locate a position in his home state in Tennessee. He worked as hard as he could but could not save enough to enter college which was his greatest desire.

Since there was so little in teaching, young McElwee decided to try some other work and commenced to sell Lyman's historical charts, Bibles and medicine. He was called the great "Chill Doctor" by many who knew him. With all of this effort, he could still not return to college. He did the next best thing by employing a private teacher to tutor him in Latin, German and algebra. After teaching a large school in the day, he would walk ten miles in order to recite to a Vanderbilt university student.

Enrolls in Fisk

McElwee did everything he could to get back in school and finally to his situation to the president of Fisk university who invited him to enter the institution. He was able to enter the senior preparatory class. At that time many colleges had college preparatory schools because throughout the southland there was not a public high school for Negroes. He was graduated from the college at Fisk on May 26, 1883. This young student next entered the law school of Central Tennessee university in Nashville and was graduated in 1885.

Along with his study in which he had become absorbed, he was becoming interested in politics. In 1882, he spoke for the Republican party in the Eight and Ninth Congressional Districts. McElwee became so prominent that he was elected to the State Legislature of Tennessee while he was still a student at Fisk. He took his seat in that body on January 1, 1883.

Young Samuel Allen McElwee was also active in national politics and was a delegate to the National Republican convention in Chicago which nominated James G. Blaine. He was a staunch Republican and voted on every ballot for Blaine.

This young politican was interested in any civic movement which was calculated to improve the condition of the Negro. He was president of the West Tennessee Colored Fair association and the Memphis Fair association. He was also the State Commissioner in the Colored Department of the New Orleans exposition.

It was in the field of politics where he made his greatest effort. We are told by some persons who were in a position to know that he was a magnetic speaker, a forceful debater, and an untiring worker. He constantly spoke out for the race. In his address before the Tennessee legislature, we get an insight into how bad lynching was in that state and in the South generally. He is to be commended because he spoke out against this evil which hindered the Negro. He was one of the outstanding leaders of the South.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

SAMUEL C. WATSON

— Businessman and Physician —

Samuel C. Watson began life in the Tarheal state in the St. James parish in 1832 when the state was stirred up over the abolition question. William Lloyd Garrison had just begun his Abolition Crusade and the Liberator had only sent out a few of its numbers.

Samuel Watson lived there only a few years, more specifically, only nine. At that time, both his mother and father died. When the estate was settled, he along with two brothers and two sisters were sent to Washington and placed in the charge of a guardian, Rev. William McLane, a Presbyterian preacher.

The youth had begun his education in South Carolina before he left the state. We are not told how or with whom. South Carolina had some of the very strict slave codes, but the free Negro had some privileges, however not many more than the Negro slave.

In Washington, he kept up the work which he had begun and began attending a school taught by Mrs. Leonard Grimes, wife of a distinguished Baptist minister of that city. Reverend Leonard Grimes, at a time, held a charge in Boston, Massachusetts. He gets distinction in this period because he was asked to spend a period in a prison located in Richmond for the crime of giving aid to escaping slaves. Young Watson continued his education at the Union Seminary conducted by John F. Cook, a Presbyterian preacher.

Saw No Future

At the age of 16, he decided to take his own education in hand and went to Phillip's Academy at Andover, Mass. He remained in this Academy for three years and worked in the classical department. When he considered what the future held for him a Negro, he left school without graduating. It must not be thought that he left because of prejudice for that was almost absent, but he did not see any future for himself.

The next job which he secured was on a survey schooner, Madison, at Brooklyn Navy Yard. The survey which was to be made by this crew extended from Delaware Bay to Portland, Maine. Late in the fall he returned to New York; he realized that he needed more education than he then had.

The reason perhaps of this change was that some other Washingtoians had gone to Oberlin which at the time was considered a paradise for all races. One man speaking of Oberlin said that the winds of liberalism had always blown across her campus and no one was ever denied her blessings because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Whatever the reason, this young man went to Oberlin.

Young Watson was pleased with the surroundings and the school, but he was never able to enter into the spirit of the place. He made up his mind to leave. He went to the University of Michigan where he studied medicine for a while. When he left the university, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and entered the Western Homeopathic college where he completed his studies in medicine and graduated. He left Cleveland after graduation and went to Chalham, Onterio, where he practiced for a year or more.

Gets Gold Fever

Samuel Watson was soon in the midst of a gold rush. This gold was located in British Columbia and many in Canada moved toward Elrado as the gold fever had hit the population and young Watson went along. Many were disappointed as was our subject for gold was not lying around on the ground asking to be taken.

In 1859, Mr. Whipple, a Negro of Philadelphia purchased a passenger steam boat named T. Whitney and she carried passengers between Detroit and Sandusky, Ohio. Mr. Watson took a clerkship and mained with the bat until the has always been proud of the part he was asked to spend a period in Mr. Watson took a clerkship and acted as part-maneger. He remained with the boat until the close of navigation that year. He has always been proud of the part he took in the operation of this ship on the Great Lakes.

In 1861, he settled in Toronto, Ontario, and resumed the practice of medicine. Canadian law insisted that everybody practicing medicine must be a graduate of a Canadian medical school or he had to take an examination. Samuel Watson went before the board and was examined and passed and became a regular physician in Canada.

He remained in Canada until 1863, when rebellion broke out in that country. Samuel Watson was forced to leave Canada in order to protect his interest in the United States. He settled in Detroit, where he opened a prescription drug store and continued in that business for many years.

Samuel C. Watson took part and entered the field of politics. In 1874, some Negroes felt important and that they should have someone on the ticket. Watson was selected for

that honor. He was placed on the ballot as a Republican, but the whole ticket lost. He ran again in 1875 and was defeated again because his name was misspelled, but the Democratic Candidate would not take the office by fraud; so Watson was confirmed.

In 1878, he was nominated for the legislature but the whole ticket lost again. He was elected to the city council, where he served for three years. In 1884, he was made the General Director of the Colored Department of the World's Exposition and Honorary Commissioner for the state of Michigan which he accepted and made a good showing.

He made a success both as a physician and businessman. We should know more of him.

Age 125, she dies

CHICAGO (ANP) — Mrs. Annie Diggs Williams, who came to Chicago in 1947 from Grenada, Miss., died in the Montgomery Convalescent Home here last week at the reported age of 125.

According to records at the privately operated home, Mrs. Williams was born in North Carolina on Nov. 25, 1831. She came to Chicago to live with her great granddaughter, Mrs. Annie Mae Allen, 53.

A pensioner under the state's old age assistance program, Mrs. Williams entered the home July 31, 1950, and had been fairly active until three months ago.

Things You Should Know

SCOTT BOND

1852 —

BORN IN SLAVERY IN MISSISSIPPI,

HE WENT TO MADISON, ARK. AT 21, RENTED A FARM FOR $5.00! HIS TINY SAVINGS FROM WORKING THIS FARM WENT TO BUY A TRACT OF RUINED LAND — HIS FRIENDS LAUGHED, BUT, LATER THE ROCK ISLAND R.R. MADE A DEAL FOR THE GRAVEL THERE... AS A RESULT HIS LOT IMPROVED, AND BY 1920 HE OWNED OVER 4,000 ACRES! HIS TOTAL HOLDINGS VALUED AT $ 280,000!

'Ageless Annie' Dies At 125

By LEE BLACKWELL

Day is past and gone —
The evening shades appear . . .

These were the halting lines from a song Mrs. Annie Diggs Williams, 125-year-old ex-slave, recited to me the first time I interviewed her at Mrs. Montgomery's convalescent home in the autumn of 1951 in Chicago.

Now even the evening shades have gone for "Ageless Annie."

She died early Monday morning of disease indigenous to old age, ringing down the curtain on more than a century of life mixed with bondage and freedom — joys and heartaches.

WAS MIDWIFE

"Ageless Annie" was born a slave in North Carolina. She grew up and spent most of her life in Grenada county, Miss. For nearly 75 years, she was a midwife there and helped to deliver a large percentage of the county's present population.

In 1947, the ex-slave left Mississippi and came to Chicago to live with her great-granddaughter, Mrs. Annie Mae Allen, and her husband, Charlie. In 1950 she entered Mrs. Montgomery's Convalescent home at 2735 Prairie.

During interviews at the home, "Ageless Annie" recalled when when the "stars fell" — the slave beatings — and the day the "boss" came and told the slaves "You're free!"

REAL WHOOPEE

"You never seen such a whoopee," she said. "We all laughed and shouted and danced — we had a ball!"

Final rites for the centenarian, who had been active until two months ago, were held in Grenada this week.

Mrs. Williams was a member of West Point Baptist church here. In Grenada she was a member of Belle Flower Missionary Baptist church. She was the widow of Will Williams of Grenada county.

ANNIE WILLIAMS

Former Slave Dies Aged About 125

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Mrs. Annie Diggs Williams, a former slave who came to Chicago in 1947 from Grenada, Miss., died in the Montgomery Convalescent home here last week at the reported age of 125.

According to records at the privately-operated home, Mrs. Williams was born in North Carolina on Nov. 25, 1831. She came to Chicago to live with her great-granddaughter, Mrs. Annie Mae Allen, 53.

A pensioner under the state's old-age assistance program, Mrs. Williams entered the home July 31, 1950, and had been fairly active until three months ago.

Negro, 115, Regains Sight After 4 Years

OXFORD, Miss., Jan. 20 (AP)— Tobe Gatewoods, a Negro who says he is 115 years old, regained his vision yesterday after four years of blindness when physicians removed cateracts from both eyes.

The first thing he wanted to see was the sun. Then he asked for his 4-year-old great-granddaughter who leads him around the house.

Surgeons replaced the bandages after examining his eyes.

Gatewoods said he was born a slave in northeast Mississippi April 15, 1851, and lives at Sardis with a brother he says is 2½ years younger.

Mrs. Holley, Town's Oldest Citizen, Dies

MT. CREEK, Ala. — (SNS) — Mrs. Fannie Zeigler Holley, the oldest citizen in the county, passed Sunday at her home. Born a slave Elmore County, around 1840, she later moved to Mt. Creek where she served as a mid-wife. She lived to see the fifth generation of her family before becoming partially blind two years ago.

Survivors include two daughters, Miss Carrie Holley, and Mrs. Fannie Cooper; eleven grandchildren, 15 great grandchildren and 9 great, great grandchildren.

Three grandchildren of Mrs. Holley who are living in Birmingham are: Mr. E. H. Cooper, Rev. James O. Cooper and Mr. Paul J. Cooper.

20 1957

UNDERGROUND SOUTH

Defender Chicago Ill, Sat. 9-14-57 p 12

The Grimke Sisters

By EUGENE FELDMAN

Two daughters of an aristocrat ic Charleston, South Carolina family were among the greatest of all the Southern white abolitionists. They were Sarah and Angelina Grimke whose father was a Supreme Court Judge in South Carolina.

Their family was related to the South Carolina Rhetts, Barnwells and the Pickenses. Their father, brother, and other related families held many slaves. They themselves were reluctant parts of the gay, social life of that city.

Sarah and Angelina Grimke were very dissatisfied with the life they were leading. They felt a deep wrong in slavery, but at that time they did not quite know what to do about it.

There was a law in South Carolina, as there was in all the Southern states, against teaching slaves how to read and write. The Grimke sisters disobeyed this law. This is how Sarah Grimke describes how she taught the letters to her waiting maid:

"I took an almost malicious satisfaction in teaching my little waiting maid at night, when she was supposed to be occupied in combing and brushing my hair. The light was put out, the key hole screened, and flat on our stomachs before the fire, with spelling book under our eyes, we defied the law of South Carolina.

ON TRIP

In 1819 when Sarah was 27 she accompanied her father on a trip to Philadelphia. While there, she stayed with anti-slavery Quakers. She also met others who disagreed with the slavery system. Sarah later decided that she could no longer fit in with the social life of Charleston and she moved North to Philadelphia.

Her sister Angelina remained in Charleston but she too could no longer bear the life there. This is what she wrote of her anguish in her diary:

"Yesterday was a day of suffering. My soul was exceedingly sorrowful, and out of the depths of it, I cried unto the Lord that He would make a way for me to escape from this land of slavery." Soon after that she joined her sister Sarah in Philadelphia.

They did not need to be taught the evils of slavery or to be especially influenced to be spokesmen against it. Their very hearts vibrated with abolitionism. Their lessons were learned in the home of slavery itself.

MOB ATTACK

These were the times when in Boston the abolitionist Garrison was attacked by a mob. Angelina Grimke immediately wrote him to stand firm in his belief. She told him that, "The ground upon which you stand is holy ground—never, never surrender it."

She thought the letter she wrote to Garrison was a personal one but Garrison printed it in his abolitionist paper. When the letter appeared many were angry about it because they thought public issues were not "proper" matters for women folk to discuss.

Instead of keeping quiet Angelina Grimke wrote even more. This time she wrote an "Appeal to the Christian Women of the South." In this appeal she begged them to take steps to abolish slavery. Here are some of her arguments to her Southern sisters:

"Act on this subject. Some of you own slaves yourselves. If you believe slavery is sinful, set them at liberty. . .if they wish to remain with you, pay them wages, if not let them leave you."

She told them to teach their slaves how to read and write even if doing so meant disobeying the law. She said that the Bible which called for equal regard for all, was superior to man-made law.

Angelina Grimke told the Southern ladies that she herself was a Southerner and a friend. She said that all she wrote to them was for their own good and not for any malicious reasons. She called upon them to be like the heroines of the Bible who disobeyed laws for freedom's sake:

MAKES APPEAL

"Are there no Shiprahs, no Puahs among you, who will dare in Christian firmness and Christian meekness to refuse to obey the wicked laws which require woman to enslave, to degrade and to brutalize women?"

The "Appeal to the Christian Women of the South," was a 36-page booklet and it was sent in large quantities to the South. It was read by women in many Southern cities.

When the booklet arrived in the Charleston post office the postmaster ordered it burned. The sisters were forbidden to ever set foot again in Charleston and they were even denied the right to communicate with their own family.

Previous to this the authorities, because of the prominence of the Grimke family, had been lenient with the two sisters. When Sarah Grimke came home for a visit from Philadelphia in 1820 she had brought with her some copies of "thoughts on Slavery." Her "crime" was that she had distributed several copies of this abolitionist tract in Charleston. But the authorities did nothing because of the intervention of her family.

In 1838 the state of Massachusetts appointed a committee to consider the part the state had in the subject of slavery. Interested ciizens and organizations were invited to speak before the committee. Angelina Grimke was chosen by the abolitionists to represent them.

A FIRST

This was a very significant thing since no woman had ever before spoken to a legislative committee in the state. Furthermore no woman had ever spoken in the legislative halls of Massachusetts.

Angelina Grimke spoke for two hours. She told of the evils of slavery as she knew of them from first hand experience in South Carolina. The chairman of the committee was in tears after she spoke.

While the Grimke sisters devoted a good deal of their time writing and speaking for Northern audiences they also kept in close contact with other Southern abolitionists. Sarah Grimke received this letter from a white abolitionist friend in the South:

"On the Fourth of July, the friends of the oppressed met and contributed 6 or 8 dollars to obtain some copies of Gerrit Smith's letter and some other pamphlets for our own benefit and that of the vicinity. The leaven we think is beginning to work and we hope it will 'ere long purify the whole mass of corruption."

One white Southern minister of the Methodist faith, an abolitionist in the South, wrote the Grimke sisters and begged them never to "give up abolitionism. Don't bow down to slavery. You have thousands in the South who are secretly praying for you."

FREES SLAVES

Another party that the Grimke sisters were in contact with was the sheriff of Rockingham county, Virginia. He had joined the Smithfield anti-Slavery Society and had served as its president. Later he freed his slaves and moved to Pennsylvania. His ex-slaves moved with him and he paid them wages.

One southern newspaper demanded that the Grimke sisters tell them the names of their Southern abolitionist co-workers. They knew the Bible well and had read the story of Judas many times. Angelina Grimke wrote back a heated letter to the editor who asked for these namems:

"Now those who incessantly stun us with such unreasonable clamor know full well that to give the public the names and residences of such person would be in most instances to surrender them to butchery."

One critic told the Grimke sisters to go out and collect facts about slavery before they spoke out so vehemently against it. Angelina Grimke answered this and said:

"We have lived at the South as integral parts of the system of slavery, and therefore we know from practical observation and experience quite enough about it already."

BEST BLOOD

Angelina Grimke told the South through booklets and letters that the so-called "best blood" of Virginia "flows in the veins of slaves! . . .Yes even the blood of a Jefferson. . ."

She reminded the South that all the advertisements in their papers for run-away slaves were in reality ads to catch and bring back their own brothers and sisters she quoted some of these ads which described the run-away slave as "white appearing" or "this

slave has sometimes tried to pass for white."

She was telling the South publicly what everyone there knew privately: that many of the slaves were the sons and daughters of the slaveowner himself by one of his Negro women slaves.

MAKES PLEA

On the lecture platform, in letters, and in newspaper articles the Grimke sisters said slavery did not allow the slaves to live proper, married Christian lives.

They said: "Let every man have his own wife, and let every women have her own husband. . . let parents have their own children for they are the gifts of the Lord to them and no one else has any right to them."

One person in one of the audiences at which they spoke once told the Grimke sisters to "take it easy," and to be more "gradualist" in their request for abolition. This is heard also today on the desegregation issue. To this Angelina Grimke answered — and answered very strongly: "I have seen too much of slavery to be a gradualist."

DOUBLE LIFE

The Grimke sisters had a brother in Charleston who had many slaves. Like many other Southern slaveholders he led a double life and had two families. One family was with his white wife and the children of this union were his "legitimate" heirs. The other family was with a Negro slave women and he had many children with her also, but these remained his slaves.

After the Civil War and emancipation the Grimke sisters sent for their Negro relatives. They accepted them as blood connections and took upon themselves the duty of promoting their interests as far as it was in their power to do so.

When their father died and the family estate was being settled the Grimke sisters persuaded their mother to give them some of the slaves as their "share" of the family holdings. As soon as they were granted their portion of the family "property" they freed them.

LION OF TRIBE

Angelina Grimke married the famous Northern abolitionist Theodore Weld. She called him "a lion of the tribe of abolition." The Welds, along with Sarah Grimke, conducted an integrated, co-educational school in New Jersey.

The Grijke sisters are the real heroines and the true daughters of the South. Until now, because of prejudices, only the Scarlet O'Hara's, who cherished the memory of the slavery South, have been written about.

Perhaps some day the Grimke sisters will take their rightful place in our history.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE
INTEGRATION SEMINAR
1957 38a

20 1957

Virginia County Chides High Court on 'Rights' With Sale of 'Liberty or Tyranny' Medallion

King William County, Va., which boasts the oldest courthouse in the United States, is cashing in on [illegible] Supreme Court sentiment.

A citizens committee set up to arrange the county's participation in the Jamestown Festival is selling a printed declaration and bronze medallion denouncing what it considers the high court's encroachment on State's rights.

One side of the bronze medallion shows the King William Courthouse, erected in 1725, with a Confederate Monument in front of it. Circling around the courthouse picture are the words, "The Constitution or the Supreme Court—Liberty or Tyranny."

On the other side of the medallion is the original seal of the Circuit Court of King William County, Va., which was taken from the county by a Yankee raider and later returned voluntarily.

Indorsed by Officials

The County Board of Supervisors has indorsed the project, and the clerk of the court, B. C. Garrett, jr., is accepting orders at the county courthouse for the medallion-declaration package. He estimated he has received 800 to 1,000 orders so far for the $1 combination.

Private donors put up money for the medallion and declaration, and proceeds from the sale are going to the King William Associates for improvement of a community park on the Mattaponi River. King William is in Virginia's Northern Neck.

The King William County Declaration proclaims in old English script:

"The Citizens of King William County, Virginia, believe the Constitution of the United States was written to establish and preserve freedom and liberty to the States and to the People.

"Our people look with fear and distrust upon any branch of the Federal Government that attempts to increase its power at the expense of the constitution, the States and the People.

"We are convinced, by its statements and decisions, the Supreme Court of the United States, now composed largely of men appointed for political reasons, no longer considers itself bound by the Constitution or by long established precedents of law.

"It is clear to us, the nine men of the Supreme Court, neither elected nor controlled by the people, holding office and power for life, now presume to be the law unto themselves.

"This we shall resist.

"It is right and proper, these facts be publicly stated at this time, that all men shall know where we stand.

"As a further evidence of our determination to preserve liberty under the Constitution, King William County has struck a medallion for general circulation, with the issue truly incribed thereon:

" 'The Constitution or the Supreme Court
" 'Liberty or Tyranny'."

Mr. Garrett said the original declaration is in his office awaiting presentation to the local judge before it is formally hung on the courthouse wall.

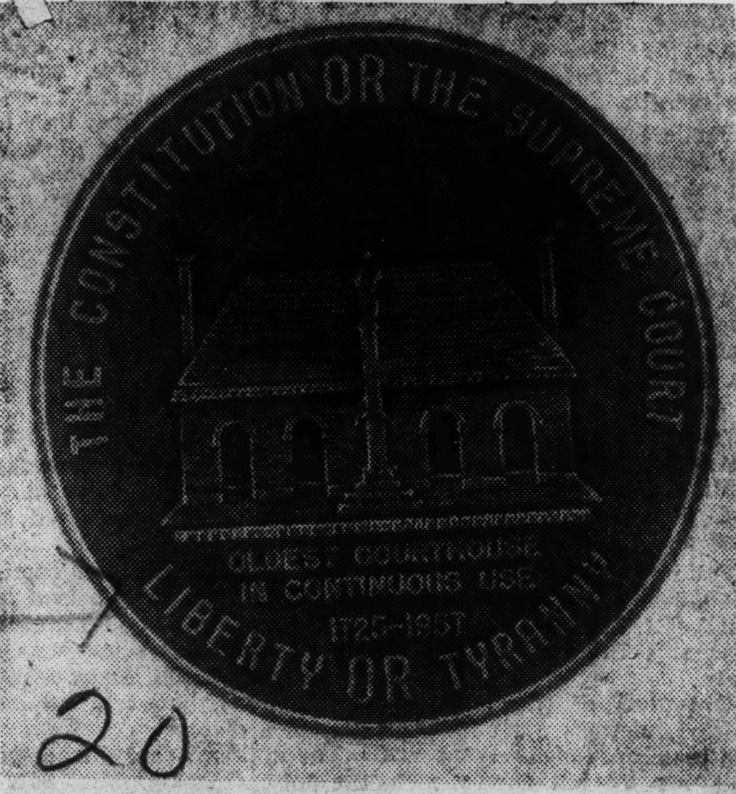
Three Signers

Signers of the declaration are Dr. Malcolm H. Harris, R. Tyler Bland and Edgar R. Lafferty, jr. The Supervisors, in approving the declaration, specified the that local Jamestown celebration committee should choose the signers, and the three were picked from the group. Dr. Harris was chairman of the celebration committee.

"That declaration is part and parcel of the whole county—it isn't the thinking of any one person," said Dr. Harris.

All local participatants in the celebration received free copies of the declaration and medallions.

A pageant at West Point, an Indian trading post at the King William Courthouse, and a public showing of Chelsia estate also were staged as part of the county's Jamestown celebration



KING WILLIAM MEDALLION—This is the bronze medallion that has been placed on sale in King William County, Va., expressing opposition to recent decisions of the Supreme Court.

Know Your History

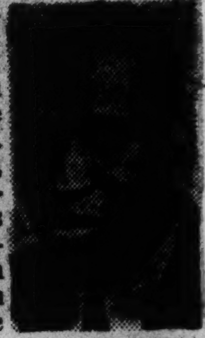
By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE
(Professor of History at Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Mo.)

JOHN S. LEARY

Attorney at Law and Deputy Collector —

One of the many-sided men of the Negro race is the subject of this week's column. He is John S. Leary. He achieved success in three fields; the law, legislation and internal revenue service. He was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina on August 17, 1845. His parents were Mathew and Julia Leary. His father was born in North Carolina in 1797.

His grandfather was from Ohio, a free Negro who fought on the side of the American colonists in the American revolution. Leary's mother was born in France and was only six years old when she came to the United States. This, of course, made the children free Negroes because their mother was free. In this case both parents were free Negroes. Sheridan Leary, the brother of John S. Leary was with John Brown at Harper's Ferry and lost his life there October 17, 1859.



Dr. Savage

Young Leary attended school in his native state at Fayetteville for a period of eight years prior to the Civil War. The schools, and those who gave instruction in them, were transitory and the teachers changed rapidly. During those eight years, six different teachers taught in the schools which were attended by Young Leary. Five of these were white and one was a Negro.

Worked in Father's Shop

After Leary left school, he learned the trade of saddle and harnessmaker in his father's shop who was a manufacturer of this kind of merchandise. His father carried on business for more than 50 years in Fayetteville. His study habits and qualities made him a very popular man among all classes in this southern town.

In 1868, John Leary was elected to the legislature from Cumberland County, North Carolina. He gave such complete satisfaction that he was elected for a second time.

In 1871, John Leary left the state of North Carolina and went to Washington and entered the law school of Howard university. He had found the necessity of such training and decided to go back to school and get the things which were necessary. He graduated from the Howard Law school with the degree of L.L.B. When his course was completed, young Leary returned to the state of North Carolina and was examined by the Supreme Court and admitted to the practice of law. This examination gave him the right to practice in all the courts of the state. In this profession he continued the rest of his life

Elected Alderman

John S. Leary was elected alderman in the town of Fayetteville which he served for a term of two years, 1876, to 1877. He was a member of the school committee which undoubtedly did the work which is now assigned to the board of education. This work lasted for a period of four years, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881.

This committee had rather large powers; it controlled the white and Negro schools. This is interesting for this election came after the troops had been withdrawn from the southern states and as a result many of the Negroes were removed from public offices. In spite of this, he was able to keep his.

This very active citizen, and like most Negroes at the time, depended upon the Republican party. It was the party that gave the Negroes a few jobs and kept before them the fact that it gave them their freedom.

He attended as a delegate from Cumberland county every Republican state convention from 1867 until he retired from public life.

Leary attracted national attention and was sent as an alternate to the Republican convention which was held in the city of Chicago in 1880. In the convention, which was held in the same city in 1884, he was sent as a delegate.

Held Political Jobs

Leary held position of a political nature with the state and national governments. On May 1, 1881, he was appointed United States deputy collector of the fourth district of North Carolina Internal Revenue department, which he held for four years.

At that time there was no merit system, the positions were held to reward the faithful and persons who held jobs under one administration had to be removed regardless of how well the work work had been done. This happened when Cleveland became President of the United States.

John S. Leary was respected by the citizens of his state. In a book which was brought out to show people the virtues of coming to North Carolina, it said John S. Leary is one of the leading men of the state and a man of great influence and especially at Fayetteville where he lived. The book goes on to say he had qualified to hold any position of trust.

This well-known citizen was active in many civic and fraternal organizations and was honorary Commissioner of the state of North Carolina to the Cotton Exposition held in New Orleans in 1884. He kept up his law practice and made a good impression in that field. John S. Leary was one of the outstanding citizens of North Carolina.

IT WAS NOT TRUE

North Made Much Over Negro In Davis' Seat

By REX B. MAGEE

WASHINGTON — Greed for votes distorted history in the seating of the first Negro in Congress, Senator Hiram R. Revels of Mississippi.

The Republican Radicals were in power. They spread erroneous propaganda that the Negro senator-elect would succeed Jefferson Davis in the U. S. Senate.

Even Simon Cameron (R-Pa.), once Lincoln's Secretary of War, said on the Senate floor that he had predicted to Jefferson Davis that one day a Negro would occupy his senatorial seat.

Villification of the Confederate President was a sure vote getter of blacks in the South, of whites in the North.

But official records show that it was not Davis' seat Revels filled. It was that of Senator Albert G. Brown. Upon Secession, both Brown and Davis withdrew from the Senate. Their seats remained vacant nine years. It was not until 1870 that they were filled by Revels and General Adelbert Ames. In actuality Ames filled the vacancy left by Jefferson Davis.

CARELESS OF FACTS

Northern Radicals, lusting for further political gain, became careless with historical facts. This political intent is reflected in the famous cartoon of Thomas Nast. It shows Negro Revels seated in the Senate desk of Jefferson Davis —martyred president of the prostrate South.

The Radical Republican propaganda was effective.

Northern keynoter for the Democratic Convention in 1928, Claude G. Bowers, fell for the error. For in his "Tragic Era" (1929), he wrote ". . . there surrounded admiring partisans (was) a black man, Hiram R. Revels, new senator from Mississippi, elected to the seat of Jefferson Davis."

Contemporary Southern historian, Col. Robert S. Henry, was more cautious in his "The Story of Reconstruction" (1938). He merely referred to the political pressure to induct the colored Senator Revels into the seat of Jefferson Davis.

Records of Congress give the facts.

SENATE ROSTER

The U. S. Senate Manual reads on Jefferson Davis: "Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Seat declared vacant March 14, 1861. Vacancy from Jan. 21, 1861, to Jan. 18, 1870, because of the Civil War." Under Davis' name is this entry: "Adelbert Ames, . . . (elected) by legislature to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1870." (Revels, the colored Senator is listed as succeeding Brown.)

"The Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1949," says of Jefferson Davis: "Withdrew Jan. 21, 1861. . . Did not attend this (37th) Congress; seat declared vacant by resolution of March 14, 1861." Mississippi's two senatorial seats are listed "vacant" for the three succeeding Congresses. But in the 41st Congress, the Directory carries the Mississippi Senators as Hiram R. Revels and Adelbert Ames, both of Natchez. A footnote on Ames: "Took his seat April 1, 1870; term to expire March 3, 1875." This is the term vacated by Jefferson Davis.

The Radicals, to humiliate further the South, tried to give Revels the desk formerly occupied by Davis. A lone Radical objected. He was Senator Edmund G. Ross (R-Kans.), who was using the bayonet-scarred desk of Davis. He kept it. (It was scarred by a passing Yankee soldier during the War.)

Today, a white Senator from the Deep South, Democrat John C. Stennis, sits in the desk where Jefferson Davis once sat.

'TIME WORKS WONDERS', so the caption read for this cartoon when it was originally published in Harper's Weekly April 9, 1870. It depicted Jefferson Davis's seat in the U. S. Senate being filled by a Negro—an error in fact, yet one about which the north made great todo.

20 1957

Editorial from the Atlanta Constitution, October 4, 1957, by Ralph McGill.

This is a piece about the 14th Amendment. It's in all the encyclopaedias, with more detail than there is room for here.

Afro American

The Fourteenth Amendment is in the news and letters to the editors because the Supreme Court relied on it for its 1954 school decision. As has been noted here before, for purposes of background information the Supreme Court had, one might say, for some years been blowing the whistle for the crossing.

P. 5

It was making anti-segregation school decisions on the basis of the 14th Amendment as early as 1938. This first was in Missouri where the law school was ordered to admit a colored citizen of the state. Similar decisions followed in Oklahoma and Texas. In these, and other less important cases, the court made use of the 14th Amendment.

Baltimore Md.

THE TEXT of the first section of what is a rather lengthy amendment, is as follows:

"All persons born, or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

It is this first section which several times has been employed by the court to mean that no citizen may be treated differently from another because of race, color or religion . . . that no state may make any laws which in any way abridge or infringe on the rights of any citizen.

Sat. 11-9-57

THE AMENDMENT is a long one and all citizens ought to read it thoroughly and discuss it at home.

The fact is, as any thoughtful citizen will agree, that the 14th Amendment is as necessary as the first 10, called our bill of rights. None of us would like it if a state could make laws abridging or infringing on our rights guaranteed by the Constitution. If there weren't such a guarantee in the Constitution we would all be trying to get one.

Why, then, do we hear—and read—people saying that the 14th Amendment is not legal when, quite obviously, it is legal and is one so valuable to all of us?

* * *

THE ANSWER is out of another tragic and troubled time in the South. Lincoln had a plan for peaceful, honorable return of the Southern states to the Union. The South always has had the bad luck to be hurt by its fanatics. John Wilkes Booth murdered Lincoln. In the emotional orgy which followed, the radical extremists took charge of the Congress.

In 1865, after the adoption of the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery, a number of Southern states angrily passed laws denying the newly freed persons the right to vote, to own property or to give evidence in court. This was just what the radicals had been hoping for. The South was vulnerable. The 14th Amendment was presented as an answer to this unfortunate state legislation. All Southern states, save Tennessee, rejected it. There followed excesses of injustice, persecution and occupation which are a blot on our history.

* * *

NO STATE could be readmitted to the Union unless it did ratify the amendment forbidding any state to abridge the rights of any citizen. In time all the states did, under this heavy pressure, vote for the amendment. They succeeded in making it less harsh. In this generation various evasions of it such as the white primary, for example, have been declared unconstitutional. The 1954 decision invalidated one of 1896 setting up the doctrine of separate-but-equal.

It is the element of coercion which causes some to argue that the amendment is not valid. We should not lie to ourselves about it. It is valid. And, despite its vengeful origin, it is a necessary protection for all of us.

Let us, for the purpose of perspective, note what hasty, angry extremes will do. The unwise, unjust state legislation forbidding civil rights to the newly freed persons provided the radicals with an excuse for their graver injustices.

WHY THE SOUTH DISLIKES THE

14th Amendment

How the 14th Amendment became part of the United States Constitution

By John Jasper

Two nights after Lee's surrender President Abraham Lincoln stepped out on a White House balcony and faced a victory-celebrating crowd. A secretary held a candle over his shoulder as he carefully read his terms for peace.

Each Southern state could return to the Union with full privileges as soon as 10 per cent of its white citizens took the oath of allegiance and formed a new state government.

The problem of the colored vote would be left to the states, both South and North.

But the President hoped that "very intelligent" colored men, and those who had served the Union as soldiers, would be permitted to vote.

* * *

ANDREW JOHNSON, who succeeded Lincoln as President, was a "poor white" from the Tennessee hills who went around Washington with a revolver on his hip.

At his inauguration as Vice President he took three large drinks of undiluted whisky, and made such a loud, maudlin speech that his predecessor tried to pull him back to his chair by his coattails.

* * *

AFTER LINCOLN was assassinated, the Lincoln plan to "restore" the South limped along for more than a year under the clumsy sponsorship of President Johnson and Lincoln's 10 per cent plan.

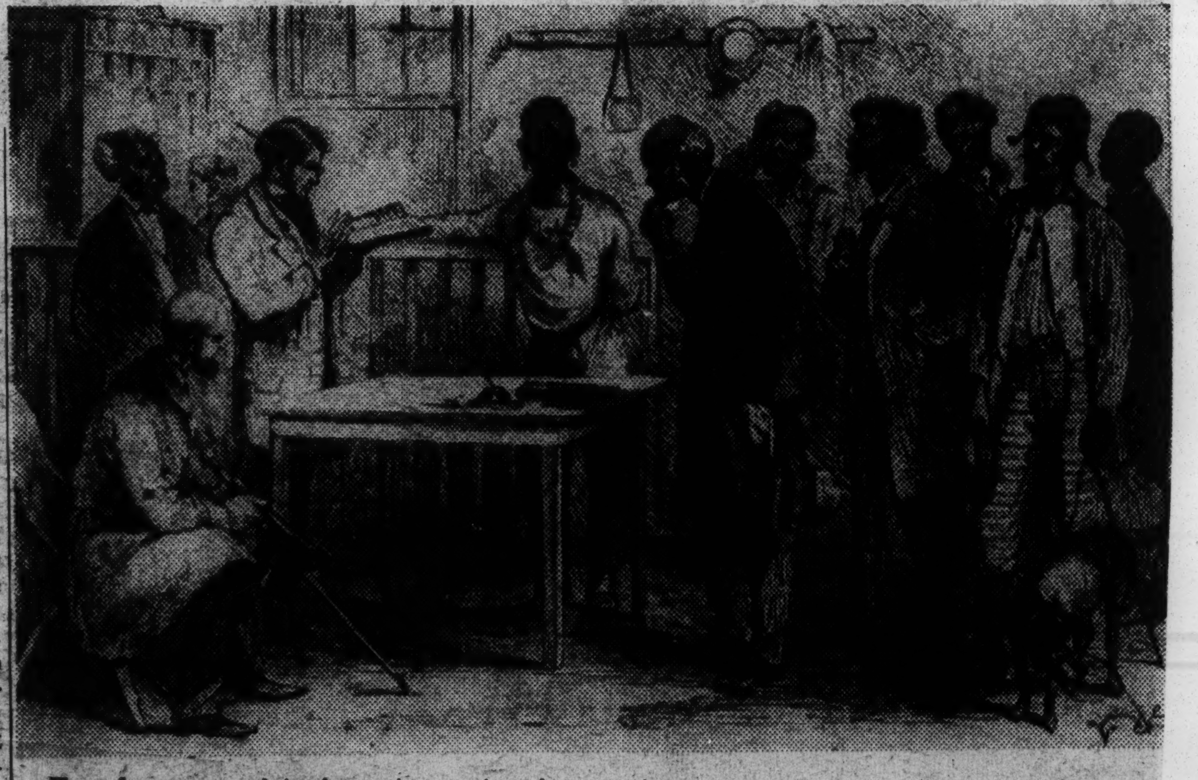
Meanwhile came published reports that colored Southerners were being "restored" to virtual slavery by organized terror, lynchings, and "Black Laws," which forced them to work wherever they lived, and to accept wages and working conditions imposed by their old owners.

Whipping and other penalties prescribed by these laws recalled the unhappy days of Uncle Tom.

* * *

THE SO-CALLED Radicals swept the Northern Congressional elections in 1866, despite a feeble effort by Andy Johnson to rouse the voters against them.

And in March, 1867, nearly



Freedmen registering to vote in Macon, Ga., during the first registration under army rule, September 1867.

two years after Appomattox, Thad Stevens and other Radical congressmen passed two Reconstruction Acts which wiped out Lincoln's 10 per cent plan completely.

The alleged Radical Acts set up five military districts in the South, with a major general of the United States Army as the ruler of each district.

Twenty thousand Federal troops, along with colored militia, were mobilized to carry out the will of Congress.

The Acts directed that ten Southern states must abolish their old constitutions and adopt new ones permitting colored voters to vote before they could send representatives to Congress.

Tennessee was exempted because she had already submitted to Congressional dictation and framed a new constitution.

President Johnson vetoed the first Reconstruction Act, but Congress passed it right back over his veto.

* * *

WITH FEDERAL bayonets prodding them from behind, the Southern states "reconstructed" themselves with haste.

In South Carolina, in 1865, the Black Laws required all freed slaves to go to bed early, rise at dawn, speak respectfully to their employers, and perform no skilled labor without a license.

But in 1867, under Reconstruction, the former slaves controlled the South Carolina Legislature, and it was against the law to call a man a "n---r" or a "yankee" in that state.

* * *

THE RADICAL program for the colored freedmen was broad and definite. First came the Thirteenth Amendment, which made emancipation a part of the Constitution.

Then came the Freedmen's Bureau, a branch of the Army, which opened colored schools and relief centers and held special courts for colored freedmen throughout the South.

Then came colored suffrage under army protection, abolition of the Black Laws, and the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, which gave full-scale citizenship to colored freedmen and took it away from many former "rebels."

* * *

FINALLY, IN 1869, came the Fifteenth Amendment, which barred the states from ever interfering with the colored voter's right to vote.

These later amendments made it possible for colored people to vote in Michigan, Ohio, Kansas, and other northern states which had rejected it after the Civil War.

Thus, only five years after Lincoln's Proclamation, the four million ex-slaves were politically strong in the South.

Lacking leaders and largely uneducated, they fell easily under the influence of Northern "carpetbaggers" and Southern white "scalawags" who used them for all kinds of schemes, both good and bad.

* * *

THEIR legislatures were often corrupt and exaravagant, though no more so than Northern legislatures during the same period.

They set up the first public school systems in several Southern states, liberalized the South's antique election system, and carried on an effective revolution in behalf of the underprivileged of both races.

They also saved the Republican party.

The Republicans had been a minority in 1860, in 1864, and without the colored vote, they were still a minority.

* * *

THAD STEVENS used this as his clinching argument:

What was the use, he asked, of having fought the war if Jeff Davis and the other enemies of the Union could march right back and take over the Senate and, maybe, the White House?

The Freedmen's Bureau, started by Republicans, was the Federal Government's first big venture in relief.

No Sympathy

THADDEUS STEVENS of Pennsylvania, boss of the Republican House of Representatives, had no sympathy for any ex-Confederate.

He planned to have Congress carve up the "damned rebel provinces" and fill them with new settlers, as though the whole South were conquered Indian land.

The estates of "leading rebels" would be divided into 40-acre farms and sold to the former slaves at $10 an acre.

If the Southerners did not like this, he implied, they could go to any other country they liked and stay there.

TROUT'S TROTLINE

'In God We Trust' on Coins Dates From The Civil War

By **ALLAN M. TROUT** *Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau*

FRANKFORT, Ky.—"I thought I read that 'In God We Trust' was going to be put on new paper money," writes **Mrs. Mollie Larkin,** Elizabethtown. "So back early in November I went to the First Hardin National Bank in this city and asked Mr. A. G. Lively for some new paper money with 'In God We Trust' on it. I felt like crawling through the keyhole when he said there was no such thing. Is this a reality? Who suggested it? Or am I dreamin'?"

Thank you, Mrs. Larkin. You were not dreaming. Nor was Mr. Lively when, at the time, he told you there was no such thing. I imagine it will be a year or so before this motto appears on all the paper money, but it already has started through the presses.

You will remember that Robert B. Anderson succeeded George M. Humphrey as Secretary of the Treasury a few months ago. Well, as I understand it, "In God We Trust" will be added to the various denominations of paper money as fast as the signature plates are changed from Humphrey to Anderson.

Back In 1861 . . .

It seemed to your Trotline reporter that this new declaration of national trust on our paper currency deserved more than passing notice. So I asked Robert L. Riggs, the chief of our Washington Bureau, to ask the United States Bureau of the Mint to send me a history of the motto.

The Civil War was about six months old when, on November 13, 1861, the Rev. N. R. Watkinson, Ridleyville, Pa., wrote this letter to Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

Dear Sir:— . . . One fact touching our currency has hitherto been seriously overlooked. I mean the recognition of the Almighty God in some form on our coins.

You are probably a Christian. What if our Republic were now shattered beyond reconstruction? Would not the antiquaries of succeeding centuries rightly reason from our past that we were a heathen nation?

What I propose is that instead of the goddess of liberty we shall have next inside the 13 stars a ring inscribed with the words, "perpetual union"; within this ring the all-seeing eye, crowned with a halo; beneath this eye the American flag, bearing in its field stars equal to the number of states united; in the folds of the bars the words, "God, Liberty, Law."

This would make a beautiful coin, to which no possible citizen could object. This would relieve us from the ignominy of heathenism. This would place us openly under the Divine protection we have personally claimed. From my heart I have felt our national shame in disowning God as not the least of our present national disasters.

To you first I address a subject that must be agitated.

Chase agitated promptly. One week later, November 20, 1861, he directed this order to James Pollock, Esq., director of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia:

"No nation can be strong except in the strength of God, or safe except in His defense. The trust of our people in God should be declared on our national coins. You will cause a device to be prepared without unnecessary delay with a motto expressing in the fewest and tersest words possible this national recognition."

Chase and his director of the mint considered three mottoes before deciding upon the fourth, "In God We Trust." The three discarded were: "Our Country, Our God"; "God, Our Trust"; "Our God and Our Country."

Appeared In 1864

Congress passed the necessary law April 22, 1864, and so, that same year, the motto first appeared on the 2-cent bronze piece. In 1866 it was put on gold double-eagles, eagles and half-eagles, and on silver dollars, half-dollars and quarter-dollars. In 1873, the motto was ordered on all coins with room for it.

The motto was omitted from double-eagles and eagles minted in 1907. The public outcry was so loud that Congress, in 1908, was compelled to pass a law requiring the motto on every coin it had ever been on. Thus exempt from the mandatory order were certain dimes, and all 1-cent and 5-cent pieces; however, the motto could be put on these coins at discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

On July 11, 1955, Congress passed an act making "In God We Trust" mandatory upon all coins of the United States. And now the motto goes on all denominations of paper currency in the first change of basic design since 1935.

One Word Omitted

The history of "In God We Trust," as released by the U.S. Mint, states that the motto first appeared on 2-cent coins in that wording. Your Trotline reporter, however, owns four of these 2-cent pieces. The motto is plainly visible to the naked eye on three of them—minted in 1864, 1865 and 1867—and is sharply visible under a reading glass.

On them the motto is "In God Trust." The omission of the word "We" from the form now used may indicate early reservations on the propriety of the motto, in view of the national policy of separation of church and state.

"In God Trust," of course, is a simple admonition that any citizen may ignore or heed at his choice. But the present phrase, "In God We Trust," is a declaration of faith to which all citizens cannot subscribe in free conscience.

20 1957

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

THE NEGRO TEACHERS AND THE RECENT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

By DR. SHERMAN W. SAVAGE
Professor of History at Lincoln University

One of the most important questions which confronts many students of education, as a result of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, is what will be the fate of the Negro teachers. This is one of the factors which had to be accounted for in evaluating the attitude of Negroes in the fight for equal educational facilities.

There were some who said that these facilities could be made equal in the present pattern of segregated education. This, of course, has passed away with the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court of the United States because that court said that it is impossible to have equal facilities with segregated schools. There are other educators who think that the problem will be solved with the scrapping of the Negro schools and sending the Negro children to the white schools and allowing Negro teachers to find job wherever they can, which of course, is a position which is untenable.

Dr. Savage

Bad Negro and White Teachers

This assumption is out of the question in the first place because there are poorly prepared teachers in both the Negro and white race and in the second place, persons ought to be employed regardless of color, if they are able to do the work. Many Negroes have been rather well prepared because teaching has been the one field which has employed many of the Negro professional workers.

Many of them were barred from other employment because of the labor unions in the earlier years and because there was no Fair Employment Practice acts to enforce their employment.

Many of them as a result drifted into teaching. They have been in some cases, well prepared for teaching because they continued their educational training. There is no denying that some of the Negro teachers are poorly prepared and of course will be eliminated and that in itself will make for better education for those youngsters who must pass through the public schools.

Next NAACP Battle

There would be no point in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States if that decision destroys the right of people to work. That is the next fight the organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, must make in this fight for full citizenship. The trend all along has been for full citizenship in the educational, economical and the political fields.

The problem is not a new one, one has only to look at the number of Negroes teaching in schools beyond the high school level to recognize how these Negro scholars have been received and the schools have been glad to get them. There is every reason to believe that the same thing will happen in the elementary and secondary schools.

It would be a serious mistake for the school boards to refuse to use Negro teachers for it is agreed by all that we are having an influx of students in our schools and by 1962, the peak will have been reached and this alarming situation will find us unprepared. We do not have nearly enough teachers and there is no indication by the number of students in the teachers colleges that we shall have enough teachers to meet this influx, which the school officials are expecting.

Already A Shortage

There is a tremendous shortage of teachers even now in many sections of the country. The Negro teachers can fill this gap. Then there is every reason to believe that not many Negro teachers will lose their job and in many sections there will be little or no change. Perhaps students living in certain districts will attend the school nearest them but in any case, Negroes who live in a Negro community will continue to go to segregated schools, but the hope is that some white teachers will be sent to schools that are predominately Negro and some Negroes will be sent to schools that are predominately white. This will enable the decision to be fully carried out and it will do away with the idea of some, that Negroes are different from whites and whites are different from Negroes.

To sum up this whole question the decision will have little influence on the Negro teachers but Negro teachers must face the problem of preparation. It's no longer a question of securing a job because one is Negro or one is white but on the basis of qualifications.

This problem in our own state will be much like the other states: in the large cities Negroes will continue to teach Negro children. In some counties there were not more than two or three Negroes of school age, the students have been transported some time as much as 70 miles back and forth to school and others have been denied education completely. Such as is the case now some will go to the white schools we hope. In these areas many Negro teachers will be eliminated but they will find jobs elsewhere. On the whole then, in Missouri like all other states, the Supreme Court decision will have little influence so far as employment of Negro teachers is concerned.

Know Your History

Call Kansas City, Mo. P. 14 Fri. 10-18-57

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

The Underground Railroad In Northern Indiana

People who settled in Northern Indiana influenced the operation of the Railroad in the state. Many persons who lived in this portion of the commonwealth were of Quaker stock and had been opposed to slavery from the very beginning of the national government. In spite of their attitude, slavery did exist.

In 1818 delegates to the Deep River quarterly meeting of North Carolina decided to dispose of slaves by colonizing them in the Western states. In 1852 this same quarterly meeting sent out a committee of 40 persons. The work of this committee was to examine the laws of the Middle Western states and to ascertain if there was any legal or other way of setting free men in those states.

Dr. Savage

The committee reported later that it had examined the laws of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and found nothing in them which would prevent the proposed colonization of freedmen within their borders and it further urged that more slaves be sent to the Indiana section perhaps on the hope that the Norhtwest Ordinance would be effective.

This was the beginning of the settlement of Negroes in the old Northwest and was an attempt to solve the slavery question by colonization. This was important later to the underground railroad for many of these towns had stations of this system. This was especially true in Hamilton, Howard and Grant counties.

The white population which made up Northern Indiana was largely Northern immigrants and the southern pioneers who had left their homes because they were opposed to slavery. The state of Indiana as a whole was settled by Northerners and persons favorable to slavery. There were several who were not in favor of slavery and it was this group the Quakers and Abolitionists hoped to reach. This

came out in bold relief for when the slave owner sought his slave among the citizens he lost his property. This must not be understood to mean that there were no pro-slavery men in the territory for that was the reason the operators of the underground railroad had to be so cautious.

Legal provision had much to do with slavery in Indiana and especially with the working of the underground system. In the early history of Indiana the state was looked upon as a place of safety for slaves because of the Ordinance of 1787 but even this did not keep them from being returned to their masters if he could show that the slave was held for servitude in a state outside of the old Northwest.

In spite of the latitude allowed to the master, the slave was relatively safe when once he had reached Indiana. Some of these slaves settled in the states while others only worked a while until they could move on to Canada.

If there was any doubt about the Ordinance of 1787 and its influence in protecting the slaves from being returned to servitude there could be none after the Fugitive Law which was a part of the Compromise of 1850. This law was drastic and made it mandatory for anyone standing by to give assistance in returning the slave if they were called upon to do so by the Federal Marshal. This drastic law had influence on the underground railroad in Indiana as it did everywhere in the free states.

When slaves were helped in the flight for freedom in Northern Indiana it had to be secretly done in order that such a person would not incur the penalties under the law. Many of the slaves who had come to the section simply found it convenient to move to Canada.

Another factor which had some influence on the underground railroad in Indiana was the state constitution. In the constitutional con-

vention it was decided to submit the question of slavery to the people in a state-wide election. The result of this election showed that 111,125 voted for exclusion of the Negroes and 21,125 were against exclusion.

The provisions of the new constitution which gives the attitude of the state on the anti-slavery sentiment. If one wished to keep slaves in the state after 1851 he had to do it secretly for in doing that he would violate both the state constitution and the Federal law. These were large factors in the developing of the underground railroad in the state of Indiana.

The underground railroad in Northern Indiana was very extensive. There were forty counties in Northern Indiana including all the counties north of a line drawn through Indianapolis. There were several stations and operators from that city. It is possible to locate a large number of these and the operators. This was all done secretly and the slave was delivered to the next station during the night. There was much truth when the operator said they had not seen the slave. He was placed in a barn or cellar, fed, rested and passed to the next station. This was the way the underground operated in Northern Indiana.

HINTON ROWAN HELPER

— Author of the Impending Crisis —

Many persons have written about the Negro and from many points of view. Many have written about his ability and his possibilities, while others have spoken of his defects and lack of ability.

Many have also written of the shortcomings of the Negro as a laborer or as a social misfit. Hinton Rowan Helper did not think well of the Negro but made his greatest attack against the slave holder. He was one of the poor whites who felt slavery was the cause of their plight. Chi. 10-11-57

Dr. Savage

Helper was the son of Daniel and Sarah Brown Helper. He was born Dec. 29, 1829, in Rowan County, N. C. This county later changed its name to Davie. In Germany, Helper's grandparents spelled the name Helfer. When they left Heidelberg, Germany they settled in North Carolina and by 1752 had acquired a small farm with several slaves. Slaves was a sign of success.

The father died in 1830, one year after Hinton was born. This left the family in very strained circumstances so the Helpers had to be classed as poor whites. The condition of the poor whites in the south was not much better than that of the Negro. He had to compete for whatever work was not done by the slave, and that made their life very difficult.

His education was secured with a great struggle. He was graduated in 1848 from the Mocksville Academy, a secondary school. His first job after graduation was in a store in Salisbury. He did not work very long here, for in 1850 he moved to New York. This was the time of the gold rush in California and a large number were on their way to this land. Helper turned attention to California. He went the longest route, by the way of Cape Horn.

He observed Negroes working in he mines of that section which he related in his book, "Land of Gold." His principle work was "The Impending Crisis." When this work was published with its attack upon the slave holders, he felt it much safer in New York than in North Carolina.

He contrasted the economic condition of the free and slave states. He insisted that the reason the South was so far behind the northern states was because slave labor was preventing free labor from employment.

It must be remembered that while he objected to slave labor he had no interest in the Negro and his other works reveal he was a Negro hater. He was hostile to the slave owner and threatened a slave uprising. This was one of the things the South feared and were determined to keep from happening.

The Republican party endorsed this book as a campaign brochure and printed 100,000 copies for distribution. It was significant because it was written by a southerner who had been a part of the slave holding class. John Sherman endorsed his book and was not able to be elected speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The south was violently opposed to this book because it came from the non-slave holding group and they were determined that it must not be read. It was put in the same class as the abolition papers and person who were caught with copies were treated the same way. One writer, in speaking of this book, said it caused more of a sensation than did "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The book for many years went unanswered for the reason southerners could not read it. The only attack which could be made was that Helper was not sincere.

In 1861, President Lincoln appointed as Consulate Buenos Aires where he tried hard to establish closer relation with South America. He resigned in 1866 and returned to the United States. He devoted much of his attention to writing. He wrote in rapid succession three books on the Negro question. These books were "Kojoque, Negro in Negroland" and "Noonday Exigencies." All of his action shows he detested the Negro and as long as it was possible he would not remain where the Negro was employed.

After he resigned from the Consulship, Helper acted as an attorney to citizens of the United States in collecting their claims against South American Governments. His last book was "Oddments of Andean Diplomacy," a collection of papers and letters pertaining to activities of his work in South America.

Another project of great interest to him was the railroads. He was absorbed in plans to promote a railroad from Hudson Bay to the Straits of Magellan, but nothing came of that in spite of his effort. He offered prizes for essays on the railroad and published them in his last book, "The Three American Railways.

Helper's last years were spent in poverty. He had sacrificed everything for his dreams and finally committed suicide. He was a man with a keen mind with a touch of genius and sometimes a touch of madness.

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20 1957

The First Reconstruction

THE following account of Reconstruction I is extracted from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica:*

In . . . the details of Reconstruction . . . there were abundant opportunities for for the hatred engendered by the war to flame up once again . . . Good will disappeared and the South entered upon a fight for its social system.

The natural leaders of the people, men of intelligence and property, had been the leaders of the section in the war. Whatever the views had been at first as to secession, the great majority of the Southern people had followed the fortune of their states . . . To enfranchise the blacks while disfranchising the white leaders was to undertake the task of subordinating the former political people of a section to a different race just released from slavery, ignorant, untrained and without property . . .

The theory of the extreme Republican Radicals was formulated by Sumner and Stevens. Sumner contended that, while the states could not secede, they had by waging war reduced themselves to mere territories, entitled only to the rights of territories. Stevens, appealing to the facts of secession, declared the Southern States conquered provinces, subject to disposal at the will of the conquerer.

Congress did not go quite so far, but almost. President Lincoln had already laid down his proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, in which he offered amnesty to those who would take an oath of loyalty for the future, accept the acts of Congress as well as the Emancipation Proclamation. He refused amnesty to the higher military and civil officers of the Confederacy, as well as those who had relinquished judicial stations, seats in Congress, or commissions in the Army or Navy, etc.

Advertiser
★P. 4A

RADICALS in Congress, jealous of the President's usurpation of their powers and fearful that he had not gone far enough, extended Lincoln's disfranchisement vastly to include all those who voluntarily bore arms against the Union, or gave aid and comfort to the Confederacy.

Thurs. 9-26-57

The bill, known as the First Reconstruction Bill, also excluded a much larger proportion of the civil and military officers of the Confederate Government from the right of voting. In July of 1864 Lincoln pocket vetoed the bill. On Jan. 31, 1865, the House concurred in the vote of the Senate in favor of the 13th Amendment to abolish slavery throughout the Union. By the following December the amendment was proclaimed in force.

Mont., Ala.

This was the situation when Lincoln died (April 15) and Johnson took over the presidency. Johnson, at first tempted to wreak vengeance against the South, accepted the main features of Lincoln's policy. He worked out an "executive reconstruction" during the summer and autumn of 1865. To the list of those not granted amnesty, Johnson added the planter-aristocrat, whom he despised.

By the time Congress met in December, a condition Lincoln had foreseen had begun to be evident:

The disorganized and idle condition of the former slaves constituted a serious element in the Southern situation . . . The Negroes expected a grant of land from confiscated Southern estates, and it was difficult to preserve order and to secure a proper labor supply.

Friction between the races mounted. Southern communities organized white militia to protect themselves. Agents of the congressionally created Freedman's Bureau, usually Northerners, convinced many Negroes that Utopia was at hand.

★

THESE agents, together with other carpetbaggers, organized Negro voters. The 14th Amendment was forced on Southern legislatures. The Reconstruction Act of March 2, 1867, provided for the military government of the South while the drastic poliices of Congress were being carried out. Says the *Britannica:*

It was passed over the veto of the President and declared that no legal governments or adequate protection for life or property existed in the seceding states, except Tennessee. These states it divided into five military districts, each to be placed under the command of a general of the army, whose duty it was to preserve law and order . . . The act further provided that a Constitutional Convention might be elected by the adult male citizens of the state, of whatever race, color or previous condition . . . *except such as might be disfranchised for rebellion or felony.*

Thus Confederate leaders were banished from the Convention and ignorant Negroes ruled. Congress had the right to approve state constitutions. If the 14th Amendment were ratified by the Convention, and the amendment became part of the federal Constitution, the state was entitled to representation in Congress. Except, of course, the cream of Southern leadership, which was in political exile.

Organization of Negro voters progressed. In South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Negroes were in the majority; in Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas and Texas they were in the minority; in Georgia the two races were nearly evenly balanced. Thus did the Negro vote give control to the Republicans.

★

THE Klan emerged as a necessity of white survival. The Reconstruction legislatures, containing few who paid heavy taxes, went to extravagant extremes:

"The colored members in some states engaging in a saturnalia of corrupt expenditure . . . Virginia and North Carolina were practically bankrupt (in 1872), the capitals of Louisiana, Arkansas and Alabama, where rival state officers claimed possession, were occupied by federal troops."

Concludes the *Britannica:*

It was a time of lax public morals . . . ill suited to the difficult experiment of transferring political power to a race recently enslaved. Only the strong arm of the federal authority sufficed to prevent the whites of the South from overthrowing a condition of things which it was impossible under American political ideas permanently to maintain . . . Political agitation . . . intensified race friction. It became evident that there was a Negro problem as well as a slavery problem and that the North was unable to solve it.

That was the condition of the South about 85 years before the passage of the 1957 civil rights bill, the occupation of Arkansas and Reconstruction II.

Last Negro Held House Seat In '02

By W. D. WORKMAN JR.
Capital Correspondent

COLUMBIA, Dec. 2 — A Negro attorney of Charleston tomorrow seeks to become the first member of his race to serve in the South Carolina General Assembly in more than half a century.

Courier P. 1-B

John H. Wrighten is a candidate for a vacancy in the House of Representatives. If he wins a plurality in tomorrow's special general election, he will be the first Negro in the state legislature since John W. Bolts of Georgetown completed his second term in 1902.

Charleston

'FUSION' TICKET

Bolts, a Republican, was elected in 1898 and again in 1900 on a "fusion" ticket which characterized Georgetown politics for a time following the end of Reconstruction days in South Carolina. Beginning in 1880 and continuing up to the turn of the century, white Democrats and Negro Republicans of Georgetown agreed to a sharing of local offices between the two groups in an effort to reduce friction. As a consequence, various offices were allotted to the Democrats, and others to the Republicans, so that there came to be no general election contest after the respective parties had selected their nominees.

AGREEMENT MADE

In 1880, for example, there was agreement that the Democrats would nominate candidates for sheriff, clerk of court, coroner, two county commissioners, and one representative. The Republicans were allotted the offices of state senator, one representative, probate judge, school commissioner, and one county commissioner.

According to Dr. George B. Tindall, author of "South Carolina Negroes 1877-1900," a somewhat similar system operated in Beaufort and, to a lesser degree, in Berkeley County.

SIX IN HOUSE

As late as 1890, there were six Negroes in the House of Representatives — two from Beaufort, three from Berkeley, and one from Georgetown. By 1896, Georgetown was the only county to name a Negro to the General Assembly, and that practice ended in 1902. The two last Negroes in the State Senate won election in 1886, representing Beaufort (Thomas J. Reynolds) and Georgetown (Bruce H. Williams). All these were Republicans.

The last Negro Democrat elected to the General Assembly was George M. Mears of Charleston elected in 1890.

Three Charleston Negroes sought election to the House of Representatives in 1952, but trailed the ticket. They were the Rev. Frank Veal, J. Arthur Brown and Herbert U. Fielding.

In 1950, A. J. Clement, Charleston Negro insurance man and NAACP official, opposed U. S. Rep. L. Mendel Rivers for the latter's seat from the First Congressional District. He received 7,376 votes, of which 4,488 came from Charleston County. Rivers won handily with 44,474 votes.

Other races for political office have been made by Negroes on the municipal level in several communities. The latest was in Georgetown, where Alex Alford Jr., made an unsuccessful bid for city council last Tuesday. Four years ago, another Negro was defeated in his effort for election to council.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

REVEREND JESSE FREEMAN BOULDEN

— Member of the Lower House of Mississippi —

The subject of our sketch this week is the son of Andrew and Theresa Boulden. The parents were free at the age of twenty-eight, and if they were not free at the time their child was born, they soon became free since Delaware had passed a law which said any manumitted or recorded slaves would become free at twenty-eight and their children at eighteen and twenty-one. This family had only one slave child in five. This was a very fine law for it gave hope to every slave that he would secure his freedom, but in several cases in the state of Delaware the owners tried to beat the law by selling the slaves into servitude.

Prof. Savage

Jesse Freeman Boulden was born Oct. 8, 1820, in the state of Delaware. He was never a slave, but his brother, Benjamin, was and the owner made an effort to sell him before he became free under the rule. Benjamin found out they were planning to sell him to the south and made his escape and went into Pennsylvania. The father, Andrew Boulden, was accused of urging the boy to leave and as a result, all of the family followed the boy. The family remained in Philadelphia for a period of 18 years.

When young Jesse Freeman Boulden became of school age, he was provided school in the city by the aid of the Quakers. This was continued for several years. Later he was returned to Delaware to serve an apprenticeship. One provision of that contract was that Jesse would be sent to school. In spite of the condition of slavery in that state he was provided with a part of his education. In the state there were not separate schools, but if Negroes were allowed to attend school at all they were permitted to attend schools with whites. This was not peculiar to Delaware for the same thing was true in Maryland and in some cases other southern states. However, in most cases in these states it was illegal for Negroes to attend school or be taught.

After his apprenticeship was over, he attended private schools. In February, 1834, this young man joined the Union Baptist church of Philadelphia and became its pastor and remained with that church for several years until 1860. He did an excellent job, but of course after escaping slaves could not remain in Philadelphia after passage of the Fugative Slave Law had some influence on the membership of that church.

In 1861, Reverend Jesse Freeman Boulden resigned his pastorate in Philadelphia and accepted a call at the Zion Baptist church of Chicago. He gave this call serious consideration before he finally made up his mind to heed the call. The condition in Chicago was so different, here he found much confusion and the ghost of two churches. One part of the church was aristocratic and full of pride, and the other side ignorant and full of vice. This problem he had to face and solve if he would make this a church of importance. This he was able to do and he organized the Olivet Baptist church which is now one of the best known churches in the nation. It has produced two pastors who were so famous that they have been elected as presidents of the National Baptist convention. This is one of the important religious bodies of the world. The president of that body at the present time is the pastor of that church, Rev. J. H. Jackson.

After organizing the church, Rev. Jesse Freeman Boulden felt duly bound to resign because he thought because of the attitude of the members someone else could carry on the church better than he could. The church called Rev. R. DeBaptiste who seemed like the right man in the right place.

The next call that came to this young preacher, Jesse Freeman Boulden, was from St. Louis to the Eighth Street Baptist church. This came about by the death of his very dear friend, Rev. J. R. Anderson. These were important times. The war was in progress and the Union Army was in progress and the Union Army was moving south. It was thought by this alert pastor that the interest of the Baptist church should be organized. He worked up a call of the Illinois State Baptist convention through the Wood River Association meeting at Brooklyn, Ill. This Association was called in February, 1864, but few met at that time, but enough to issue the call of the convention of the Baptist of the northwest. This meeting was held at the Eighth Street church. The convention decided that they would follow the army in the southwest and look after the welfare of the denomination. This organization took as its field of work the Mississippi Valley because the American Baptist Missionary Association was taking care of the southeast.

In 1865, Rev. J. F. Boulden left his church and began work in the state of Mississippi. Most of his work was carried on around Natchez. He organized the Pine Street Baptist church. We are told here he was interested in more than the religious affairs of the people. Rev. Boulden got up the first petition which went to Congress asking that Negroes be allowed the right to vote. He held the first emancipation celebration on Jan. 1, 1866. Here he was the principal speaker. The subject which he used was "The Duty of the Hour."

He took part in politics and was elected to the lower House of the General Assembly of Mississippi. He was the first Negro who occupied the speaker's chair in the State of Mississippi and perhaps in any state. He, at one time, was the pastor of the famus Nineteenth Street Baptist church in Washington. He was also a general agent of American Baptist Home Mission Society. Rev. Jesse Freeman Boulden was a person we need to know better and one who gave real leadership where it was needed.

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REVEREND JOHN HUDSON REDDICK

The subject this week is a member of the ministry and one who was interested in the welfare of the race. He was born near Sunbury, Gates County, North Carolina, on April 1, 1848. He was a slave owned by Reverend Isaac Hunter of Virginia which probably accounts for the reason we have such an accurate account of the date of his birth. In most cases, it has been difficult to tell when a slave was born. It was not even the custom to keep records of the material and animals on a farm as they are today. In most cases slaves were considered in that class. In this case we find something different and we have the exact date of when a slave was born.

He was born on the eve of the Civil War and the forces which brought on that conflict were evident everywhere. The Compromise of 1850 which had for its purpose preventing the Civil War which was brought on in spite of the last effort of Henry Clay to save the union. In the greatest sense this effort was not able to do what its authors had hoped for it. The Civil War came after all the efforts to prevent it and people found themselves on one side or the other. This conflict had its influence on the slave masters as well as masters in the south.

The slave was in a peculiar position. He was interested in the outcome and prayed that the north would win for that meant his freedom, but he dared not say so and had to do whatever he could for the southern cause. John Hudson Reddick was one who came under this peculiar situation and was forced to go with his young master in the Confederate Army as a body servant. How long he served in that position is not given by the records at hand. Whether he was captured or escaped is not clear to us, but when we find him again he was a body servant of the steward of Hospital unit of the seventh New York Independent Battery until 1864.

In that year, he was given a job in the custom house on Norfolk, Virginia with Major J. H. Hudson special collector appointed by President Lincoln. When President Andrew Johnson came to power, he removed Major Hudson and of course his trusty servant John Hudson Reddick from office.

When he moved from this job, he went to northeast Pennsylvania. Here a change came over him and he embraced Christianity. This followed by what he considered a call to the ministry. He realized that it was necessary for him to secure some education and began the study of theology with Dr. Samuel G. Ortor. One cannot help asking the question whether he was being taught theology or the elementary education. It is very evident that he had not had much of the fundamentals of education. He next moved to Boston where the opportunities for education were better than they were in Pennsylvania. He now became interested in both theology and medicine because he then had intended to be a missionary to some of the backward countries of the world. He remained at his study for four years in Boston. This was not an easy job for he worked during the day for support and carried on his studies during the night.

In 1869, he returned to Virginia and was admitted to the practice of medicine which he carried on for a short time. This, however, was not to his liking and he decided to enter the gospel ministry on July 5, 1869. He served as a missionary under Bishop A. W. Wayman by whom he was ordained a deacon in 1871. He served as a minister of the gospel in the African Methodist Episcopal church in Virginia, Washington, and Newark. He changed from the A.M.E. Church to the Methodist Episcopal church and served some of the most important churches of that denomination. He saw service at Staunton, Virginia, Baltimore, Maryland, and Philadelphia. He was sent to Zoar M.E. church which is one of the most important churches in the connection. It is still one of the most important Negro churches in the city. There is none so well known save the Tindley Temple which is known because of that great preacher, Charles A. Tindley, who has been treated in this column. He was ordained an elder by Bishop Ames of that church. He was a churchman of the first order.

John Hudson Reddick took part in other activities other than medicine and the ministry. In 1873, he was elected to the city council of Norfolk holding the position for a short while. He was appointed deputy United States Marshall in the city of Norfolk during the Grant Greeley election. Another job which claimed his attention was that of teaching freedmen in the south. He realized that one of the greatest needs of the Negro at that time was an education and he was willing to do what he could in that cause. How long he taught is not given to us.

This great preacher was interested in the welfare of the race. When a number of Negroes were murdered at the Danville riot, he was the first Negro to lift up his voice against it in the state of Virginia. This address was so important it was published and distributed to the people. This is one of those characters which need to be better known.

DO-IT-YOURSELF—ANTE-BELLUM STYLE

Carolyn Bethea Holds Treasured Scissors

Accent Accessories

Constitution P. 19

Ante-Bellum Scissors Owned by Atlantan

Tues. 7-16-57
Atlanta, Ga.

By YOLANDE GWIN

All this hoop-la do-it-yourself is old stuff.

Take a pair of scissors, for instance. You'd go scurrying to the nearest store to buy this item.

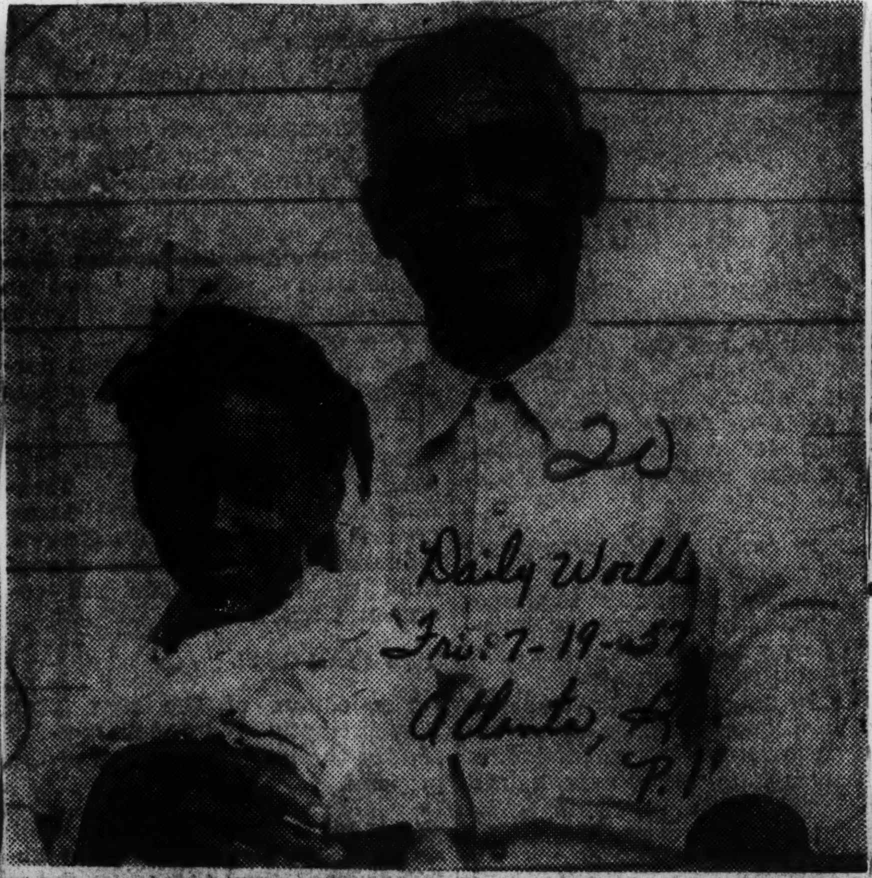
Yet long before the do-it-yourself craze swept the nation, old-timers around these parts thought nothing of going out to the old forge in the back yard and knocking out a pair.

One pair of particular interest in Atlanta is owned by Mrs. Charles Bethea and forms not only an authentic but a significant relic of the past.

FORGED BY SLAVES

Mrs. Bethea uses them as an accessory accent on the wall above her sewing chest.

The scissors were forged by slaves on the ante-bellum plantation of her great-grandmother, Mrs. Jackson Graham, at Warsaw, a crossroads section above Norcross. Mrs. Graham, the former Julianne Howell, was the daughter of Evan P. Howell and resided on the family acreage there.



Daily World
Fri. 7-19-57
Atlanta, Ga.

LAST SURVIVOR — Sim Webb, 83, fireman for Casey Jones during the famed "Cannonball" train wreck at Vaughn, Miss., during early morning of May 1, 1900, died Saturday night, July 13 in a Memphis Hospital. The renowned fireman is shown with his granddaughter, Miss Eddie Mae Wills, the daughter of Mrs. Velma Wills of Chicago. Photo was taken nearly 10 years ago. Mr. Webb was the last living survivor of the wreck which for the last 57 years has been immortalized in song.

Dred Scott grave to be marked

Tribune
Wed. 7-31-57
Los Angeles, Calif.

ST. LOUIS — A granite marker, the first official designation of the grave of Dred Scott, slave who figured in the first Supreme Court decision on the status of Negro slaves in this country, was placed on the grave last Wednesday.

It was donated by Mrs. Charles Harrison, of Villa Nova, Pa., granddaughter of Taylor Blow, who bought and freed Scott after the decision.

There will be a ceremony at the grave Sept. 17, the 99th anniversary of Scott's death.

The decision was infamous for holding, in essence, that "the Negro has no rights a white man is bound to respect."

Dred Scott filed the suit against his master, and it went all the way to the United States Supreme Court.

Court ruling in the Dred Scott case was in March of 1857. It held that a Negro slave was not a citizen and, therefore, could not sue for his freedom, even though he had been taken to a free territory by his master.

Dred Scott Dead 99 Years

Call
Fri. 8-2-57
Kansas City, Mo.

ST. LOUIS.—(INS)— A granite headstone will be unveiled in a special ceremony September on the 99th anniversary of the death of Dred Scott.

The two and one half foot granite headstone was installed last week in Calvary cemetery, St. Louis, Mo., and marks for the first time the grave of Dred Scott, the Negro slave who became a controversial figure in events of the Civil War period.

The monument was installed at the request of Mrs. Charles Harrison of Villa Nova, Pa., a granddaughter of Taylor Blow, who owned and freed Scott.

Ceremony To Mark 99th Anniversary Of Dred Scott

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 7-31-57

ST. LOUIS— (ANP) — A graveside ceremony to mark the 99th anniversary of Dred Scott, pre-civil war slave who figured in the controversial U. S. Supreme Court decision of 1857, has been scheduled for Sept. 17, it was announced.

Meanwhile, the granddaughter of the man who owned and freed Scott a granite marker placed on the former slave's grave here last week. It is the first time the grave has been marked officially.

Mrs. Charles Harrison of Villa Nova, Pa., and granddaughter of Taylor Blow who owned and freed Scott donated the stone.

The Supreme Court on March 6, 1857 ruled that a Negro slave was not a citizen.

Woman, 119, dies

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

CROCKETT, Texas — Mrs. Mary Hopkins died last week at the ripe old age of 119. Born on a Georgia plantation, her granddaughter, Mrs. Carrie Williams, told how her grandmother "was brought to Crockett in 1859."

During the last few weeks she liked to visit folks and listen to her favorite Biblical passages. But her eyesight failed. Mrs. Williams said her grandmother was 119.

Echo Of New Albion

Advertiser P. 4-a
Montgomery, Ala.

A little-remembered incident of early American history came in for notice the other day with news that navigators and historians have combined to pinpoint the landing place of Sir Francis Drake in northern California in 1579. It may be news to some that an English expedition was knocking around on our Pacific coast, well ahead of the first permanent settlements in Virginia and

Massachusetts, and even before the abortive attempt to found a colony in North Carolina.

Drake is known in history mainly for the misery he dealt the Spaniards, looting their ships and seaports in Central and South America, and also for the part he played in defeat of the Spanish Armada. He was an expert in waging undeclared war. To the English he was a hero, while the Spaniards branded him as a pirate, not without show of reason.

In between bouts with the Spaniard, Drake decided to make the voyage around the world. He was the first Englishman to do it, though it had been done more than 50 years before, by the expedition of Magellan, Portuguese sailor in the Spanish service (Magellan was killed fighting the natives in the Phillipines, but one of his five ships survived and made it all the way around).

Drake followed Magellan's route through the straits that to this day bear the name of the Iberian discoverer. Then, instead of sailing across the broad, vacant expanse of the southern Pacific as Magellan did, Drake went up the coast of South America. He reaped a rich harvest from plundered ships and thrusts ashore.

He continued northward as far as 48 degrees north latitude, which is not much below the present northern boundary of the continental United States.

Drake landed in what is now northern California, which he named New Albion, and took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth.

From California Drake struck out to the southwest, via the East Indies and around Africa, and reached England after a voyage, from the time he left, of two years and 10 months.

The name Drake gave to his west coast discovery, New Albion, was fitting—northern California, Oregon and Washington with their cool, moist climate have often been compared to England.

But such a voyage was beyond the capacity of England to follow up and sustain in those days. No Englishman came in Drake's steps, and California was finally acquired by Spaniards, working up from Mexico. We took it from Mexico little more than a century ago.

Some students of history have said that if the West Coast of the United States had been discovered and colonized first—if the process had been from west to east instead of the other way—New England would today be a goat pasture. Undoubtedly the stern and rockbound coast profited from early settlement—but the West Coast today is making up for the lag due to being late coming into the picture.

FORMER SLAVE TO BE HONORED

Mrs. Nelson Celebrated 100th Recently

Mrs. Maria Brown Nelson, "Mother of the Church" as she is known affectionately by the congregation of the Second Baptist church, Sixth District, 4218 Laurel, will be honored Sunday at 11:30 a. m. by the church on the occasion of her 100th birthday, which she celebrated recently.

MRS. NELSON

Born a slave three years before the War Between the States, Mrs. Nelson was one of 22 children and lived in Adams county, Miss., for 20 years, coming to New Orleans some 80 years ago after the death of her first husband, Joe Bullocks. In 1911 she married Albert Nelson, who died shortly after World War I.

Mrs. Nelson now lives in Bunch Village, near Kenner, with her daughter and grandson. In apparent good health, she sews as a hobby.

The senior choir of St. Mark's Fourth Baptist church will present its annual "Yuletide Musical" on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 4:00 p. m. in the main auditorium of the church at Galvez and Perdido, Rev. E. J. Thompson, pastor.

The Dillard university choir will present its annual Christmas concert which will consits of the works of Bach, Mendelssohn, Randall Thompson, Vaughn Williams and Benjamin Britten, on Sunday at 8:00 p. m. in Lawless Memorial chapel on the university campus.

The concert, which is open to the public, will for the first time present to a New Orleans audience an excerpt from Thompson's "Mass of the Holy Spirit" and Mendelssohn's "Psalm 115."

The anniversary of the junior deacon board will be observed during the 11 a. m. service at St. John Institutional Missionary Baptist church, 2538 Jackson, on Sunday. Rev. W. Earl Hausey, pastor, will deliver the sermon.

A program of well-know chorales and arias from Bach's "Christmas Oratoria" and familiarm carols will be presented on Sunday at 5 p. m. at Beecher Memorial Congregational church, 1914 N. Miro, Rev. Robert D. Sherard, pastor.

A gospel concert featuring the Dixie Humming Birds will be held at Booker T. Washington High school auditorium on Sunday at 8 p. m.

Installation services of the officers of Richmond Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. (Prince Hall affiliation) will be held on Sunday at 3:30 p. m. at the Christian Sunlight Spiritual church, 422 N. Prieur, Rev. Arthur P. Bernard, pastor.

The public is invited to attend a Christmas program featuring the Holy Caravans of Lutcher and the Royal Mellowtones of New Orleans on Dec. 22, at 2 p. m. at the church of Christ, 410 Bringier, Algiers.

The Woman's Society of Christian Service of Grace Methodist church, Iberville and N. Prieur, will present a concert on Sunday at 4 p. m. by the Sager Brown School choir of Baldwin, La., announced Mrs. Alice Porter, chairman.

Dr. George Washington Carter Jr., district superintendent of the New Orleans District, Methodist church, South Central Jurisdiction, will preach the quarterly sermon Sunday at 11 a. m. at Peck Memorial Methodist church, Washington and S. Tonti.

Charles Wesley Day will be observed Sunday at Petty Memorial Methodist Episcopal Zion church, 2800 Milan, with a worship service at 11 a. m. and a musical program at 7:30 p. m.

Rev. Wilbert August Hawkins, minister of Saint Anthony Divine Spiritual Temple, 30.. Live Oak, will preach Sunday at 11 a. m. at the beginning of a week-long series of pre-Christmas services. Consultations have been scheduled daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., with the exception of Wednesday and Friday, and a Consecration program at 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

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CHARLES TURNER TORRY

— An Abolitionist —

Charles Turner Torry, a hard working abolitionist, was born Nov. 21, 1813 in Scitnate, Mass. His family had lived in Massachusetts since 1630, only 20 years after the Pilgrims settled at Plymouth Rock.

Torry's mother, Mrs. Hannah Toliman Turner, was first cousin of her husband. They were grandchildren of the Rev. Charles Turner. Both parents died of tuberculosis during the infancy of young Charles and the child was brought up in the family of Charles Turner Jr. The grandfather, a member of Congress at one time, was a very substantial citizen.

Torry attended elementary schools of his hometown and Philips academy one of the exclusive schools for which New England was noted. He entered Yale university and was graduated with A. B. degree in 1833.

Didn't Like Teaching

After graduation he taught for awhile but soon quit the profession because he didn't like it. It was almost natural for him to enter the ministry for several members of his family were preachers. In 1834 he entered the Andover Theological seminary.

Dr. Savage

This was only three years after Garrison had launched his anti-slavery crusade in his publication, "The Liberator." The publication influenced many of the youths attending colleges and seminaries. The movement spread to Andover.

At Andover Torry became an abolitionist and organized a society among the students. In the midst of the anti-slavery crusade he became ill and had to withdraw from the institution.

When he was well he did not return but went to West Medbury and studied theology under the Rev. Jacob Ide. By 1836 he had completed his education and was licensed to preach by the member association on Oct. 25, 1836. He was ordained March 22, 1837.

Becomes Pastor

Torry became pastor of the Richmond Street Congregational Church of Providence, Rhode Island. In spite of his training he was not successful as a pastor here and was forced to give up the position. His next call was to the Harvard Street Congregation church in Salem, Mass., in January, 1838. Because of his attitude toward slavery, his stay here was short also. He left in July, 1839.

His interest in the abolition of slavery soon encroached upon his pastoral duties and he had to share the rising resentment against William Lloyd Garrison. He shared other views which did not conform to those of the community such as Sunday observance. He did not agree with the Congregation church in its strict constriction of its creed. He also fought for the equality of women, a controversial subject at this time.

In 1838 Torry founded the "Massachusetts Abolitionist" with Rev. Charles Turner as editor. In a few months supports of the paper left the Garrison's society and appointed Torry as their agent. He liked this work and became successful for the first time.

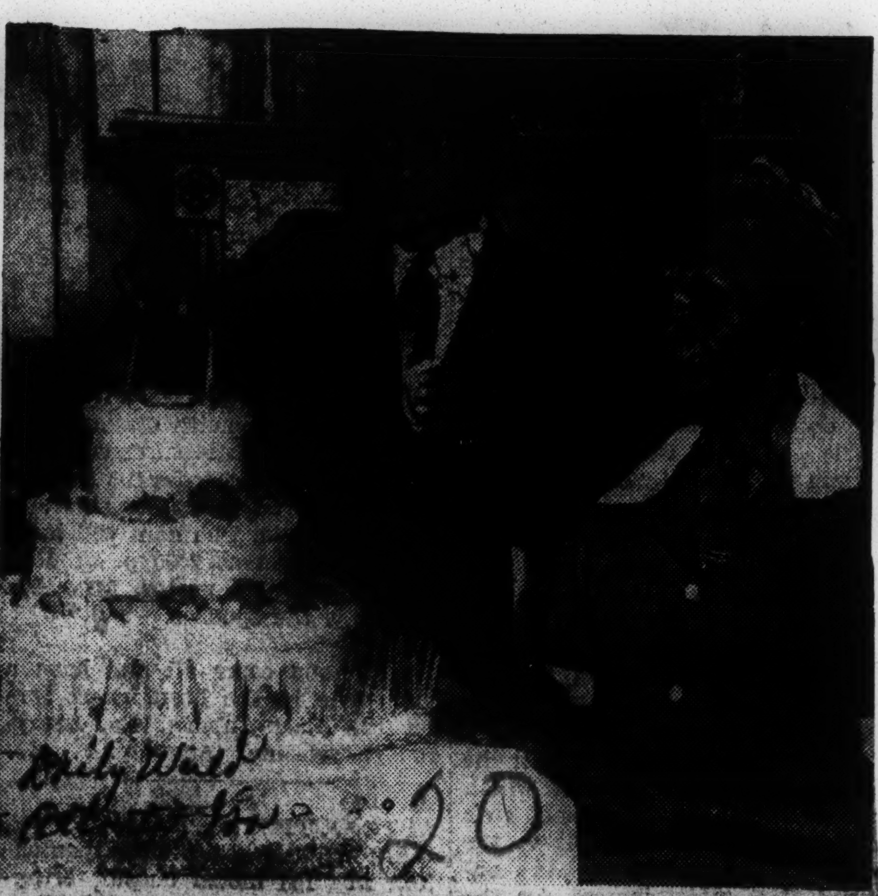
Arrested in Maryland

On January 14, 1842, he went to Annapolis, Md., to report on the notorious convention of slave holders. In this act he was detected and arrested. His arrest attracted national attention.

The anti-slavery congressman employed a Boston lawyer and two Maryland attorneys, Alexander and Joseph M. Palmer, to defend Torry. The attorneys served without compensation. In the fourth day of the trial Torry was freed and this made him famous. His next position was editor of the "Tocin of Liberty," which later changed its name to the "Albany Patriot." This, like all the other positions he had held, did not last long.

Torry was a vain, trifling man with little wisdom or stability. He moved to Baltimore and entered a business of helping slaves escape. He was caught in this act, convicted and sentenced to six years at hard labor in the Maryland penitentiary. He died of tuberculosis while there and was buried in Boston where he is honored more in death than in life.

METHODIST CHURCH SHRINE PLANS HOMECOMING DAY
Creek Stand Methodist Church Dates Back To Slavery Era



ONE CENTURY PLUS SEVEN—Ten-year-old Lorenza Reid does the honors in lighting the candles on the birthday cake of his great grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Pittard. Mrs. Pittard, who lives at 72 Butler St. S. E., celebrated her 107th birthday on November 15. Born and raised as a slave, as she puts it, Mrs. Pittard is a native of South Carolina, and her only explanation for her longevity of life is, "It must be God's will."—(Perry's Photo)

AIM OF CIVIL WAR HELD UNREALIZED

Historian Tells Gettysburg Parley U. S. Is Only Now Seeking Equality Goal

By JAY WALZ

Special to The New York Times.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19—The conference of Civil War historians ended here today with a statement that the Union had won the war on a "revolutionary" aim of equality that the United States was only now trying to fulfill.

Speaking on the ninty-fourth anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, C. Vann Woodward of Johns Hopkins University said the North "ran up a moral war debt beyond its capacity of pay."

"As we approach the centennial anniversary of the Civil War, we also approach the climax of the new sectional crisis," the historian said in an address at Gettysburg College. "It is to be hoped that the celebration does not conclude with a crisis reminiscent of the one celebrated."

Dr. Woodward spoke at the final session of a three-day meeting arranged by the college to study the political, economic and cultural effects of the conflict. John Hope Franklin, chairman of the Department of History at Brooklyn College, led the discussion that followed the closing lecture.

Negro Recites the Address

Earlier, at special exercises commemorating the dedication of the Soldiers National Cemetery, Dr. Franklin recited the words that Lincoln spoke there four score and fourteen years ago. He was said here to have been the first Negro ever to have played that role in the annual ceremonies recalling the speech of Nov. 19, 1863.

In his talk, Dr. Woodward noted that the North had moved into the Civil War with the limited aim of union, but had moved gradually toward the second aim of freedom and finally had been committed "by radicals" to the third aim of equality.

The country soon honored the commitments of union and freedom, he said, but repudiated, until recently, the "third war aim." He blamed the North, as well as the South, for this.

"The conduct of the Federal Army toward the freedman, the negative attitude of the southward-looking border area, the anti-Negro laws passed by the Union-supporting states during and after the war, and the attitudes of the Republican party itself foreshadowed the eventual abandonment of the goal of equality," he declared.

Cites Democratic Pattern

Earlier, Dr. Roy F. Nichols of the University of Pennsylvania declared that the Civil War showed that the pattern of democracy had been so firmly imprinted on American life that not even the disruption of internal war could dislodge it.

"The seceding states carefully constructed a democratic federation," he said, "and in both the old and the new republics during the fighting not an election was missed nor a result rejected."

Dr. Frank E. Vandiver of Rice Institute, Houston, told how Jefferson Davis, as president of the Confederacy, had met "massive resistance" from fellow states rights advocates in his fold.

"It was tragedy to Davis to realize he must have central control to form a government," Dr. Vandiver said.

David Donald, a Mississippian who is now a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., said Southern democratic practice had permitted Confederate soldiers to elect their commanders.

He said this had worked well at first, but that later it had become a serious handicap.

"When gigantic and highly trained Northern armies pressed forward after 1863, the Confederate, though still a magnificent fighter, was disadvantaged by his indifference to discipline," Mr. Donald reported. He concluded that "the Southerner made an admirable fighting man, but a poor soldier."

Dred Scott Decision Is Revived

The political significance of the Dred Scott case of 1857, given in the current issue of Atlantic Monthly Magazine, is a well-detailed account of what the writer terms the "most famous — or notorious — in our judicial history."

The Supreme Court's decision in the case, written 100 years ago, by Chief Justice Taney, "held that no Negro, slave or free, could be a U. S. citizen and had no standing to sue in a federal court."

Writer of the article is Fred Roddell, author and professor of law at Yale University. His latest book is "Nine Men," a political history of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Dred Scott vs. Sanford case brought the only Supreme Court decision that helped bring on a major war (The Civil War), writes Mr. Roddell, and one of only three decisions in the Court's history that was eventually reversed — "not by the Court itself, not even, legally speaking, by war, but by an amendment to the Constitution

The author compares the decision of the Court with that of the May 1954 decision desegregating the public schools, as "pinacles of political importance" in the nation's history; only "today it is the North that lauds the Court and the South that damns."

The political [illegible] behind

the scenes of the decision, according to the writer, included: (1) "the declared intent of one Justice who was openly ambitious for the Presidency to turn his dissent into a stump speech in behalf of his candidacy;" (2) "a President-elect used his influence to change the vote of the Supreme Court Justices;" and (3) "the President, in his inaugural address blandly adjured the nation to accept in good part an anticipated Supreme Court decision, being fully aware of how each Justice had voted."

Naming names and giving detailed historical facts, which did not come to light until well into the 20th century when the papers of President Buchanan were published, Mr. Roddell asks: "And where else have the echoes of a Supreme Court decision reverberated down the decades and come out a century later precisely in the reverse?"

And the author adds his comment: "The Negro question, with its overtones of states' rights against national power, is still very much with us, though on a slightly more civilized level. . . . If for no other reason than its immediacy as a political paradox, that old case which was cooked up in the name of an illiterate Negro slave deserves centennial recollection."

20 1957

Things You Should Know

John Parker HALE

1806-1873

NEWKIRK

BORN IN ROCHESTER, N.H., — FROM 1843-45 HE WAS A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — HE WAS THE FIRST SENATOR TO TAKE A STAND FIRMLY AGAINST SLAVERY! IN 1845 HE FOUGHT THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS! HIS PARTY DENOUNCED HIM, BUT HE WON OVER HIS ENTIRE STATE TO THE ABOLITIONIST CAUSE AND, BY 1851, HE'D WON STRONG SUPPORT IN THE SENATE!

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Mirror - P. 6
Sat. 10-5-57
B'ham, Ala.

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

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Call 12-14 Kansas City, Mo.

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

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An Abolitionist —

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This was only three years after Garrison had launched his anti-slavery crusade in his publication, "The Liberator." The publication influenced many of the youths attending colleges and seminaries. The movement spread to Andover.

At Andover Torry became an abolitionist and organized a society among the students. In the midst of the anti-slavery crusade he became ill and had to withdraw from the institution.

When he was well he did not return but went to West Medbury and studied theology under the Rev. Jacob Ide. By 1836 he had completed his education and was licensed to preach by the member association on Oct. 25, 1836. He was ordained March 22, 1837.

Becomes Pastor

Torry became pastor of the Richmond Street Congregation Church of Providence, Rhode Island. In spite of his training he was not successful as a pastor here and was forced to give up the position. His next call was to the Harvard Street Congregation church in Salem, Mass., in January, 1838. Because of his attitude toward slavery, his stay here was short also. He left in July, 1839.

His interest in the abolition of slavery soon encroached upon his pastoral duties and he had to share the rising resentment against William Lloyd Garrison. He shared other views which did not conform to those of the community such as Sunday observance. He did not agree with the Congregation church in its strict constriction of its creed. He also fought for the equality of women, a controversial subject at this time.

In 1838 Torry founded the "Massachusetts Abolitionist" with Rev. Charles Turner as editor. In a few months supports of the paper left the Garrison's society and appointed Torry as their agent. He liked this work and became successful for the first time.

Arrested in Maryland

On January 14, 1842, he went to Annapolis, Md., to report on the notorious convention of slave holders. In this act he was detected and arrested. His arrest attracted national attention.

The anti-slavery congressman employed a Boston lawyer and two Maryland attorneys, T. S. Alexander and Joseph M. Palmer, to defend Torry. The attorneys served without compensation.

In the fourth day of the trial Torry was freed and this made him famous. His next position was editor of the "Tocin of Liberty," which later changed its name to the "Albany Patriot." This, like all the other positions he had held, did not last long.

Torry was a vain, trifling man with little wisdom or stability. He moved to Baltimore and entered a business of helping slaves escape. He was caught in this act, convicted and sentenced to six years at hard labor in the Maryland penitentiary. He died of tuberculosis. He was buried in Boston where he is honored more in death than in life.

Matriarch, 107, Dies In Capital

World
B'ham, Ala.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) Funeral services were held here Saturday week for Mrs. Jane Brown, who was about 107 years old. Mrs. Brown amazed hospital authorities about three years ago when she walked out of D. C. General hospital after one month treatment for a broken hip. She was believed to be the oldest patient ever to come out of hip surgery so well.

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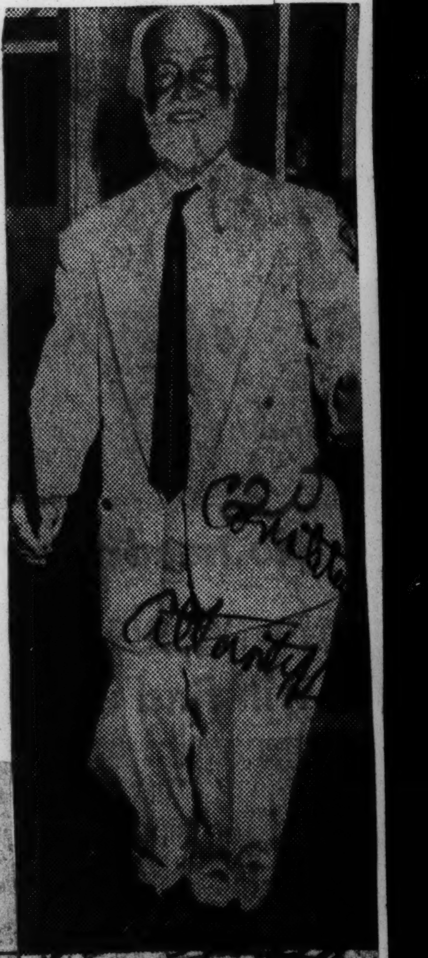
Mrs. Brown had her first birthday party two years ago when she was 105. At that time she was alent and fairly active and could see and hear well. But complained of relative inactivinty which old age was forcing upon her.

She claimed that her only activity was occasionally attending church and "tending" her garden. And "that's hard times for me," she added. "Hard times when you can't work for yourself."



Associated Press Wirephoto

OLD-TIMER — KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 14—Henry Edwin Bernard says he is 116 years old and Kingston's oldest citizen. He demonstrated his spryness for reporters while celebrating his birthday anniversary.

Party Recalls Old Days For Centenarian Tonight

A candle for every year will be the one triumph missing from the birthday party planned tonight for Mrs. Elennora Beckett, born on November [illegible], 1857.

The party will be held at her home, 114 U street N.W., by relatives and friends. It should please the modest centenarian, who counts as one of her fondest memories neighborhood get-togethers called pound parties in the old days.

She explains that, if any family down on its luck needed help, everyone would come there with "a pound of this or that—but always good to eat." They were real good times," she remembers.

Mrs. Beckett was born in Richmond. Her grandfather was a slave who purchased his freedom, and her father was a printer for the Richmond Inquirer. He lost his job after the Civil War, and the family moved to Washington when she was 18 with her two sisters and a brother.

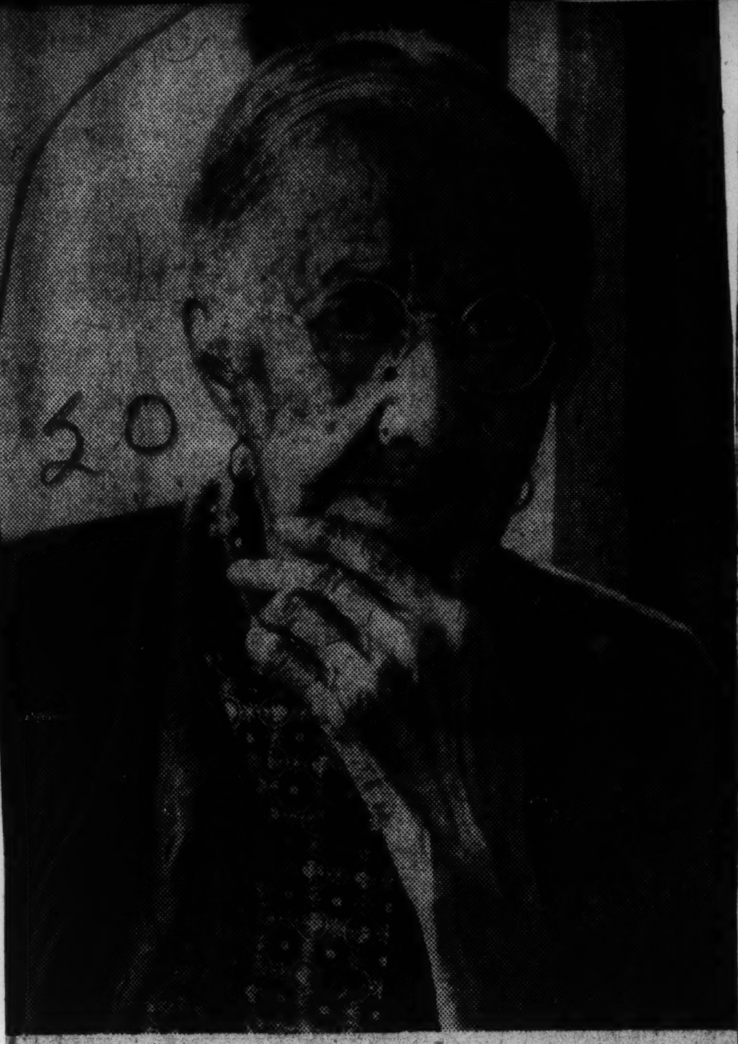
She was married in 1889, worked as a maid in Georgetown homes and later at the old Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad terminal here. Her husband, James W. Beckett, was a coachman. He died in 1905. The last of her five children died in 1952. There are four grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. She lives with a niece, Mrs. Sarah H. Tancil.

Mrs. Beckett's greatest comfort now is her church. She attends the Ebenezer AME Church every Sunday and is a past president of the Stewardess' Board. She has also maintained a continuous membership in the Bloomingdale Civic Association.

Her favorite diversions are reading the Bible, writing letters and refreshing her niece's memory.

"She's very sharp," Mrs. Tancil said. "She picks me up on things all the time."

MRS. ELENNORA BECKETT
Centenarian Today
—Fred Harris Photo



By Vic Casamento, Staff Photographer

Looking Back on 100 Years

Elennora Beckett of 114 U st. nw. contemplates her ans[illegible] before she gives it in an interview on her 100th birthday yesterday. "The most important thing I've seen," she said, "is that colored people can get any position they're fitted for now." She was born in Richmond of a slave father and free mother. All of her family—husband and five children—are dead.

Dred Scott Decision Noted In Monthly

The political significance of the Dred Scott case of 1857, given in the current issue of Atlantic Monthly Magazine, is a well-detailed account of what the writer terms the "most famous—or notorius—in our judicial history."

The Supreme Court's decision in the case, written one hundred years ago, by Chief Justice Taney, "held that no Negro, slave or free, could be a U. S. citizen and had no [illegible] to sue in a federal court."

Writer of the article is Fred Roddell, author and professor of law at Yale University. His latest book is "Nine Men," a political history of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Dred Scott vs. Sanford case brought the only Supreme Court decision that helped bring on a major war (The Civil War), writes Mr. Roddell, and one of only three decisions in the Court's history that was eventually reversed—"not by the Court itself, not even, legally speaking, by war, but by an amendment to the Constitution.

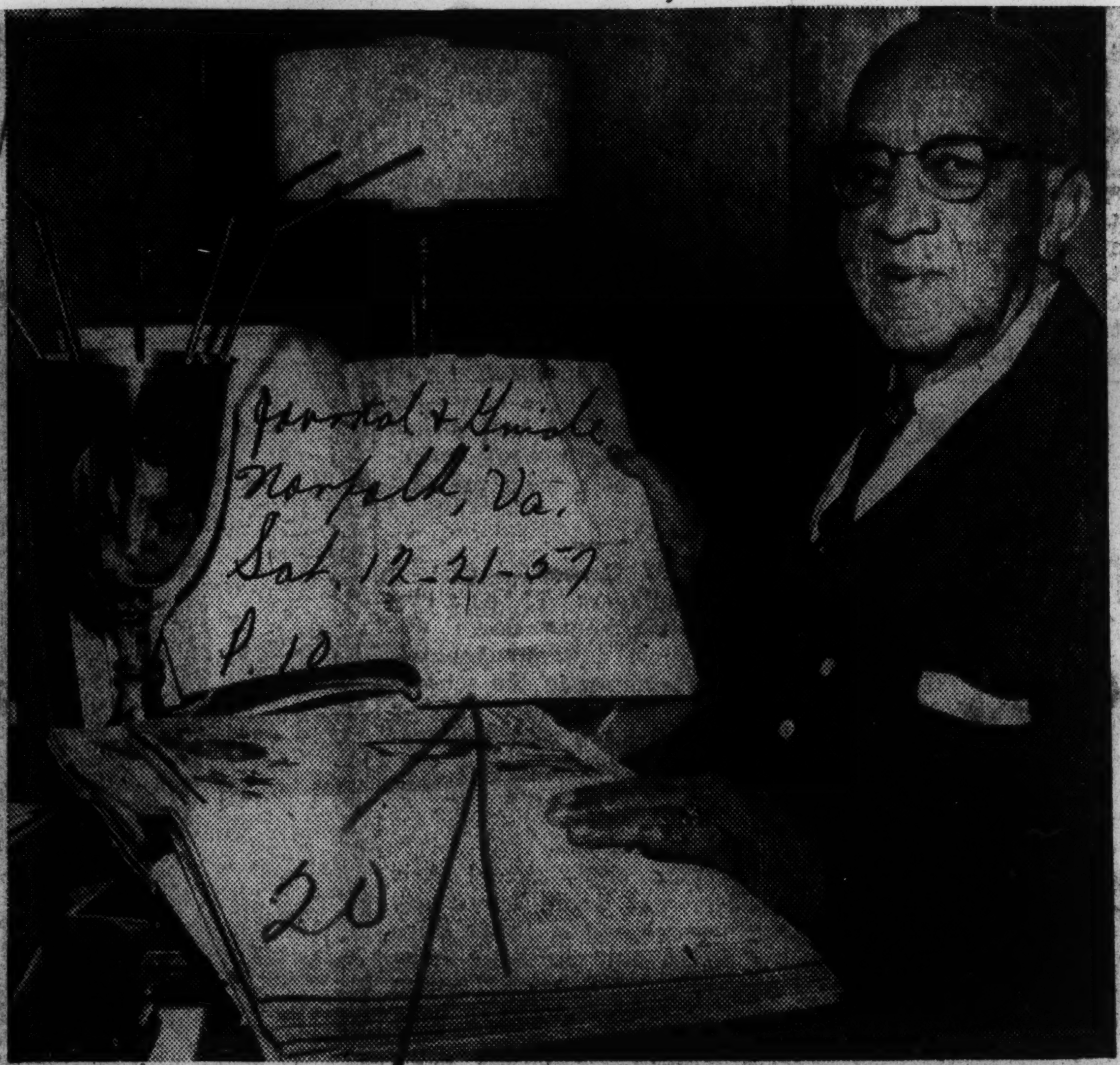
The author compares the decision of the Court with that of the May, 1954, decision desegregating the public schools, as "pinacles of political importance" in the nation's history; only "today it is the North that lauds the Court and the South that damnss."

The political fingagling behind the scenes of the decision, according to the writer, included: (1) "the declared intent of one Justice who was openly ambitious for the Presidency to turn his dissent into a stump speech in behalf of his candidacy;" (2) "a President-elect used his influence to change the vote of the Supreme Court Justices!" and (3) "the President, in his inaugural address blandly adjured the nation to accept in good part an anticipated Supreme Court decision, being fully aware of how each Justice had voted."

Naming names and giving detailed historical facts, which did not come to light until well into the twentieth century when the papers of President Buchanan were published, Mr. Roddell asks: "And where else have the echoes of a Supreme Court decision revermerated down the decades and come out a century later precisely in the reverse?"

And the author adds his comment: "The Negro question, with its overtones of states' rights against national power, is still very much with us, though on a slightly more civilized level. . . If for no other reason than its immediacy as a political paradox, that old case which was cooked up in the name of an illiterate Negro slave deserves centennial recollection."

20 1957



Memories of Prince Edward and Mint Juleps

John M. Dabney Sr., who recently passed his 90th birthday and resides at 239 Norfolk street, Newark, N. J., shows scrapbooks of articles about him and his father, who was famous for his food and mint juleps at Richmond in years gone by. A silver cup with silver straws was used by his father in serving Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, his first mint julep during a visit to Richmond in 1860.

In 90th Year

Journal + Guide

Former Virginian Still Recalls Days Of Glory

Norfolk Va. Sat 12-21-57 P. 10

Special to Journal and Guide

NEWARK, N. J. — A former Virginian who recently passed his 90th birthday, insists that he is "living in memories."

That's what John M. Dabney Sr. formerly of Richmond, Va. will tell you about himself, and there is little doubt that this son of slave parents has but good reasons to cherish his rich and lively recollections.

FOR HIS MANY scrapbooks of newspaper clippings, photographer and other momentos bring back days to be proud of.

Take, for example, the days when his father was hailed as the leading caterer of Richmond, even gaining an international prominence when he served King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, his first mint julep on his first visit to Richmond in 1860.

THEN THERE are memories of his own happy days as a professional baseball player, or the time when he became one of the first colored citizens to become a permanent postal employee in Richmond.

Mr. Dabney's father, John Dabney, was famed for more than mint juleps. As one Richmond newspaper put it, there was rarely an entertainment of importance in the city from the Civil War days to 1900 that was not supervised by Dabney's father.

THE MINT JULEP he served to the Prince of Wales was served in a large silver cup with six silver straws Dabney received as the champion mint julep maker.

Some years ago, the Duke of Windsor offered $1,500 for the cup, but the younger Dabney refused to sell it. The cup is now held by the younger Dabney's son, John Jr., a Newark mortician.

AS A COOK, TOO, the elder Dabney excelled. His "terrapin stew and canvasback (duck) were described as immortal foods."

While a slave youngster, his father was a jockey riding the famed horse of the day, Boston, at races throughout the country. Dabney said his father later was permitted by his owner to work as a caterer.

HIS MOTHER'S freedom, Dabney said, was eventually bought for $1,400 by his father while the elder Dabney was still a slave. His father subsequently purchased his own freedom for $1,000.

Although he worked with his father, young Dabney, one of nnie children was more interested in baseball at the time.

* * *

"IT WAS probably because of my older brother, Clarence," Dabney recalled. "two things he could do—fight and play baseball. I wanted to be like him, but always got beat up."

Dabney had better success on the ball field. He played first base for the original Cuban Giants from 1886 to 1900 and later for the former All Stars and Old Reformers in Richmond.

* * *

"WE PLAYED all the big league teams but one when they came to Florida for spring training," Dabney said. He also remembers that John McGraw once told him he could have played in the big leagues if it weren't for the fact that he was a Negro.

Dabney joined the Richmond Post Office as a letter carrier in 1904. At his retirement 30 years later, someone estimated he had walked 87,000 miles or 31/2 times around the earth.

DABNEY, WHO celebrated his 90th birthday Nov. 14, now keeps active handling all the accounting records for his son's business.

"I fool around, playing with electric trains or going to the movies," he said, "just taking it easy. I've been doing it for 23 years."

* * *

DABNEY, WHOSE mental alertness and physical stature belies his years, attributed his youthful appearance to following his father's advice.

"I never took a drink in my life and never smoked," he said, pausing and then adding with a grin, "but I don't want to make it sound too good or I'll feel a pain in my back when the wings begin to sprout."

* * *

DABNEY RECALLS with fondness his wife, the former Wilhemina Jackson, "my wonderful companion in 59 years and 11 months of marriage." She died in 1952. He also has a daughter, Mrs. Lelia Wiley of Newark, widow of Dr. W. S. Wiley, a Newark dentist. His brother the late Wendell Phillip Dabney, was paymaster for the City of Cincinnati for 27 years, and later owned and edited the Cincinnati Union, a weekly newspaper.

20

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

CHARLES A. WEBB

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EDWARD BOOTH, A CITIZEN OF CALIFORNIA

One of the best known Negro families in California was the Booth family. This family was a descendant of one Edward Booth, a free Negro from Virginia, and Clarice Rodgers from Baltimore, Md.

She was the slave of Jacob Rodgers. She retained a good memory and related many times and remembered that she had seen George Washington and did not forget that he had on knee pants and beautiful buckles.

Dr. Savage

After some years, Clarice and Edward Booth married and to this union were born several children. This family lived only a few blocks from the Washington monument in the city of Baltimore. This was where the children grew to manhood and womanhood.

In the early '40's, the oldest son, Edward, decided to go to the West Indies in Trinidad where he made considerable money in trading. He later came back to the city of Baltimore and while there heard of the discovery of gold in California. This discovery had the whole country excited and this young man decided to cross the states in search of it. He reached California in the early part of 1849 and staked out a claim.

Wanted Family There

California had proven so successful that he wanted to return to Baltimore and bring the rest of his family to the state of California. Slavery existed in California at the time, but conditions were not as severe as they were in the South. On his way from the gold fields, he stopped by Oberlin college and made a gift to the college and made arrangements for his nephew, J. H. Hubbard, to be educated there. Edward Booth thought because the lad's father had died, that he was responsible for him.

Edward Booth did not leave Baltimore until November, 1851, accompanied by several members of his family. He left Baltimore without considerable difficulty. One of the most trying tasks was to prove they were free citizens. In Maryland, as in many other states, it could only be proven by the aid of some white person.

This aid was given by a Mr. Owens who operated a grocery at the corner of Calvert and Lombardy Sts. in Baltimore. In spite of the testimony of Mr. Owens, they had to be measured which was an act of humiliation which Negroes had to bear. Edward Booth protested, but it did no good, but he with others had to be measured.

They finally sailed from New York via Panama to Virgin Bay. They moved there to the mouth of the Chagres river. They were able to secure Spainards to row them up the river in a canoe which took several days. Finally they reached the town of Chagres.

Many Weeks of Delay

They reached Panama after much hardship and many delays. They had to wait here three weeks for a steamer from San Francisco. When the ship came, it was discovered that more tickets had been sold than the capacity of the boat which meant some would not be able to go on this voyage. Because of Edward Booth's acquaintance with the captain, his brother and sister were able to sail on the steamship to San Francisco. During the waiting period, a sailing ship came into the harbor. The younger brothers, Sam, George, and Elige, engaged passage on that ship. It was a long time reaching San Francisco because it took the wrong route.

When Edward Booth and his sister reached San Francisco, they at once went to the mining field and settled in Sacramento. Edward Booth followed mining all of his life and was successful at it. There were many Negroes who were active in the gold field, but most of them did not make a career of it, but only used it as a stepping stone to better things.

Edward Booth thought of it as an occupation and stayed with it. This man travelled a great deal and made extensive trips and was connected with every movement of importance that had to do with the welfare of Negroes.

The brother did not stick to the gold fields as Edward Booth had done, but entered other occupations. George Booth came back from the gold fields of Sacramento to look after his sisters. This change enabled him to keep in touch with every movement in the state which had for its objective the betterment of the Negro.

George Booth made his livelihood as an expressman. When the gold had become unprofitable in the state of California, Edward Booth moved with the gold seeker to Alaska and remained in that country until his death.

The Booth family is one of the important families in the state of California and it has been linked with the fight for civil rights which was denied to the Negro.

Know Your History

Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 9-6-37 P. 12

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

20

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Call Fri. 9-13-37 P. 12

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo.

THE REVEREND GARNETT RUSSELL WALLER

— A Preacher of Ability —

20

The subject of sketch this week is the Reverend Russell Waller who was pastor in the city of Baltimore. He was born in Eastville, Northampton county. This county along with Accomac county is separated from the rest of the state of Virginia. It belongs to the peninsular known as Demarvia.

It begins in Delaware and extends to Cape Charles, embracing parts of Virginia and Maryland. Eastville is the county seat of Northampton county. It is a small rural village which has been there since colonial times. It is located in a farm area.

It is one of the farm sections which supplies the New York and Philadelphia areas with vegetables and poultry. It is one of the great truck sections of the nation. The land in this section has always been valuable and very much in demand.

Garnett Russell Waller was born in 1858 which was at the end of slavery. At the time he was born, slavery was prevalent, but he seemed to have been born free. Slavery in Virginia was very severe, especially on the Eastern shore, the name by which this section was called had its share of slavery, and it was harsh if the statement of some of those who passed through it can be taken.

It might not have been as harsh as explained by these men and women. It was many years after it was closed which makes it difficult to get a true picture of slavery in that section, it was not a bed of roses. It was in this environment that young Waller grew up and spent his youth.

Father of Eight Dies

Garnett Russell Waller was the son of John and Ellen Waller. The father died early and left the mother with the responsibility of bringing up eight small children. In 1872 this good woman with her small children moved to Baltimore. Here she was able to give her children a common school education and they were also able to learn trades. Some of them stuck to their trades and others went with the professions.

The subject of our column this week went into the professionsafter spending three years in the trades as a first class shoemaker; Pennsylvania. He studied here the Newton Theological Seminary at Newton Center, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1887 with high honors in Hebrew and did well in the cognate subjects. During his years at Newton he engaged very extensively in evangelistic work in Boston, New Bedford and Syracuse. It was in Syracuse that he founded the First Baptist church of that city which has grown into a prosperous church.

When his education had been completed, he returned to Maryland and accepted a call as a general evangelist of the Southern Baptist convention. His work here was successful as it had been in Massachusetts. In that work, he organized many churches, Sunday schools, and Missions. Reverend Garnett Russell Waller worked with the Southern Baptist convention for a period of 12 years.

The church where he did the greatest work, the Trinity Baptist Temple, was begun in this way by this same active preacher. This church was begun in a small building on Asquith street with 11 members. This congregation soon outgrew its place of worship and had to seek another place.

The congregation sold its building on Asquith street and erected an edifice on Oak street which was thought to be in a more advantageous section of the city from the point of worship. This served the congregation without difficulty for a while, but it was soon found that this edifice was to small for a growing congregation. It was at this time that it was felt that the needs of a growing congregation had to be met, and thus it was decided to erect Trinity Baptist Temple. The main auditorium of this church in 1892 would accommodate seven hundred persons. It had, besides the auditorium, sixteen other apartments or rooms for the institutional work.

One of its departments was in a way unique in that it might be called a college preparatory department. Here men, and perhaps women, prepared for college and professional schools. By 1902, 125 had prepared in this way for college and the professional school. This was necessary for many of the public high schools did not do with as much success as is done by the public secondary schools today.

The church maintained three missions and all were doing well in 1902. The church also had many activities going on in the church. Among them were mothers' meetings, sewing schools, training schools for kindergarten teachers, music and missionary training.

The Rev. Mr. Waller is what at that time was called a forceful preacher and an interesting worker. At that time the temperance movement was active and Reverend Waller was active in it. He was also active in social and civic movements. Reverend Garnett Russell Wallace was what might be called an ideal pastor.

1957

Know Your History

Call Fri. 9-6-57

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

Kansas City, Mo.

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—President Of Webb Company

p. 12

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Form Corporation

The Webb company, made up of C. A. Webb, Walter Jamerson, and Samuel Smith, did not have any money, but Webb who had been a long time in business assumed responsibility for this $1,000 which was to be paid in 18 months which he was able to do. The firm was named officially Webb Jamerson and company. In May, 1892, a corporation was set up and capitalized at $3,000 fully paid.

Those who made up the company were Webb, Jamerson, Smith and Mrs. Ida M. Bryant. They were the sole stockholders. They also had all the offices in the gift of the company. Webb was the president, Jamerson, vice president, Smith was the superintendent of operations and Mrs. Bryant, secretary-treasurer. The same persons were the directors of the firm. This came to be a well known firm in the city of Indianapolis because it had established a reputation for reliability, honesty and responsibility and always filled contracts to the letter. This company was doing a thriving business in 1893 and 94 when the country was in the throes of a depression. At the height of success, this company was the leading company in that Indiana town. The amount of business handled by that company was $20,000 each year. That was a considerable amount at the turn of the century, but it would not be much now because of the high cost of wages and the cost of material. Many who dealt with this firm could not think that they were dealing with Negroes. This firm was one of the outstanding firms in Indiana around the turn of the century.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

EDWARD BOOTH, A CITIZEN OF CALIFORNIA

One of the best known Negro families in California was the Booth family. This family was a descendant of one Edward Booth, a free Negro from Virginia, and Clarice Rodgers from Baltimore, Md.

She was the slave of Jacob Rodgers. She retained a good memory and related many times and remembered that she had seen George Washington and did not forget that he had on knee pants and beautiful buckles.

Dr. Savage

After some years, Clarice and Edward Booth married and to this union were born several children. This family lived only a few blocks from the Washington monument in the city of Baltimore. This was where the children grew to manhood and womanhood.

In the early '40's, the oldest son, Edward, decided to go to the West Indies in Trinidad where he made considerable money in trading. He later came back to the city of Baltimore and while there heard of the discovery of gold in California. This discovery had the whole country excited and this young man decided to cross the states in search of it. He reached California in the early part of 1849 and staked out a claim.

Wanted Family There

California had proven so successful that he wanted to return to Baltimore and bring the rest of his family to the state of California. Slavery existed in California at the time, but conditions were not as severe as they were in the South. On his way from the gold fields, he stopped by Oberlin college and made a gift to the college and made arrangements for his nephew, J. H. Hubbard, to be educated there. Edward Booth thought because the lad's father had died, that he was responsible for him.

Edward Booth did not leave Baltimore until November, 1851, accompanied by several members of his family. He left Baltimore without considerable difficulty. One of the most trying tasks was to prove they were free citizens. In Maryland, as in many other states, it could only be proven by the aid of some white person.

This aid was given by a Mr. Owens who operated a grocery at the corner of Calvert and Lombardy Sts. in Baltimore. In spite of the testimony of Mr. Owens, they had to be measured which was an act of humiliation which Negroes had to bear. Edward Booth protested, but it did no good, but he with others had to be measured.

They finally sailed from New York via Panama to Virgin Bay. They moved there to the mouth of the Chagres river. They were able to secure Spainards to row them up the river in a canoe which took several days. Finally they reached the town of Chagres.

Many Weeks of Delay

They reached Panama after much hardship and many delays. They had to wait here three weeks for a steamer from San Francisco. When the ship came, it was discovered that more tickets had been sold than the capacity of the boat which meant some would not be able to go on this voyage. Because of Edward Booth's acquaintance with the captain, his brother and sister were able to sail on the steamship to San Francisco. During the waiting period, a sailing ship came into the harbor. The younger brothers, Sam, George, and Elige, engaged passage on that ship. It was a long time reaching San Francisco because it took the wrong route.

When Edward Booth and his sister reached San Francisco, they at once went to the mining field and settled in Sacramento. Edward Booth followed mining all of his life and was successful at it. There were many Negroes who were active in the gold field, but most of them did not make a career of it, but only used it as a stepping stone to better things.

Edward Booth thought of it as an occupation and stayed with it. This man travelled a great deal and made extensive trips and was connected with every movement of importance that had to do with the welfare of Negroes.

The brother did not stick to the gold fields as Edward Booth had done, but entered other occupations. George Booth came back from the gold fields of Sacramento to look after his sisters. This change enabled him to keep in touch with every movement in the state which had for its objective the betterment of the Negro.

George Booth made his livelihood as an expressman. When the gold had become unprofitable in the state of California, Edward Booth moved with the gold seeker to Alaska and remained in that country until his death.

The Booth family is one of the important families in the state of California and it has been linked with the fight for civil rights which was denied to the Negro.

20 1957

Only 3 Civil War Veterans, All Southerners, Live Today

Daily News Mon. 8-19-57 P.17

Jackson Miss.

ATLANTA (UP)—Three grizzled centenarians with the common quality of a good sense of humor are the last living reminders of the war that split the nation nearly 100 years ago.

The South might find some consolation for the loss of the bloody War Between the States in the fact that all three are Confederate veterans. The last Union survivor died earlier this year.

Walter Williams, 114, is the oldest. He lives at Houston, Tex.

John Salling, 111, of Slant, Va., and William Lundy, 109, Crestview, Fla., complete the roster of the thin Grey line.

None of the three did much, if any, fighting. Williams was a drummer boy with Gen. John Hood's Texas Brigade. Salling was a gun-powder expert who never engaged in combat. And Lundy was a member of the home guard at Elba, Ala.

As the youngest of the last of the Confederates, Lundy—or Uncle Bill, as everyone in northwest Florida knows him — is also the spryest. He obligingly and happily participates in occasional public functions in his honor and last month was awarded his wings in the Ground Observer Corps.

GROUND OBSERVER

"The only trouble with this Ground Observer Corps is that they got their headquarters in McLaughlin's Funeral Home," Uncle Bill said. "I think that's something 'cause it's the only way they'll get me in there."

Lundy attributes his long life to his special brand of living habits.

"Drink plenty of moonshine and stay away from doctors and tobacco," he advised.

Salling, who now holds the honorary title of "General", lives in a mountainside cabin near Slant, Va. His only contact with the outside world is through an occasional visit by a sheriff's officer who drives up into the hills to see if "The General" is still there.

Every day is much the same for Salling, who is confined to a wheel chair at his farm home. Someone asked him recently what he grows on the farm and the old confederate veteran replied: "Corn—about five gallons to the acre."

Williams lives in Houston with his daughter, Mrs. Willie Mae Bowles, one of his 17 children from two marriages. Like Salling, he spends most of his time in a wheel chair. He was sitting in the chair when he was presented a gold medal last November by the assistant secretary of the army.

WILLIAMS BLIND

Williams' eyesight gradually failed in the past few years until now he is totally blind.

"If I could just see, I would be perfectly happy," he said recently.

A doctor asked the Texas veteran last year how he managed to live so long and Williams replied: "I get up for breakfast, stir around for dinner and go to bed for supper."

There is little or no anti-Yankee feeling among the three surviving Confederates. Time has healed the scars. But they have firm opinions about the war.

"We didn't get beat, we were starved out," says Williams. "We quit just five minutes too early. The Yankees was getting ready to stack arms and we beat 'em to it."

IN HALL OF FAME — Oscar W. Underwood.

3 More Elected To Hall Of Fame

BY DON CUMMINS

Three outstanding Alabama citizens yesterday were elected to the Alabama Hall of Fame.

Named were Dr. Walter Lynwood Fleming, author-educator (1874-1932); Dr. Charles Allen Cary, scientist (1861-1935) and Oscar Wilder Underwood, statesman (1862-1929).

20

The three men were named during the bi-annual meeting of the Alabama Hall of Fame in Montgomery according to Joseph N. Greene, chairman, who made the announcement.

The three nominations bring to 20 the total of outstanding citizens honored since the founding of the Alabama Hall of Fame in 1951.

Post Herald P.3

Dr. Fleming served on the academic staff of several universities and colleges, including Alabama Polytechnic Institute, West Virginia and Louisiana State Universities.

Sat. 10-11-57

He received his B.S. Degree from API in 1896.

From 1917 to 1932 he was professor of history and from 1923 to 1929 dean of the College of Arts and Science and dean of Vanderbilt University.

Dr. Fleming distinguished himself as a scholar, researcher and writer of the reconstruction period in Southern history.

He published 176 items, including five volumes of edited materials, five volumes as author, 44 articles in scholarly journals, several chapters in cooperative works and 65 sketches in biographical dictionaries.

Birmingham Ala.

Dr. Cary was professor of veterinary science and physiology from 1893 to 1907 and dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Alabama Polytechnic Institute from 1907 to 1935.

He is probably best known for his successful efforts to eradicate cattle ticks in Alabama.

Dr. Cary also instituted animal disease controls and promoted the public health through meat and dairy products inspection programs.

He is credited with laying the foundation for and making possible Alabama's modern and expanding livestock industry.

He founded and served as president of the Southern Cattlemen's Assn.

In addition he served as president of the Alabama Livestock Assn. and the American Veterinary Medical Assn.

Sen. Underwood served as a foremost Alabama statesman for 20 years.

An effecitve leader and constructive thinks in the field of American government, he served in Congress from Alabama 1894-1914. He was elected United tSates Senator in 1914 and re-elected in 1920.

Alabama law provides that only those Alabama citizens who have rendered outstanading services or won fame on account of their achievements shall be considered for eletcion to the Alabama Hall of Fame.

Such person nominated for eletcion must receive a minimum of eight votes of the total membership of the nine-member board.

The rules for eletcion by the AHF provide that the honor be reserved for those persons who rendered such outstaanding service or achieved such notable fame as to make them exceptional in the history of Alabama.

The board also rules that a candidate for election must have been dead for a minimum of five years.

Attending yesterday's meeing, held at the Department of Archives and History in Montgomery, in addition to Mr. Greene were:

Roland Adams, president of the Bank of York, York; L. Y. Dean III, president of the Eufaula Bank and Trust Co.; Charles S. Doster Jr., attorney, Anniston; Mrs. James Fitts Hill, Montgomery; Carl A. Morring Jr., Huntsville attorney; Lewis E. Sellers, Sellers Hardware, Alexander City.

The board represents each of the nine congressional districts of Alabama.

20 1957

Fred Douglass and You

Courier P.10
Sat. 2-9-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TIME is SHORT and fleeting, for it seems but a LITTLE while ago that Frederick Douglass was born on Feb. 9, 1817, just 140 years ago in the then slave state of Maryland; and yet the PRESENT-DAY Negro can find much in the life of the great Abolitionist and statesman to INSPIRE him.

Frederick Douglass was born in CHAINS, never had the advantage of SCHOOLING, escaped to free territory with a price on his head, his FREEDOM was finally bought by friends, and he went on to become a great EDITOR and orator, confidant of Lincoln, marshal of the District of Columbia and Minister to Santo Domingo before he passed in 1895.

You Negroes TODAY have a rendezvous with Douglass, for the same things you aspire to have, surrounded by every opportunity, he GAINED despite cruel OPPOSITION at a time when there were NO opportunities for the likes of YOU.

Douglass had to HIDE like a hunted criminal when he escaped from servitude, but today you are FREE to come and go at will on the roads, railroads and buses.

Douglass had to FIGHT for the opportunity to work and live in the face of seemingly insurmountable restrictions and HANDICAPS, but today you can get all sorts of work, have a far larger range of RESIDENCE and recreation in a land where the laws are in YOUR favor.

Douglass could not go to a free school as YOU can, and higher education was a closed door to almost ALL Negroes, North and South, but today YOU can avail yourself of these opportunities freely.

Douglass rose to high position and LEADERSHIP in spite of severe handicaps which today YOU do not experience, so let HIS example guide and inspire YOU to achieve even GREATER heights.

Like Douglass, you today have even greater chance to be great.

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Masking Proclamation

Times-Picayune P.18
Thurs. 2-28-57
New Orleans, La.

The importance of mayoralty proclamations may regain esteem, now that research has disclosed a long-standing local ban on street masking or disguise, on Mardi Gras or any other day.

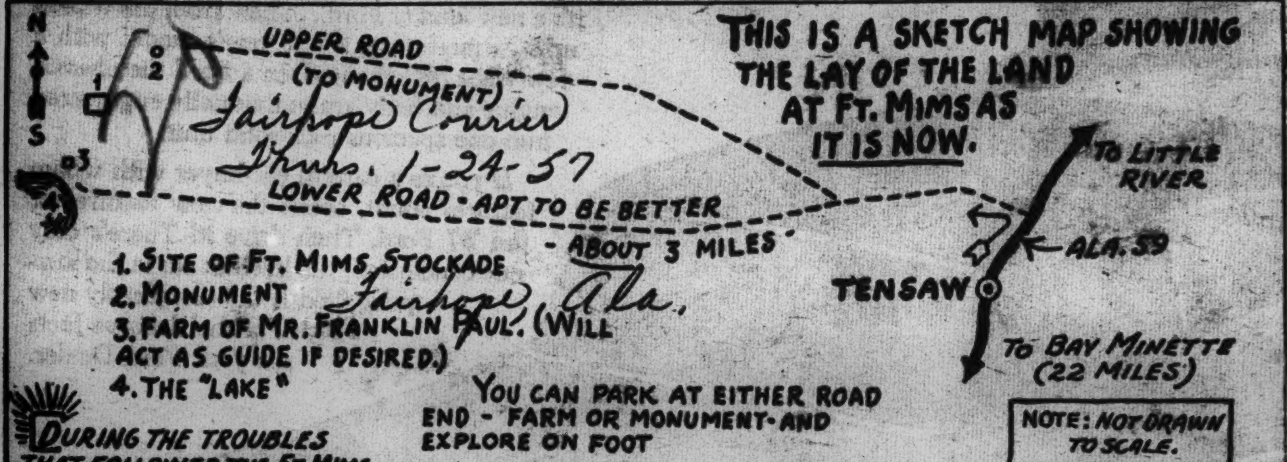
A state act (1924) took over the masking situation, making exception for Mardi Gras, Carnival and other masquerades, etc., on a permit basis. But mayors can proclaim masking periods under RS. 14:313 (2), as the equivalent of multiple applications and permits. In observing state law, Mayor Morrison may defy a "mysterious" city prohibition, unqualified, which dates back of 1896. We don't suppose the police will get him for that—or anyone else who joins properly in Mardi Gras merriment-mit-mask.

It is curious, of course, that this prohibtion apparently was never modified for Carnival. It is a very flat one, appearing both in 42:40 and 42:23, both deriving from Art. 1358 of Flynn's Digest (1896). It seems to have escaped mention in Perry Young's fine Carnival volume, *The Mistick Krewe.* It is said it has been traced to a "Yankee occupation" ordinance of 1862. Mr. Young related that in that year, just before the occupation, the city council in the interests of public safety did prohibit Mardi Gras masking; and there were, for that matter, no celebration, parading, etc. This seemed to be a special, temporary resolution. Whatever the source of the edict, it was consistently ignored thereafter, and on such occasions as 1868 and 1870 it seemed necessary, advisable or whatnot for the police, on their own, to ban or regulate such masking. The omission represented may date 'way back to the Spanish regime in Louisiana.

The council should in due course remedy this in accord with state law. While it is doing so, however, it might also note lack of exceptions for Mardi Gras in other prohibitions of the code's Art. 42: No drum beating, horn blowing, trumpet sounding except in a procession; no disturbing of any person; no violent noise-making; no throwing of any substance (which includes confetti) on a person.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT SOUTH ALABAMA?

(SYNDICATED THROUGHOUT SOUTH ALABAMA by THE GOLDENROD STUDIO, P.O. BOX 54, MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, ALA.)



Fairhope Courier
Thurs. 1-24-57
Fairhope, Ala.

DURING THE TROUBLES THAT FOLLOWED THE FT. MIMS MASSACRE VICEY McGIRTH AND HER CHILDREN LIVED IN SAFETY UNDER THE PROTECTION OF SANOTA, WHO FED THEM AND CARED FOR THEM IN EVERY WAY. BUT ONE DAY HE CAME TO VICEY AND SAID: "I HAVE JUST LEARNED THAT ZACHARIAH IS SAFE IN MOBILE, AND I HAVE FOUND A WAY TO SEND YOU TO HIM. YOU MUST GO AT ONCE, FOR THERE IS TO BE A BIG AND DANGEROUS BATTLE SOON, AND IT IS POSSIBLE I MAY NOT LIVE THROUGH IT.... I WOULD LIKE TO GO WITH YOU AND SEE ZACHARIAH AGAIN.... BUT YOU, AND HE, AND YOUR CHILDREN WILL BE SAFE - AND I CANNOT LEAVE MY PEOPLE NOW ... I KNOW YOU WILL UNDERSTAND WHY...."

SURE ENOUGH, ZACHARIAH McGIRTH WAS IN MOBILE. BUT HE HAD SUPPOSED HIS FAMILY DEAD; AND IT IS SAID THAT WHEN HE SAW THEM ON THE WHARF IN MOBILE HE WAS STRUCK SPEECHLESS AND WAS SO OVERCOME THAT HE STOOD TREMBLING AND STARING AT THEM FOR SOME TIME BEFORE HE COULD GATHER HIS WITS AND RUN TO THE PLACE WHERE THEY WERE. AND SO, THROUGH SANOTA'S GRATITUDE, THE FAMILY WAS RE-UNITED; AND - SHALL WE SAY - LIVED HAPPILY EVER AFTER?

NOT QUITE, PERHAPS - FOR THEY LEARNED THAT THEIR BELOVED SANOTA, STILL YOUNG, WAS KILLED IN BATTLE SHORTLY AFTER THEY LEFT HIM THAT LAST TIME. AND WHO WILL DOUBT FOR A MOMENT THAT AS LONG AS THEY LIVED A SADNESS WOULD CROSS THEIR HEARTS WHENEVER THEY REMEMBERED THE INDIAN LAD WHO HAD SAT AT THEIR TABLE WITH THEM AS A BOY AND WHO HAD VALUED HIS OWN LIFE SO LITTLE WHEN THEIRS WERE IN DANGER AND THEY NEEDED HIM. (THE END.)

Revolt Of African Chief's Son Against Spanish Slaves Helped To Spark Civil War In U. S.

Advocate
Sat. 3-2-57
Jackson, Miss.
p. 4

An African chief's son, who knew not a word of English, inadvertently lit the fuse that eventually exploded the struggle over slavery into the Civil War two decades later.

An article in the current, March issue of TRUE, The Man's Magazine, tells of the little known provocative incident leading up to the final conflict between the states. The event took place, not in the South nor in some town of the fiercely abolitionist mid-West, but in the cities of New Haven and Hartford in quiet Connecticut 20 years before the history-making shots were fired on Fort Sumter.

Although every American schoolboy knows about John Brown's raid, probably none has heard about Cinque, the son of an African tribal chief, who led a successful revolt on a Spanish slave ship off the shores of Cuba in 1839.

As revealed in an article by David Holland, "The Slaves Who Wouldn't Be Sold," it was Cinque's exploit that touched off one of the greatest battles over slavery in this country. Before it was over, President Van Burean, ex-president John Quincy Adams, the Supreme Court and the country at large fought out a great national issue, and the forces of slavery and anti-slavery became crystallized into sharply defined entities.

The issue was whether or not a Negro was a human being or a piece of property and it came about this way.

Cinque, from the Mendi tribe on the west coast of Africa, was captured by a Spanish raiding party and sold into slavery to work in the Cuban sugar fields. But his fierce spirit would not be broken and he led a mutiny on the ship that was transporting him and 48 fellow slaves from Havana farther down the Cuban coast.

He set sail for Africa, but the Spaniard he was forced to rely upon to navigate the ship managed, by trickery, to get the ship to the United States where it was captured by a U. S. Navy vessel off Montauk Point, Long Island.

Since the Navy ship was out of New London, Connecticut, Cinque and the 35 survivors were taken to New Haven for disposition before the U. S. Federal District Court. They were sent to Hartford for a hearing on charges of mutiny and murder. The two Spaniards who had bought the slaves in Havana also sued to recover their property and, therein was created the issue that set the stage for the great showdown 20 years later.

Were Negroes people or property? Upon the answer to that question hung the future of the institution of slavery.

The anti-slavery forces, finding a concrete issue on which to focus their campaign, rallied to the defense of Cinque and his followers with money and the best lawyers. Poets John Greenleaf Whittier and William Cullen Bryant supported the crusade with their writings and ex-president John Quincy Adams, then a Congressman, drafted a message to Congress.

Despite the interference of President Van Burean and pressure from the Spanish consulate, Circuit Judge Smith Thompson in the hearing at Hartford on September 17, 1839 on the charges of mutiny and murder, threw the case out of court, and in January, 1840, Federal Judge Andrew Judson, at New Haven, freed the Africans from the claims of the Spaniards.

The decision was appealed to the Supreme Court, however, and John Quincy Adams served as defense counsel. In the dramatic court battle, on which were focused the eyes of the country and the world, Adams brilliantly defeated the forces of President Van Buren and the slave holders. On March 9, 1841, Cinque and his comrades were freed forever.

But the larger issues had yet to be settled by four years of bloodshed.

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D. C. Woman Dies at 107

Courier, P.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Funeral services were held last week for Mrs. [illegible] Brown, who was about 107 years old. Mrs. Brown amazed hospital authorities about three years ago when she walked out of D. C. General Hospital after one month's treatment for a broken hip. She was believed to be the oldest patient ever to come out of hip surgery so well.

Mrs. Brown claimed that her only activity was occasionally attending church and "tending" her garden. And "that's hard times for me," she added. "Hard times when you can't work for yourself."

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20 1957

UNDERGROUND SOUTH

Heroes History Forgot

INSTALLMENT ONE — JAMES G. BIRNEY

20 Defender Def. 8-31-57

By EUGENE FELDMAN

In almost every Southern state today there are whites who are losing their jobs, their businesses, and even risking their lives to further the cause of desegregation.

This is not a new thing for the South because even during slavery-time there were some Southern whites who did all they could to fight against the "evil institution."

These were the abolitionists of the South, and James G. Birney was one of the staunchest. He was born in Danville, Ky. not only with a silver spoon in his mouth but with a golden pathway for his future.

FREE A FEW

At first he was in favor of only mild steps to free slaves. He favored freeing a few here and there and sending them back to Africa.

But later he despaired of this piecemeal method. He struck out boldly against slavery in newspapers and speeches at meetings.

Mobs came and threatened his life and the lives of others in his family. He had to keep muskets and shotguns at strategic places in his home.

He started a newspaper and the press was destroyed three times by bands of hoodlums led on by the slavers. But James Birney continued. He persisted. He was relentless.

His father told him he would [illegible] if he continued with his anti-slavery work. His sister begged him, with tears, to stop his work and "think of your dear children and wife."

His own wife, who was staunchly with him, was pregnant and had a chronic cough some thought was TB. Yet Birney did not stop. He increased his activities.

James Birney had a gun in one hand to protect himself and a printing press in the other. He was not about to be stopped. He would tell all America and especially the South that slavery must end and end immediately.

BORN AN ARISTOCRAT

Here was a man born in an aristocratic and prominent family. He was educated, like other such sons at Princetown. He read law with an important attorney in Philadelphia. He came home and was made legal counsel of his hometown's bank.

He married a well-to-do young lady and the new couple acquired slaves. He was even elected to public office in Kentucky. Anyone seeing him at this time would have predicted nothing less than a prominent and prosperous future. If he had "behaved" himself he could have gone a long way.

In his early married life he moved to Alabama. There he began raising cotton with slaves near Huntsville, a rich agricultural part of the state. Alabama was just becoming a state at this time and a committee to make a constitution was meeting.

Birney gave some legal advice to this committee. It was through his influence that the new constitution permitted, in individual cases, the emancipation of slaves. It also put a bar against allowing any more slaves in the state.

When his plantation did not do well Birney turned more toward the practice of law and even became a state legislator. He became one of the best lawyers in Alabama and soon made more money that way than he did with his plantation.

He bought a nice red brick mansion in Huntsville and was on his way to becoming one of the most famous public figures in the state. But a spark caught Birney. He could not rest while slavery continued.

WAS FIRST A GRADUALIST

He became associated with the American Colonization Society and became one of its chief spokesmen. This group believed in gaining the freedom gradually of a few slaves at a time and shipping them to Africa.

At first Birney worked with it but its efforts later seemed like a drop in the bucket to him. He quit this group because he said that it was not aimed at the breakup of the slavery system.

In effect it was something most slaveholders did not object to but rather liked because it meant fewer slaves in the country and therefore an increased value for their "property."

Birney saw that laws which prohibited the importation of slaves into the state also tended to raise the price of the "property." He wrote his views to the Huntsville paper. He said that a more fundamental approach must be found. But then he stepped on the sacred toes of the slavery men.

ENDANGERED LIFE

Some accounts say that Birney was in great danger due to his writings and feelings. But he refused to stop. Then came the days of Nat Turner and his slave rebellion and fear and fantastic hysteria stalked the Southland.

One could not (as today in some Southern quarters) even discuss the issue of abolition with normalcy and sanity. The Southern states made laws which said that anyone writing or speaking against slavery was subject to the death penalty.

Mobs hunted down whites who had helped Negroes in rebellion. Whites and Negroes were tortured to tell who had participated in "conspiracies" for freedom.

The slaveholders even sent whites and some Negroes into the ranks of the abolitionists so they could learn what they were doing and then "inform" on their activities.

So hysterical were the slaveholders of the South after the Nat Turner insurrection that in Nashville, Tenn. Amos Dresser, a student was arrested for distributing Bibles. The authorities thought he was handing out abolitionist literature.

20 LASHES

At that point in their fear and hysteria they didn't examine just what he was putting out and Dresser was given 20 lashes in the public square in Nashville. These were times in which Birney lived in Alabama.

The pressure grew and Birney felt he could best continue his work in his native Kentucky. If he had wanted the life of ease, the life of a Southern aristocrat all he had to do was keep his mouth shut and his pen dry. But he did not. He was on freedom's side and nothing short of that could stop him.

In 1832 he moved to Kentucky and helped form the Anti-Slavery Society in that state. He also freed his own slaves and now began to break with all gradualist schemes. He urged the strongest unity among all who disagreed with slavery.

Later he went to New York to meet the Northern abolitionists. He joined his efforts with theirs. When he came back to Kentucky a mob had been organized but was "talked-out" of plans to attack him.

REJECTED BY FAMILY, FRIENDS

His old friends shunned him. They would not talk to him on the streets. He was no longer the ban's counsel, the aristocrat's son who would "amount to much and go far."

He was an abolitionist and in the eyes of his former friends, a "dangerous" person — someone not to associate with.

This too had its price and even his own family, refused him the affection a father generally receives. He felt this loss most keenly. It grieved him, but he would not give up. His life was filled with threats, with grief, with heartbreaks, but he would not stop.

This is what he wrote to the Northern abolitionist Weld about his grief and loneliness:

"I have not one helper — not one from whom I can draw sympathy or import joy, on this topic! My nearest friends. . .think it very silly in me to run against the world in a matter that ca[illegible] anyway do me any good.

Even my own children [illegible] careless and indifferent. [illegible] nearest friends here are of the sort that are always crying out, "take care of yourself — don't meddle with other people's affairs —do nothing, get along quietly—make money."

In Kentucky things were not too easy for him. For many years Birney had been trustee of Centre college. He continued to be trustee even when he moved to Alabama.

When he returned to Kentucky there was some consideration given to his teaching there. However, because of his known views on abolition this became impossible.

MOVES TO OHIO

In 1836 Birney moved just across the Ohio river to New Richmond. He thought that conditions for anti-slavery work in Ohio might be better. He hoped to start an anti-slavery weekly called "The Philanthropist" and he thought the "climate" would be better in Cincinnati.

But he counted wrongly. Cincinnati was prosperous just because it did business with the slavery South. The Cincinnati businessmen and authorities [illegible] ed in seeing their [illegible] with the South [illegible] "abolitionist propaganda."

Soon after moving to Cincinnati he became associated with the Cincinnati Anti - Slavery Society. Under Birney's leadership this group published a strong statement in the form of a handbill entitled, "Declaration of Sentiment of the Cincinnati Anti - Slavery Society."

Cincinnati's mayor, city marshall, and other "first" citizens call-

ed on Birney after the handbill had been circulated. They told him they feared a mob would descend upon his home.

They did not speak of protection for the Birney family but only sought to fill him with fear so he would pull out of the abolition work.

ARMS HOUSE

But Birney would not pull out. Instead he got [illegible] muskets and some double-barre[illegible] and placed them [illegible] around his house [illegible] places as [illegible]

This is the way [illegible] family lived for two [illegible] in the street [illegible] of doors and they all jumped to their "posts."

This kind of nervous living was extremely hard on Mrs. Birney who was pregnant and in a terrible state of worry. She also was the victim of a chronic cough.

DESTROYS PRESS

Then the storm really broke. A mob rushed wildly on the office of Achilles Pugh, who was Birney's printer. They posted a gang of men at his home so he couldn't get out to issue an alarm.

They utterly destroyed that week's issue of the Philanthropist. They took the press apart and carried of the smaller parts so it would not be workable.

Birney was in Kentucky on abolition work when the press was destroyed. He learned of it when he was on his way back home. He could have then and there made plans to move away, but he did not. He [illegible] was determined to [illegible] on the issue of emancipation.

In Cincinnati [illegible] ciated business [illegible] ing to discuss what to do with "one James G. Birney." Mob meetings like this generally ended with a hoodlum gang going to the home of the victim and lynching him.

When Birney heard of the meeting he took his young son and attended it. He walked right into the crowded hall quite fearless. After many had made blood and fire speeches against him he rose and said, "Mr. President, I am James Birney, may I speak?"

There were calls from the mob, "Kill Him!" "Lynch Him!" But Birney spoke right on. He explained [illegible]

[illegible]

dom, begged him to stop. He even said that if he didn't stop he would not see him again.

Now Birney loved his father dearly and when he got the letter from him he wept, and his weeping did not stop for many days. In his most lonely moments he would think of the fact that his father was across the Ohio river but that he would not see him.

His own sister begged him to stop. She reminded him of his sick wife and of his family which was driven from point to point. A sister's appeal can be filled with heart-break.

It was not that Birney refused to heed her advice. He listened carefully to the tearful appeal but [illegible]

tacks, but here in Cincinnati he was going to continue and stay put.

He answered the attacks on his press by continuing his fearless paper and writing:

"Must we trample on the liberty of white men here because they have trampled on the liberty of black men at the South? Must we forge chains for the mind here, because they have forged them for the body there? Must we extinguish the right to speak, the right to print in the North, that we may be in unison with the South? No! Never!".

Again the mob was organized and it came down to Birney's print shop. This time the entire plant was smashed and torn apart. The mob took the press and dumped it into the Ohio river, [illegible]

him from Kentucky never to come back there because he would be lynched. Even persons he knew in Alabama warned him to stay away from the state.

DIED BEFORE FREEDOM

Birney did not live to see freedom of the slaves in 1863. He died a few years before in 1857. But he lived a life of glory and did much to bring about the final emancipation. During his anti-slavery career he had traveled to Europe where he became a vice president in the [illegible]

[illegible] kee, invented an alphabet for his people, Birney aided him in setting up a printing press. The Cherokees started a newspaper and it was very successful.

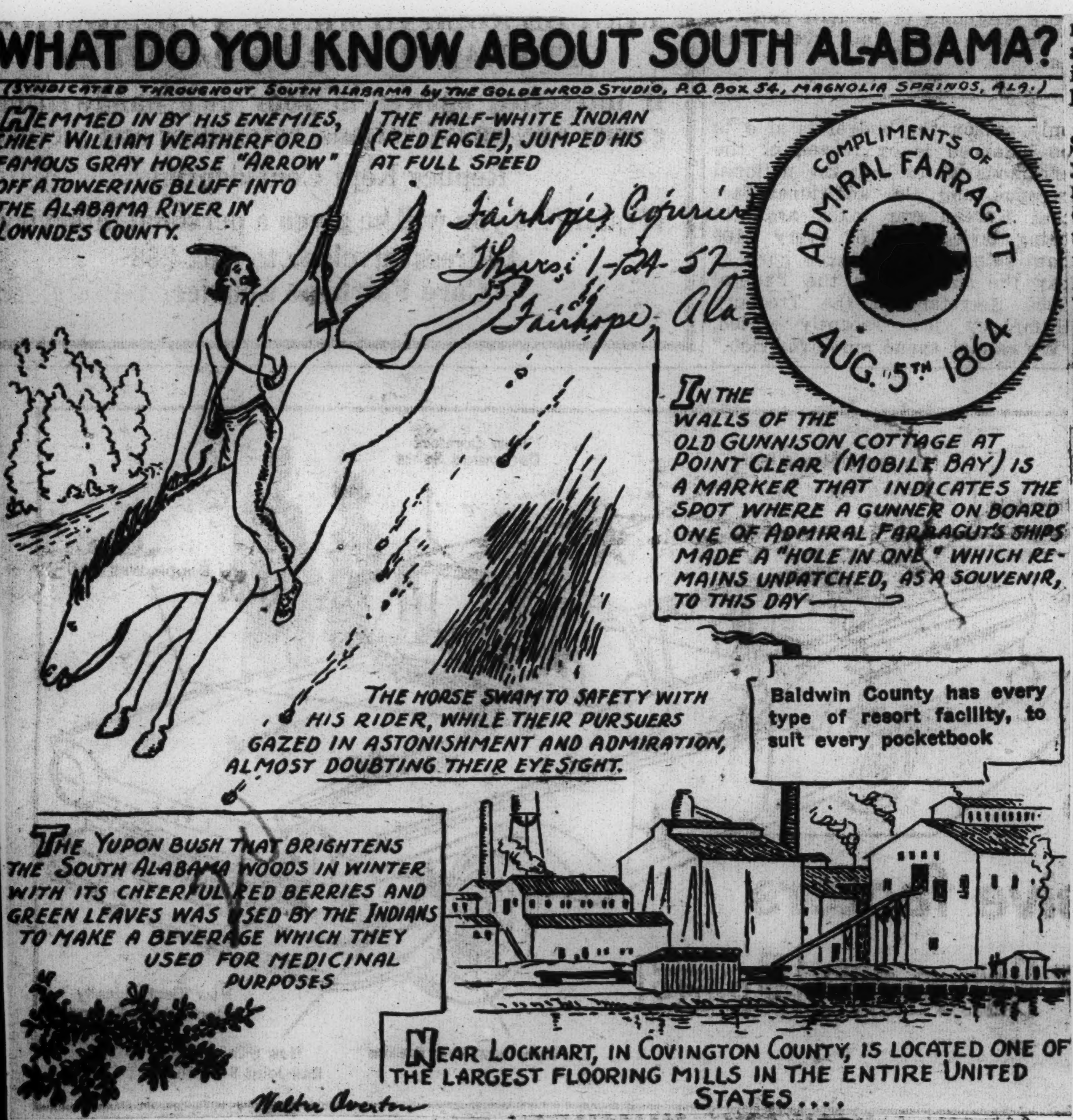
While in Alabama Birney became the guardian of Jeremiah Clemens (a cousin of Mark Twain). He so influenced Jeremiah Clemens that when he grew up and became a politician in Alabama he worked against the Confederacy. Clemens later even left Alabama so that he could campaign for Lincoln in his 1864 campaign.

All Southern whites have not been klansmen or slavers. There have been [illegible]

Eugene Feldman, writer of this series on white southern abolitionists, is a free-lance reporter. He is a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Wisconsin. Presently he is living in Chicago, and is doing historical research and writing in the field of Southern and Negro history.

He is a former resident [illegible]

[illegible] Southern Newsletter, a monthly publication featuring southern history and news.



Dred Scott Decision Drove U.S. To Point Of No Return

Advertiser Sun. 3-3-57 p.5
Montgomery, Ala.

By BOB PRICE

NEW YORK, March 2 — The nine justices came into court slowly, the younger men in the rear retarding their steps to conform with the shaky tread of their aged chief.

They settled into their seats with a dry whispering of black robes. The crier intoned his formal words; then Chief Justice Roger B. Taney unfolded his thin, lank form and began to read the Dred Scott decision.

He read for 90 minutes, while his high, thin voice faded to inaudibility. While he read, the United States slid past the point of no return, toward Civil War. In the framing of the decision he pronounced, a president-elect had meddled. There had been unorthodox proceedings in the court. The judgment dealt the court's prestige a blow from which it would not recover for a decade.

At dead center of the malestrom of events was an illiterate, infirm Negro slave. The decision which was to settle everything settled nothing. . .

NATION TORN APART

The slave was Dred Scott, born in Virginia about 1795; in his 60s on this March 6, 1857, when the deciding whether he was slave or free man tore a nation apart. He had been named Sam. Just Sam, nothing more. The where, how and why of Sam's transmutation into Dred Scott is misted in legend.

The primary issue in Dred Scott's case was simple: Had four years' residence in free territory made this slave a free man? At climax, it involved far more — the status of all Negroes under the Constitution; the power of Congress to bar slavery from United States territories, the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise and, the dominant question of the time, should expansion of slavery be permitted. In the opinion of most historians, the Dred Scott decision was the event that made Civil War inevitable.

NEGRO SLAVE

How did this Negro slave, past his best working days and unwanted by the people who owned him, become, in the sense, the focal point of a nation's destiny?

The critical action was Scott's purchase in 1832 by Dr. John Emerson, a surgeon in the U.S. Army. Emerson's duties took him from slave country, Missouri, into the free lands of Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory. Scott, his body servant, lived with him in free territory for four years, was married in free territory and his first child was born there.

Dr. Emerson died in 1843, leaving his estate — including the Scott family — to his wife, in trust for a daughter. Mrs. Emerson didn't want the slaves and, unable to dispose of them under the terms of the trust, gave them into custody of friends and returned, to Massachusetts. Later, she married an abolitionist, Dr. Calvin G. Chaffee, and you can imagine the embarrassment the Scott family was to him.

NATIONAL ISSUE

The precise progress of the Scott case to a national issue is not clear. Scott must have had pretty strong backing from the time the suit for his freedom was filed in St. Louis in 1846. But there does not seem to have been any great urgency in its lethargic early course through the courts. The picture changed in the early 1850s.

The temper of the country was short and getting shorter. The Compromise of 1850 had not stilled antislavery agitation as expected. Stephen Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill, opening to slavery lands which had been closed to it by the Missouri Compromise of 1820, revived the question in all its terrifying aspects. Border violence flared. Somebody got the idea that Dred Scott might be the test case which would restore domestic tranquility.

PRESSURES MOUNTED

By the time the case reached the Supreme Court, it was obvious that far more than the slave-or-free status of one Negro was involved. Public pressures mounted for a broad pronouncement that would decide, once and for all, the status of slavery in the terriotries. These pressures were felt within the court.

The 1856 campaign increased the tensions. The Democrats won with James Buchanan, Pennsylvania by birth and Southern by sympathies, and a popular sovereignty plank that proclaimed the right of a territory's people to seek admission to the union "with or without domestic slavery." Buchanan's victory over John C. Fremont of the new Republicans, and Millard Fillmore of the dying Whigs, was interpreted widely as an expression of popular will against any restriction on slavery in the territories.

ARGUMENTS HEARD

The Supreme Court heard arguments early in 1856 and rearguments in December. As imposing an array of legal talent as the country could muster added its collective voice to the demands for sweeping action.

There was no sign of storm in the court's early deliberations. A majority favored abiding by an 1851 decision whereby a slave returned from free to slave territory was declared subject to the laws of the state to which he returned, in this case, Missouri. Indeed, a decision to that effect was written. Then the funny business started.

The veil which traditionally conceals Supreme Court deliberations prevents absolute knowledge of what happened. But there were strong minds on the court who were unwilling to rest with the inconclusive reinforcement of the 1851 ruling. They pressed for broad action. Another influence was the intention of a Republican minotiry to speak out in defense

of the party's contention that congress had power to control slavery in the territories. Whatever happened, the court decided to go into the question of congressional power.

STUMBLING BLOCK

Then another stumbling block arose. The court was composed of five justices from the South, four from the North. The five Southerners lined up solidly for declaring that Congress had no right to bar slavery from the territories. But the court had been under criticism for lack of balance in its membership for years. It would be embarrassing if a majority of five Southern justices should sweep the court into an irrevocable proslavery position.

The thing to do, obviously was, to bring at least one Northern judge to the Southern side. The target was Grier of Pennsylvania, as Southern in sympathy as Buchanan. But Grier had been under heavy fire for pro-Southern rulings and he was reluctant to take the broad step. At this time, Buchanan comes into the picture.

Buchanan had written to Justice Catron of Tennessee early in February. The President-elect wanted to refer to the impending decision in his inaugural address and what could Catron suggest.

Catron said nothing had happened as yet, but he would keep Buchanan posted. Now Catron, acting for the Southern majority, approached Buchanan.

Would he "drop Grier a line, saying how necessary it is" that the court take a positive stand. The President-elect complied, and Grier came around.

The general tenor of the decision caused no great surprise. Advance word of the opinion had filtered through Washington. At least two newspapers had predicted the decision, even to fixing the vote at 7-2 and naming the dissenters. But a complete surprise could have occasioned no greater turmoil.

INFERIOR ORDER

In its primary finding, the court ruled that Scott was not a citizen, and could not become a citizen because Negroes were "beings of an inferior order." Actually, that disposed of the case. If the court had stopped there, the Dred Scott decision would be buried in dusty records. But it went on: slaves were property and property had to be protected whether it be a slave in Georgia or a mule in Vermont, under the "due process" clause of the Fifth Amendment. Congress had no power over property rights in territorial domains; therefore, it had no power over slavery. Since the Missouri Compromise interfered with property rights, the compromise was unconstitutional.

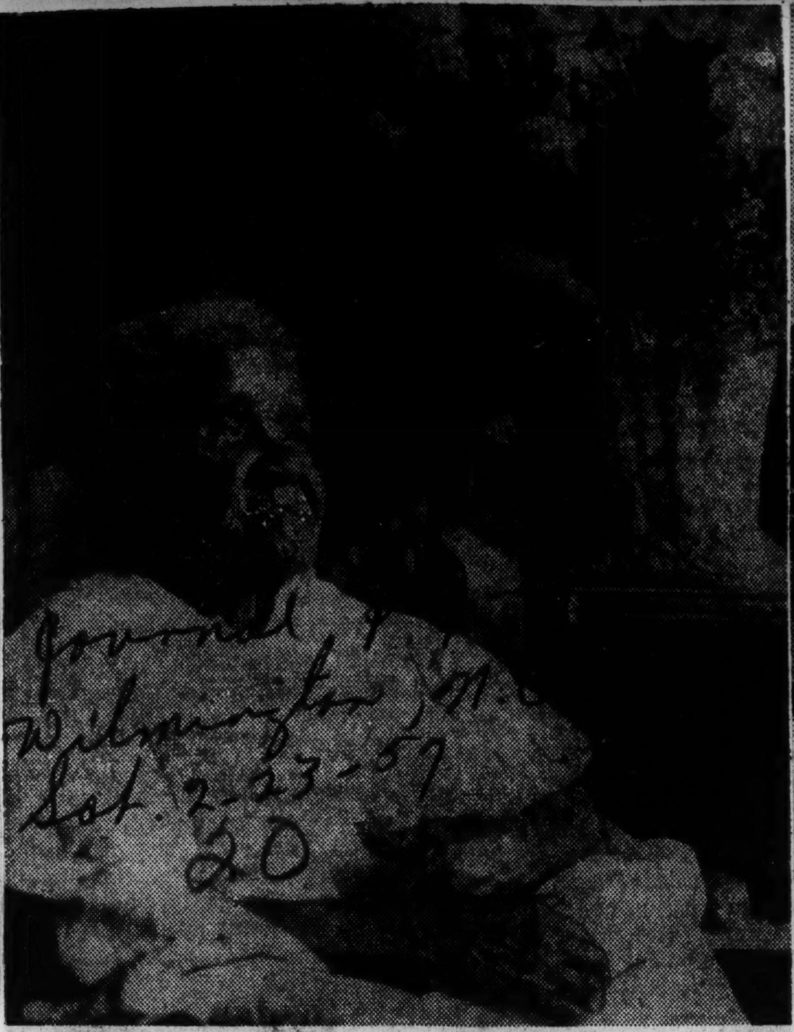
The decision was greeted with cries of outrage in the North, mass meetings of protest boiled up, state legislatures condemned the court in resolutions.

BALLOT BOX

There were charges, without foundation, that Buchanan and Taney had conspired. Some newspapers trumpeted for repudiation at the ballot box.

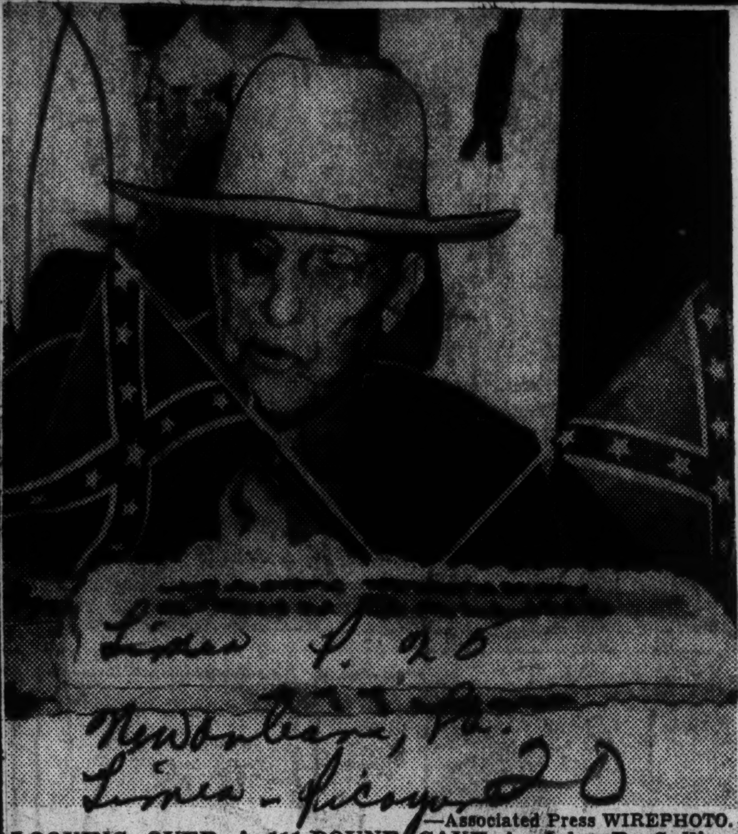
The North's antagonism speedily crystallized in refusal to accept the decision. It was a partisan ruling in favor of one section, one party, and one interest; therefore, it had no moral validity. So ran the reasoning. A few years later, the Civil War made the whole argument academic.

Dred Scott? He was set free soon after the Supreme Court's decision. He got a job as a hotel porter in St. Louis but lived to enjoy freedom only a short time. He died there in 1858. His grave, if all goes as planned, will be adorned with its first marker this year.



Journal [illegible] Wilmington, N.C. Sat. 2-23-57 20

EX-SLAVE AT 113—Mrs. Sally Powell, who was a slave during Lincoln's time, is pictured sitting in a wheel chair enjoying the sun at the Oak Forest Infirmary in Chicago. Mrs. Powell recently celebrated her 113th birthday. Although unable to see, she retains a fine sense of humor and a sharp wit. Flowers in the background were a gift to mark the occasion. (Newspress Photo).



Times [illegible] 26 New Orleans, La. Times-Picayune 20

—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

LOOKING OVER A 111-POUND CAKE is ~~John B. Salling~~, Virginia's last surviving veteran of the War Between the States. The huge cake was presented to him at his home in Slant, Va., at a party marking his 111th birthday. Hundreds of friends and well-wishers attended the event, highlight of which was receipt of a telegram from President Eisenhower.

Fri. 5-17-57

Advertiser Sun. 3-3-57 Montgomery, Ala. P.5

CIVIL WAR MAKER

Dred Scott (right), the elderly Negro slave whose suit for freedom 100 years ago pushed America past the point of no return toward Civil War. Scott is shown with his wife in this picture, owned by their great-grandson, John A. Madison of St. Louis.—

Civil War Memorial Group Named

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Dec. 7 (AP)—President Eisenhower today named 10 historians and civic leaders to the Civil War Centennial Commission.

The Commission was created by Congress to prepare a program to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Civil War. Appointed today were:

Bruce Catton, Civil War historian and editor of American Heritage; Avery O. Craven, American history professor, University of Chicago; Alvin L. Aubinoe, president of Dupont Plaza, Inc., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Consuelo Northrop Bailey, Burlington, Vt., attorney; W. Norman Fitzgerald, Milwaukee, president of the Norris, Fitzgerald and Russell Ink Co.; Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III, Washington, D. C., grandson of the Civil War general; John A. Krout, Columbia University history professor; Axsel Nielsen, president of the Title Guaranty Co., Denver; William S. Paley, chairman of the board of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Bell I. Wiley, Emory University history professor.

The President will name later two others to the commission. Four more will be named by the Senate, four by the House and, by law, the Department of Interior and the Library of Congress will each furnish a member.

The President, the Vice President and the House Speaker are ex-officio members.

Post-Times [illegible] 12-8-57 Washington

20 1957

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

ROBERT PELHAM

— Editor, Writer, Politician —

The subject of our sketch this week is one who worked in many fields. In each of these he made a contribution and might be called a many-sided man. Robert Pelham was born in the City of Petersburg before it became famous as a result of the contest between Grant and Lee.

Dr. Savage

He was the second son of Robert Pelham born on January 4, 1859. It was difficult many times for slave parents to keep the family together. Young Robert Pelham could hardly be called a Virginian for the parents moved North to secure for their children those educational advantages which the liberal minded elements were extending to all classes of men. After going to several places, this family finally settled in Detroit.

His education was not formally begun in a school until 1868 when at the age of nine he attended a school set up for Negroes taught by Miss Fannie Richards, who later became a highly respected teacher in the mixed schools of the city. In these years after a hard and vigorous fight, the schools were opened in 1871 to all the children regardless of race. Young Robert then entered the grammar school and was graduated from the high school in 1877.

He took a course in military science which was attached to the public schools, and which was maintained at Orchard Lake at Orchard Lake, Michigan which later became the Military Academy. Young Robert Pelham was able to take three years of military training which was no doubt of help in later life.

He was a very industrious young man and began work while in the high school. He began employment with the Daily Post which later became Detroit Morning Tribune which was at that time the leading Republican paper in Michigan. It was owned and controlled by the champion of Republican principles, Zachariah Chandler. Young Robert Pelham began in the lowest position and worked his way to one of importance. Along with this position, he was editor of a Negro paper, one which we are told stood in the front rank of Negro papers of that day.

In 1883, Robert Pelham, W. H. Anderson, W. H. Stovers, and Benjamin Pelham started the Detroit Plaindealer. This paper was started under very difficult circumstances. It was only the experience of Robert Pelham which enabled this paper to be a success. All of the sponsors held positions in the best business houses in Detroit.

This enabled them to publish the paper in its early days.

The great schools of journalism were not then available to them. If they had been available, it is doubtful if they could have attended them because they were employed and had responsibility. There is always much work to be done in a newspaper such as writing the news and writing the circulas so that people will know about the paper. The paper had to be sold, so agents had to be secured and this was not an easy job, but in four years it had become one of the best Negro papers in the United States.

Pelham did not hold a position which was purely political, but did hold offices in the Civil Departments of National Government. At that time many of those offices were sponsored by Senators and members of the House of Representatives. They were used to pay political debts and in this sense Pelham held political offices. He always took an active part in politics and represented his party and race in City, State, and National affairs. He was of great importance to his race because he was a newspaper man and that enabled him to secure knowledge which would have been denied to any other person. Pelham was well respected by the members of the journalism profession.

Pelham was a good writer. In the columns of the Plaindealer, the paper of which he was editor, he wrote a series of articles on the "Relation of Labor." These articles attracted universal attention because of the terse vigorous language in which they were written.

The Detroit Plaindealer of which Pelham was the editor was endorsed also by many papers throughout the Nation. This subject must be considered in the first line of Negro editors.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

The Underground Railroad In Northern Indiana

People who settled in Northern Indiana influenced the operation of the Railroad in the state. Many persons who lived in this portion of the commonwealth were of Quaker stock and had been opposed to slavery from the very beginning of the national government. In spite of their attitude, slavery did exist.

Dr. Savage

In 1818 delegates to the Deep River quarterly meeting of North Carolina decided to dispose of slaves by colonizing them in the Western states. In 1852 this same quarterly meeting sent out a committee of 40 persons. The work of this committee was to examine the laws of the Middle Western states and to ascertain if there was any legal or other way of setting free men in those states.

The committee reported later that it had examined the laws of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and found nothing in them which would prevent the proposed colonization of freedmen within their borders and it further urged that more slaves be sent to the Indiana section perhaps on the hope that the Norhtwest Ordinance would be effective.

This was the beginning of the settlement of Negroes in the old Northwest and was an attempt to solve the slavery question by colonization. This was important later to the underground railroad for many of these towns had stations of this system. This was especially true in Hamilton, Howard and Grant counties.

The white population which made up Northern Indiana was largely Northern immigrants and the southern pioneers who had left their homes because they were opposed to slavery. The state of Indiana as a whole was settled by Northerners and persons favorable to slavery. There were several who were not in favor of slavery and it was this group the Quakers and Abolitionists hoped to reach. This came out in bold relief for when the slave owner sought his slave among the citizens he lost his property. This must not be understood to mean that there were no proslavery men in the territory for that was the reason the operators of the underground railroad had to be so cautious.

Legal provision had much to do with slavery in Indiana and especially with the working of the underground system. In the early history of Indiana the state was looked upon as a place of safety for slaves because of the Ordinance of 1787 but even this did not keep them from being returned to their masters if he could show that the slave was held for servitude in a state outside of the old Northwest.

In spite of the latitude allowed to the master, the slave was relatively safe when once he had reached Indiana. Some of these slaves settled in the states while others only worked a while until they could move on to Canada.

If there was any doubt about the Ordinance of 1787 and its influence in protecting the slaves from being returned to servitude there could be none after the Fugitive Law which was a part of the Compromise of 1850. This law was drastic and made it mandatory for anyone standing by to give assistance in returning the slave if they were called upon to do so by the Federal Marshal. This drastic law had influence on the underground railroad in Indiana as it did everywhere in the free states.

When slaves were helped in the flight for freedom in Northern Indiana it had to be secretly done in order that such a person would not incur the penalties under the law. Many of the slaves who had come to the section simply found it convenient to move to Canada.

Another factor which had some influence on the underground railroad in Indiana was the state constitution. In the constitutional convention it was decided to submit the question of slavery to the people in a state-wide election. The result of this election showed that 111,125 voted for exclusion of the Negroes and 21,125 were against exclusion.

The provisions of the new constitution which gives the attitude of the state on the anti-slavery sentiment. If one wished to keep slaves in the state after 1851 he had to do it secretly for in doing that he would violate both the state constitution and the Federal law. These were large factors in the developing of the underground railroad in the state of Indiana.

The underground railroad in Northern Indiana was very extensive. There were forty counties in Northern Indiana including all the counties north of a line drawn through Indianapolis. There were several stations and operators from that city. It is possible to locate a large number of these and the operators. This was all done secretly and the slave was delivered to the next station during the night. There was much truth when the operator said they had not seen the slave. He was placed in a barn or cellar, fed, rested and passed to the next station. This was the way the underground operated in Northern Indiana.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

FRIEDRICH KARL FRANZ HECKLER

The fight against slavery was one which concerned some of those who came to these shores and made the United States their home. The documents of Europe and America which made much over the rights of the individual, many European persons took seriously. The Rights of Man and the Declaration of Independence became living and important documents and it is not at all surprising that these persons tried to make them realities when they came to this land of opportunity.

The subject of our column this week is Friederich Karl Franz Heckler who was born September 28, 1811, Eichtersheim. His father was a well-to-do court counsellor, a fact which made it possible for his education to be different than what it might have been had he been a poor boy. After early training in the Lyceum at Mannheim, he studied law and history at the Universities of Heidelberg and Munich. He worked there until he got his degree in law. He was trained just as the German of the upper class.

Dr. Savage

After his work was completed, he settled down in Mannheim and gained distinction as a lawyer. Like many lawyers it was hard to keep out of politics. Heckler was elected in 1842 to the Second Chamber of Baden. He along with his friends Itzstein and Sanders, was a leader of the liberal movement for parliamentary government. He fought against the movement to unite Schleswig-Holstern with Denmark which won him fame throughout Germany. This very popularity caused him to be expelled from Berlin.

He was very actve in the revolutionary movement and on March 31, 1848, from Frankfurt introduced a resolution which provided for a parliamentary body. However, moderates won and then the government of Baden would not respect his imures. Heckler proclaimed the German Republic from Constance and urged the people of the Lake and Black Forest to armed resistance. He had hoped, as most revolutionists, that a large number of persons were willing to meet him, but in this he was disappointed.

He went into battle in 1848 against Gerald Von Gagern and his army was badly beaten and the leader fled across the Swiss border. In spite of this he was re-elected. The Chamber of Baden would not respect his immunity and the new Frankfurt government would not seat him. This meant his usefulness was over in Germany.

The next move of this agent of revolution was to come to the United States. The real purpose why he came to the United States was to collect funds to carry on the revolution. He was welcomed in the great cities of the United States with great acclaim. He settled on a farm near Belleville, a small town near East St. Louis, Ilinois. His plan for the revolution failed because the Baden government was overthrown by the Prussian troops.

Heckler came back to the United States and to Belleville which really became Summerfield, St. Clair County, Illinois. He devoted his time to farming, his principle products being cattle and wine grapes. He was what could be called a successful farmer.

Friederich Karl Franz Heckler, one writer said, was a born leader of men. Great questions were agitating the public mind and he was influenced by them. The Republican party was just getting started in the United States. This seemed the party for him. He stumped the country for Freemont and free men. The slavery question was one that was vital to him for the fight for free men was the reason he left Germany. When he heard of the slavery question, he plunged himself in it and spoke in the east and the west where Germans were located. He was an ardent supporter of Lincoln. At the time the Civil War broke out he had reached the age of fifty, but he was so anxious to get in this battle he was willing to serve as a private soldier. He served in this capacity until he was made a colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois. This did not go too well because he did not get along with the officers who were his superiors and he resigned.

Soon another regiment was recruited for him in the city of Chicago known as the Eighty-second of Illinois, he led the regiment during the greater part of the war. The Eighty-second was active in many battles of the Civil War. Its gallant leader was wounded severely at Chancellorsville, but he soon recovered to lead his army in other battles of the Civil War, such as Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge. He showed great courage in most of these encounters.

When the war was over, he returned to his farm at Belleville, Illinois, and became what might be called the leader of the German element. He was a liberal, but he did not support the liberal party and actually came out against it. He did, however, support the leaders in the liberal party in the state of Illinois. He was what might be called a leader and a liberal.

Know Your History

By Dr. W. SHERMAN SAVAGE

(Professor of History at Lincoln University — Jefferson City, Mo.)

BENJAMIN SHERWOOD HEDRICK

— An Anti-Slavery Leader —

Benjamin Sherwood Hedrick, the eldest son of John L Hedrick and Elizabeth Sherwood, was born in Davidson County near the town of Salisbury, N. C., on February 13, 1837. The family came from German stock which was influential in the settling of the Eastern part of the state.

The father of Benjamin Sherwood was a poor farmer who managed to give his children the advantage of the neighborhood school. When his training was over, young Benjamin was prepared for college by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, a Presbyterian min Presbyterian minister of Salisbury. He entered the University in 1847.

Dr. Savage

The University of North Carolina, then as now, was located at Chapel Hill. Young Hedrick did well here and was graduated in 1851 with the highest distinction.

Worked For Government

When his school work was completed, he was recommended to the Secretary of the Navy, W. A. Graham, as a clerk in the office of the Nautical Almanac. This is understandable because the secretary was from North Carolina also. Young Hedrick had been well trained in chemistry and mathematics.

He was assigned to work in Cambridge, Mass., which enabled him to take advanced work at Harvard college. At Harvard he had the opportunity of studying chemistry with the distinguished scientist, Louis Agassez.

He had shown such promise that he was called back to the University of North Carolina as professor of analytical chemistry and agriculture. This appointment did not last long, for he was dismissed because of his views on slavery.

The western part of North Carolina, like the western part of Virginia, was not in favor of slavery. The farmers in that part of the state were small ones and had little need of slave labor. The agricultural labors were opposed to slavery because they looked upon it as detrimental to their interest. It was in this section of North Carolina that Hedrick grew to manhood.

Lived Near River

He lived near Locks Bridge on the Yardkin river, and on the road which lead from Virginia to South Carolina. Slaves were often carried this way. Hedrick declared that he had seen on this road as many as two thousand slaves in one day.

These events made a deep impression on his young mind. His opposition at this time was not a concern or the welfare of the slave but that property was being taken out of the state which should be left there to develop it.

He had been impressed with the number of persons who left the state because they were free men and could not compete with slave labor. According to De Bow's census, there were in Indiana alone 1850, 33,000 native North Carolinians and in the whole west there were 58,000 persons who were born in North Carolina.

Full of Modesty

All the available accounts agree that Professor Hedrick was a man of singular gentleness. Hinton R. Helper, who had his difficulty in North Carolina, said Hedrick was full of modesty, almost amounting to bashfulness. He was not one who delighted in stirring up strife and it is surprising that he got into difficulty.

In August, 1856, there was an election for state officers, and Professor Hedrick went to the polls in the village of Chapel Hill in which the university was located. A bystander asked the professor if he intended to vote the same ticket in the national election to which he educator said, he did not know, but made it plain that he would not vote for the Whig party. He finally was asked if he would vote for Freemont and the reply was that if there was such a ticket in the state he would vote for Freemont.

Little came of this, but on September 13, 1856, a short article appeared in the "North Carolina Standard," of Raleigh, which said if there be a Freemont man among us let us either silence him or require him to leave.

Dismissed From School

It went on to say that the expression of black Republican opinion in our midst is incompatible with our honor and safety as people. The hope was to drive all of those persons out of the state. It was very desirable from the Standard's point of view to drive them out of the schools and colleges of the state.

The charge was brought against Professor Hedrick and the Board of Trustees took it under advisement and after a long hearing he was dismissed.

When Benjamin Hedrick left North Carolina, he went to New York where he was employed as a clerk in the mayor's office and at the same time lectured and taught in the city of New York. In 1861 he gave up his work in New York and became examiner in chemistry and metallogy and at the same time professor of chemistry and toxicology at Georgetown university. During the war he gave assistance to many fugitives. He died in 1886. He was a well educated man who suffered a great deal for his beliefs.

100TH BIRTHDAY — Thomas L. Shivers, whose 100th birthday anniversary was celebrated last week in Los Angeles. Led by his son, Marvin S. Shivers a leading Los Angeles painter, many citizens of both races filled Washington Memorial Church as a testimonial to him. Prominent speakers extolled him as a fine example of a man born in slavery, but who worked his way up to success and security.

3rd Marriage For Both: He's 107, She's 74

WINONA, Miss. — (ANP) — Wedding bells rang for the third time for Green Edwards and his new bride, both of whom had outlived their former spouses.

Green gave his age as 107 years and said he is retired. His new wife said she is 74, and listed [illegible] as housewife. The ceremony was performed by the justice of peace, and the couple left for Duddsville to make their home.

Age Looks at Youth

Woman, 108, Born Slave, Tours Knox Armor Center

By MARION PORTER

Mrs. Susan Garrett, 108 years old last April, thought everything at Fort Knox was "real nice."

"I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for seeing it," she observed graciously during her tour of the Army post yesterday.

"It'll take me a week to tell them about it at home—I'll keep some back, make them come and see it for themselves," said "Aunt Susan," born a slave in Green County.

Resentful of the cane she has been using only for the past year, Aunt Susan took along with her a pieced quilt she finished yesterday, just to prove old age hadn't conquered her. She sews without the aid of glasses — including threading needles.

Answer to a Wish

She lives with her son, Irving Garrett, in Tonieville, a community in Larue County between Elizabethtown and Hodgenville.

She was invited to the post when a friend, Hubert Donaldson, Elizabethtown, a civilian employee of the commissary office, reported a conversation he had with Aunt Susan.

She had expressed the wish: "I would like to see myself a tank, and a general, and the Flag coming down before I die."

All her wishes were granted.

She visited the Patton Museum. She climbed to the top of a new M-48 tank; she had ice cream and lemonade with Maj. Gen. J. L. Ryan, commanding general of the Armor Center, and she was present for retreat when the Flag was lowered. Just before retreat a special drill was put on for Aunt Susan.

'Germans Always Fighting'

"I've seen the battlefield at Munfordville," she told Capt. Ted Smith and Sgt. Walter E. Buchanan as she walked through the museum.

Of a photograph of General Patton, she said:

"He looks just like a man down home."

The only thing she remembers about the Civil War is seeing a line of soldiers march past her home.

Shown artillery captured in Germany, she remarked, "Those Germans are always fighting." One of her grandsons was killed in Germany during World War II.

General Ryan gave her some photographs, taken at the post, which she will put on the walls of her room.

"You should see her room," said Donaldson. "She likes to go to fairs—and in this area she never pays to enter a fair and they let her play the wheels free. You should see the souvenirs she has."

'Just A Sip of Wine'

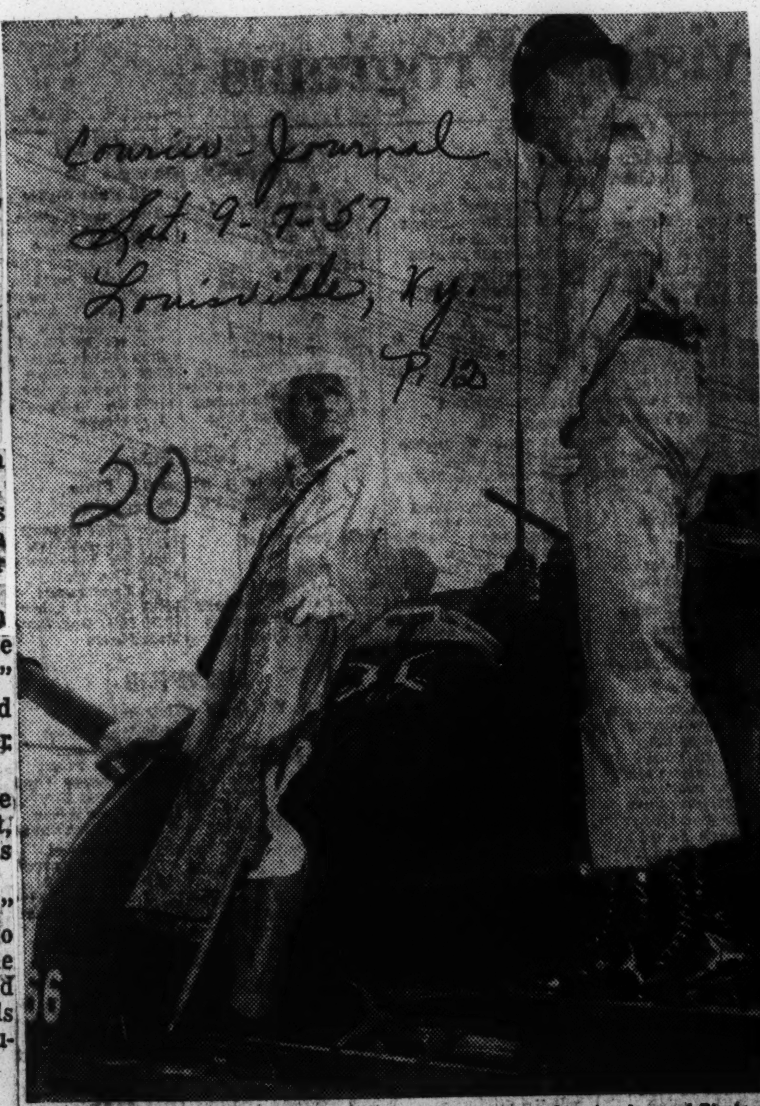
Asked how she liked the tank she climbed up on, Aunt Susan said: "I wouldn't know whether it's a new tank or an old tank—but it's very nice."

"I've never been sick," she said, commenting on her age. "Oh, I get an upset stomach now and then and a sip of wine is good for that. But I don't drink wine—just take it like it was medicine."

Seven of Aunt Susan's 13 children are living. Irving, with whom she makes her home, is 61. The oldest, Miss Mary Garrett, lives in New Albany.

"Offhand I don't remember just how old that girl is," Aunt Susan said. "But I can figure it up. She was 83 years old when I was 100."

"One year brings on another," she added philosophically.



Courier-Journal Photo

CLIMBING atop a M-48 tank at Fort Knox was no trick at all for Aunt Susan Garrett, 108 years old, who was an honored guest yesterday at the Army post. First Lt. Frederick Stiff keeps an alert eye on the visitor.

5-Score and 6—

[illegible] Brown of Falco, Ala., says he is 106 years old. He recalls having been a slave in Colleton, S.C. Although Mr. Brown cannot read, he can quote the Bible fluently. He was recently feted by the Mt. Zion AME Church in Crestview, Fla.

Historic Creek Stand church gets set for homecoming

BY CLAUDE KEATHLEY
News religious editor

The annual pilgrimage to the ante bellum Creek Stand Methodist Church is scheduled Sunday, Aug. 25.

The homecoming program is sponsored by the Creek Stand Methodist Memorial Assn., headed by Mrs. Lilla C. Brooks of Hurtsboro.

Worship service will be at 11 a.m. with the sermon by the Rev. John C. Vickers, pastor of the Hurtsboro and Creek Stand Methodist Churches. Then there will be a basket dinner.

THE CREEK STAND CHURCH dates back to the early 1800s and is near the "stomping grounds" of the famous Indian Chief, Big Warrior. It is seven miles from Hurtsboro on the celebrated Old Federal Road, now a modern highway connecting Tuskegee and Hurtsboro.

For many years the old Creek Stand church was virtually abandoned, but in 1950-51 the Creek Stand Methodist Memorial Assn. was formed by former members to preserve the historic church and cemetery where slave masters and slaves are buried. In 1951 the church was rebuilt as a shrine, about one-half the size of the original church.

Each year former members and friends and relatives of the old pioneer families of Creek Stand meet for the homecoming and annual association meeting.

BEHIND THE CHURCH is the century-old cemetery where slave masters, old time Southern aristocrats, slaves and pioneer settlers are buried.

Beyond the rear fence of the white cemetery section are graves of slaves.

The pioneer elders of the church believed in strict discipline of its members as is revealed in the church's historic records. Dancing, card playing, whisky drinking and cigaret smoking were taboo.

Debutantes, pleasantly referred to as "young gals," were permitted limited "horse and buggy courting" at the right time and place—"home after sunset."

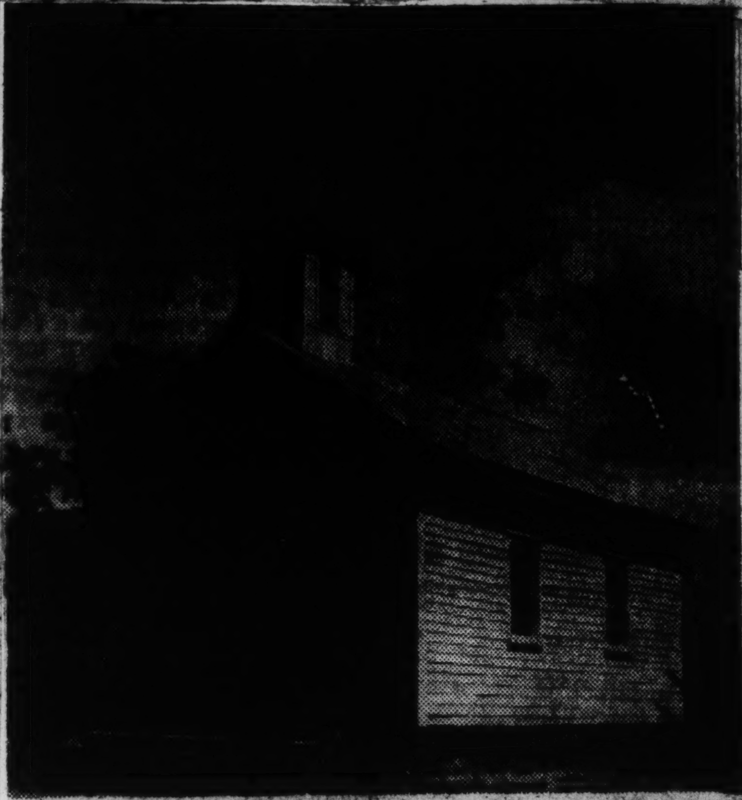
Juvenile delinquency was unheard of. At an early age children were taught the discipline of the "peach tree switch."

IN THE PIONEER DAYS of the Creek Stand Church, men and women were not allowed to sit together during worship services. The two front doors of the rebuilt church shown in the accompanying picture indicates a partition for the central seating system. Women entered the right door and men through the left door.

"Any 'high collared young 'dude' having the temerity to 'jump the fence' and sit with the ladies was severely frowned upon by the church elders," the records reveal.

The church, now connected with the Hurtsboro Methodist Church by action of the Methodist conference ,has an affiliated membership of 155. These will be expected to sign the church roster at the homecoming on Aug. 25.

Slaves buried here—This is one of the monuments in the Creek tSand Methodist Church cemetery where slave masters and slaves are buried.



HISTORIC CREEK STAND METHODIST CHURCH
. . . Annual homecoming planned for Sunday, Aug. 25

METHODIST SHRINE AT CREEK STAND

Ancient Macon County Church Plans Homecoming Celebration Next Sunday

CREEK STAND, Ala., Aug. 22 —Many Methodists will travel the celebrated old Federal Road now transformed into a modern highway between Tuskegee and Hurtsboro to "Old Mount Zion" next Sunday.

The occasion is celebration of Homecoming Day at the Methodist Church Shrine at Creek Stand. The old church, dating back beyond slavery days, is seven miles from Hurtsboro. Rebuilt during 1951, the church is about half the size of the original building.

Following worship services at 11 a.m. Sunday, guests will be treated to basket dinner on the grounds. A homecoming day message will be delivered also.

Choir music for the homecoming services will be by the junior and senior Hurtsboro Methodist Church choirs.

The old church is located near the "stomping grounds" of the famous Creek Indian chief, Big Warrior. Both Creek Stand and Warriors stand are named for this noted chief and his tribes.

Behind the church is the century-old cemetery where "slave masters," old Southern aristocrats and pioneer settlers of Alabama lie at rest. Beyond the fence of the cemetery, and overgrown with trees and underbrush, lie buried the bones of many slaves who toiled in the new fields when this country was mostly wilderness.

Ministers who were associated with the church and preached their first sermons there included the Rev. Oscar C. Lloyd, the Rev. Turpen Wilcoxon, Dr. Robert R. Ellison, all dead. The Rev. R. C. Williams, Hurtsboro, was the last minister to serve the original church.

Dr. J. M. Glenn, of Union Springs, now retired, served as guest minister often. Although he was once the youngest member of the North Alabama Methodist Conference, he is now the oldest.

The old church was dismantled and rebuilt during 1951 under sponsorship of the Creek Stand Methodist Memorial Assn. Mrs. Lilla Chandler Brooks, oldest living member of the church is president of association.

Arrangements for homecoming are under the direction of the church secretary, James L. Streetman, and the board of trustees, including W. R. Streetman, E. P. Lloyd and H. T. Ellison, all of Hurtsboro. Assisting this committee are Mrs. John C. Vickers, Mrs. W. K. Ellison, Mrs. Herman Ellison, Mrs. Elva Ann Ellison, Mrs. Bessie M. Smythe, Mrs. Elmer Forehand, Mrs. W. P. Forehand, Mrs. E. P. Lloyd, Mrs. Pat Perry, Mrs. Dudley Brooks, Mrs. R. C. Griswold, Mrs. Eva Chandler Gagnon, all of Hurtsboro and Mrs. Cora Lloyd Floyd, Creek Stand.

Underground South

Defender Chicago Ill.

Heroes History Forgot

Levi Coffin

(Installment II)

Sat 9-7-57

By EUGENE FELDMAN

Levi Coffin was a white North Carolinian who spent his whole life helping slaves escape North. He felt so deeply against the sin of slavery that he helped organize the underground railroad and later he became national president of it.

And just because he refused to close his eyes to the cruel evils of slavery he suffered many anxious times himself. He was often in grave danger, and his family and friends were frequently in dire risks. But these fears, however strong and strenuous, did not deter Levi Coffin or his wife from their work. He believed that to serve freedom's cause of the underground railroad was the best way to serve God.

Many religious folks in North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee believed that slavery was a sin. Coffin came from the Quaker group who believed this but many from other faiths also felt this way.

At first they gave up their own slaves and then some went even further—they helped other slaves escape to freedom. Some of these people even formed abolitionist societies. This is the atmosphere in which young Coffin was raised.

Once when he was a young boy he went fishing with his father. A slave came up and spoke to them. Coffin's father, a firm believer in human dignity, spoke with courtesy and friendliness to the slave, and the slave returned the friendly conversation.

When the slave's master saw his slave talking to a white man with familiarity he seized a fagot from the fire and struck him over the head with a furious blow. Blood issued from his head over his back and chest. Coffin's father prevented any further blows.

Coffin said this incident was one of the most important in shaping his future anti-slavery career. In his autobiography he relates:

DEEPLY MOVED

"I was so deeply moved that I left my breakfast untasted, and going off by myself gave vent to my feelings in sobs and tears. A few such instances of man's inhumanity to man intensified my hatred of slavery and inspired me to devote myself to the cause of the oppressed."

Coffin's work of helping slaves on their way to freedom began when he was still a boy. His father had a farm in Guilford county, North Carolina and part of his chores was to feed the hogs.

Once he noticed that a slave was hiding in t h e thicket where the hogs rotted for food. Young Coffin ran back to the house to get something for the run-away slave to eat. He later gave him directions telling him what friendly home he might rest in at night. After that young Coffin carried cornbread and bacon in his sack for any escaping slaves he might meet in the woods.

SCHOOL TEACHER

When Coffin grew older he became a school teacher but most of his time was spent in helping organize abolitionist societies and helping Negroes escape North. In 1816 he helped organize the Manumission Society of N o r t h Carolina.

It was founded on the principles of the Declaration of Independence, especially on the idea that "all men are created equal." In 1824 it absorbed the New Salem Benevolent Association of Females and the North Carolina Abolition Society of Newberry. A few years after it was organized it had 40 branches in the state and upwards of 1,600 members. This group sent delegates to the national convention of the abolitionist society. At this time there were more abolition societies in the South than there were in the North.

There were many risks involved in helping slaves escape. T h e slaveholders had the "law" on their side. It was a capital offense to help free a slave and if one were ever caught it could mean one's life. But this did not stop Coffin or his abolitionist friends.

SECRET APPEAL

He and his cousin Jesse Stanley once got a secret appeal for help from a slave who lived near their farm. The slave had a cruel master who used to delight sadistically in beating him. The two cousins, who were more like two brothers, helped the slave make a get-away.

The slave's master got word that someone had seen his slave escape in young Stanley's wagon. When Coffin heard of this he was teaching a class. He dismissed his students at once and mounted his horse at full gallop in an effort to save his cousin Stanley's life.

TOLD TO FLEE

When he arrived at his aunt and uncle's farm he told them in quick, short words that the situation was dangerous. He advised them that Stanley must flee at once. Coffin was just like another son to them and they immediately agreed for they had great confidence in his judgment.

Stanley's parents rushed to ready a few things for their son. Stanley and Coffin went out to get the horse ready for the trip. While they were getting ready Stanley complained that he didn't have a good coat or cap for the journey. Coffin had just bought a new coat and hat and he took these garments off and quickly exchanged with his cousin.

Coffin accompanied his cousin along the way during the night for safety and for company. They traveled through the mountain trails and Stanley fled to the safety of Philadelphia where he had kin-folks and friends.

Later Stanley's uncle, Abel Stanley was in trouble because of his abolitionist actions. Uncle Abel had helped a slave escape and now for this he must himself flee for safety. He fled to Indiana and then his family came later.

FAMILIES MOVE

Whole families in Guilford and Randolph counties in North Carolina moved to Indiana just to be safe from the arms of the slaveowners' "law." It is said that Indiana was largely populated with such families who had fled for safety.

After this Coffin began to take the matter of helping slaves escape still more seriously. He helped organize "depots" or "stations" all along the way from Georgia, South and North Carolina to Ohio and even points further North.

He helped arrange a system of "signs" and symbols by which a slave could recognize a friendly home or "station." The Coffins themselves had one of these signs near their home. It was a series of three large nails pounded in a tree near their home. This meant that this home was a friendly one. Many an escaping slave found shelter in the hiproof of the Coffin home.

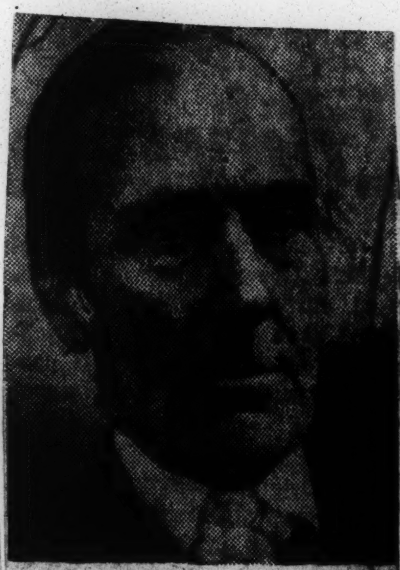
NEAR RAILROAD

Coffin's work took him out of North Carolina and he later settled in New Port, Ind. so that he could be nearer the Northern "terminal" of the underground railroad.

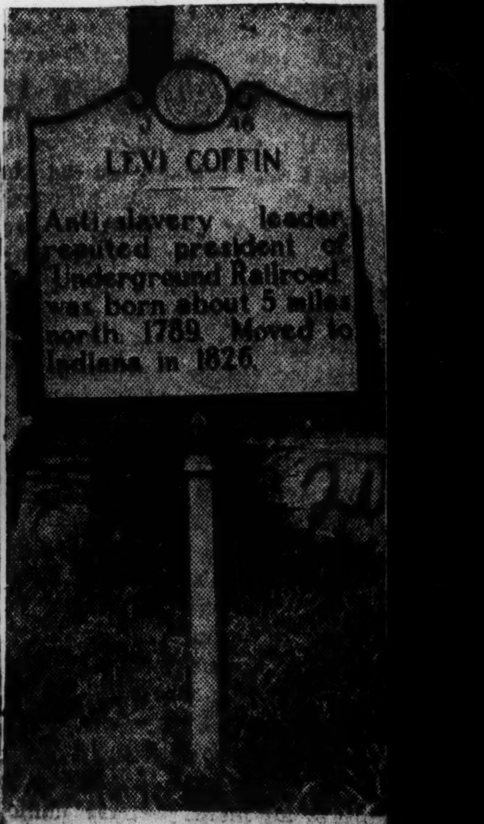
When Coffin first came to Indiana one of the first questions he asked was concerning the whereabouts of Jack Barnes, a slave he had helped escape back in North Carolina. Apparently Barnes was sent for and Coffin describes this joyful meeting:

"As soon as he recognized me he hastened to me and clasped me in his arms, uttering exclamations of joy and gratitude that attracted the passer-by. A crowd gathered and Jack explained to them that I had save him from slavery."

The abolitionist minded groups of that time were not only interested in helping slaves escape, but they also wanted to start a group of stores where they might buy free-labor produced merchandise. Coffin was selected as their agent to go South and buy up cotton and other items for these stores.



LEVI COFFIN, white Southern abolitionist of North Carolina, who organized the underground railroad and later became its national President. He is one of the many white men who worked against slavery in the South.



THIS IS AN historical marker showing the approximate birthplace of Levi Coffin, the white North Carolina abolitionist. In the early years of his boyhood and manhood he worked in this vicinity to help free slaves. His family was of the Quaker faith and he grew up in the New Garden community which is located just a short distance from this marker.

Defender p. 5

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 9-7-57 p.5

PAINTING SHOWS runaway slaves arriving at the Coffin's home in Cincinnati. After working more than 25 years against slavery in North Carolina, his home state, Levi Coffin moved to Cincinnati. From here he directed the activities of the "underground railway" or the escape route along which Negroes travelled to their freedom. Coffin is the man in the wagon and his wife, Catharine Coffin, is the lady with the hood-type hat. This picture was painted by C. T. Webber, a friend of the Coffin's. It now hangs in the Cincinnati Art Museum.

NO EASY TASK

This was not an easy task and it ran into many dangers as the slaveowners were not cheerful about anyone offering higher prices for non-slave produced merchandise. But Coffin, just because he himself was a Southerner, was able to travel and be inconspicuous.

Coffin's home in the North was a "terminal" for three main underground railroad "lines." The roads were always in running order and the connections were good. The "conductors" were active and zealous and there was no lack of "passengers."

Seldom a week passed without the main "terminal" receiving "passengers." They could come at any hour of the night and Coffin and his wife would be roused from their sleep by a gentle rap at the door. This was the signal announcing the arrival of a "train."

Coffin would answer the door and invite the "passengers" in, in a low tone. The he would cover the windows and build a fire. After a hot supper they would all be sleeping on pallets in front of a roaring fire. Some would remain a few days or even longer if they needed to gather their strength before going north. Those who needed new clothing would be given fresh garments. Mrs. Coffin maintained, along with friends, one room of the home as a sewing room. Here they prepared clothes for the escaped slaves.

Later Coffin moved to Cincinnati so that he might be in closer touch with the terminal in that direction and also be able to manage some new free-labor stores the abolitionists were opening.

Soon after he moved to Cincinnati a group of about 30 slaves and a white conductor made it safely to his new terminal. But the trip was not without its dangers. It seems that this group of slaves had asked John Fairfield, a white man from Virginia, to help them reach Coffin's home.

This meant crossing the Ohio River from the Kentucky side. Fairfield and the group of slaves made their way safely to the banks of the Ohio on the Kentucky side. They noticed some small boats and they untied them. There weren't enough boats and this meant having to overcrowd the few they had. This was a dangerous proposition and many could easily have been drowned.

The small boat conductor Fairfield was in was very crowded. Water was seeping into it and soon a very dangerous amount was in the small boat. The small skiff soon went under and Fairfield and the others in it had to wade and swim as they could. Fairfield was unlucky enough to get into some quicksand and he was more than waist deep in it before some of the others could help him. It was no easy task to get him out of the danger but finally they did rescue him.

REACH OHIO

At long last they reached the Ohio shore. They were exhausted, wet and cold, hungry and [illegible]

End of State Government?

Times-Picayune New Orleans, La.

News in 1857 Told of North-South [illegible]

By DAVID LAWRENCE

Mon 9-16-57 p.14

WASHINGTON — Are we witnessing the beginning of the end of state government in America and the emergence of a supreme dictatorship over the states by the federal government in Washington?

Does the silence of so many of the governors of the several states about the events of the last 10 days mean that they have already been cowed into submissiveness as their sovereign rights are taken from them by an edict from Washington?

One governor — in Arkansas — calls out the troops to prevent bloodshed and immediately the federal government undertakes to pass judgment upon his motives and his right to maintain order in a sovereign state.

30

Another governor — in Tennessee — says he must wait until an overt act occurs before he can call out the state troops. Now a school building has been blown up in Nashville. Might not vigilant action in advance have prevented such a tragedy?

If the governor of Arkansas now withdraws the troops and lives are lost, will the federal government accept the responsibility for impairing the obligation of a state to maintain order within its own borders?

THESE ARE QUESTIONS which have been generated by the arbitrary action of a single federal official in Little Rock who has taken it upon himself to serve as judge, prosecutor and jury to inquire into the motives and efficiency of the governor of the state of Arkansas. The department of justice in Washington, at the direction of and with the approval of the President, has helped to prepare an injunction which conceivably can prevent the governor of Arkansas from performing the duties of his office.

This means that the representative or Republican system of government in one of the sovereign states would be suspended by the order of a federal judge.

Never before in American history has the constitution been so flagrantly defied and disregarded by the executive. Article IV says:

"The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government."

When the words "United States" are used in the constitution, it means the executive branch of the federal government.

When the words "Republican form of government" are used, it means that the people of Arkansas have the right to self-government—to expect the help when asked and not the hindrance, of federal authorities in the course of the operations of the state government.

Only the people of Arkansas, acting under their own constitution, can decide whether their chief executive is efficient and whether he is complying in good faith with the requirements of state law as well as federal law. They can impeach him and remove him—but the federal government does not have any such power.

The issue raised in the Arkansas case is whether the governor, in calling out the state militia to prevent bloodshed, is acting in good faith. But even assuming that his judgment is open to question, where does a federal judge get the right to try a state governor in a federal court for malfeasance—for failure to do his duty?

There are lots of people who say offhand that, when there is a conflict between state authority and "federal law," the power of the government at Washington must prevail. But there is no "federal law" involved here. No law has been passed by Congress on the subject of "integration."

IF THESE complex questions related to "integration" can be handled by court order and without legislation by Congress, then it makes many observers here wonder why Congress felt it necessary last month to pass a law to assure voting rights to Negroes, instead of letting the federal courts issue injunctions against local officials of the states who interfered with the registration of Negro voters.

The casualties in the "cold war" in the South are mounting. Impatience in Washington and the strait jacket imposed by the supreme court and the lower courts, with their confusing orders, are producing widespread resentment. The American people are not accustomed to "government by injunction." They've seen it fail in labor disputes, and they are now witnessing an even worse debacle in trying to solve social questions through complicated court orders in which the rights of the states are ignored.

de[illegible]
every[illegible]ere for the kno[illegible]
had [illegible] learned wa[illegible]
he let [illegible] obstacle stand[illegible]
and the achievement he[illegible]

Slight of build, bright [illegible] of tongue, quick of percep[illegible] ant of deceit, of falsehood, [illegible] of excuses, he was a marvelo[illegible] in himself as an educator, [illegible]tor, a leader.

He belonged to the old schoo[illegible] schoolmasters, such as the famous [illegible] Busby of Westminster School, and [illegible] was both loved and feared. But w[illegible] men came out from under the trai[illegible]ing of those old schoolmasters! Today, we with all our advanced methods of work and discipline are forced to pause and compare the present with the past and wonder if we hav[illegible] used lost power though[illegible] ed in machinery of effort.

To be under a man whose word was law, who enforced obedience, teaching that as Kipling has put it, the "head and the hoof of the law was to obey," is an education of itself, and has produced some of our strongest and best, irrespective of race or color. But Bishop Payne was no timid conservative. He had strong opinions and he held them tenaciously, but at the same time he was progressive. He kept up with the times. He saw the drift in science and he was enthusiastic in its teaching. He never failed to recognize however, the culture value of a classical education, and was an ardent advocate of it, while he looked upon the professional training of the teacher and preacher as an absolute necessity. Keeping close to Horace Mann's ideas in the latter, he saw to it that such training for the teacher should become an integral part of the education given at Wilberforce long before many other schools had given such recognition of the coming requirements in education.

Bishop Payne's influence permeated the entire church of his choice while he lived and it has not ceased its beneficent effects since he passed on to the other world.

He had desired a useful life, and his 82 years may be said to have been wholly consecrated to usefulness, for his mother laid him upon the altar at birth and he left the race a goodly heritage of his life which was a continuous one of service, and perhaps no greater service could have been given than that which linked the races, for he made of himself a link for good will and Christian fellowship, a link that called for respect and appreciation and helped his people to a higher standing. Daniel A. Payne commanded respect wherever he went, and he helped hew out a path in the dark days to a better understanding and recognition of the Negro's capabilities. Would the race had a thousand Paynes working on the line he followed, possessing the spirit of self-abnegation that he possessed, laying gifts and talents on the altar for the good of the people! We pray for each generation to supply such spirit to help work out destiny as men and women. What mighty waves of influence are set in motion in this mysterious world!

The Christ[illegible]
Recorder
3-2-17

20 1958

A Lesson for World Today?

Ninety-Nine Years Ago John Brown Awaited Death at Harpers Ferry

By LYNN POOLE *Johns Hopkins University*

NINETY-NINE years ago this week a 59-year-old fanatic named John Brown sat in a tiny jail cell at Charles Town, six miles from Harpers Ferry, in what is now the State of West Virginia. A few days later, December 2, 1859, his body dropped through a trap-door with a hangman's noose around his neck.

Reason: treason.

John Brown's body has since lain "moldering in the grave" and in the past century-minus-one-year his oft-told story has become a controversial legend. But it holds a lesson for the world today.

Who really was John Brown; what did he do, why, and what does it mean?

Answers to these questions came recently from Dr. C. Vann Woodward, professor of American history at Johns Hopkins University and an authority on the Civil War and the history of the South.

11-25-58

Brown Was Fanatic

"John Brown," says Dr. Woodward, "was a Bible-reading, bankrupt fanatic who led the famous raid on Harpers Ferry. His purpose was to stage an insurrection, free the slaves of Virginia, and establish in the South a republic of freedom, with himself at the head. He was even armed with a remarkable constitution for his proposed sovereign state."

After his raid some people called John Brown a "saint" who struck the first blow for abolition of slavery; others said he was a murderer.

"Brown's life reveals a bit of his character," Woodward said. "It was a succession of failures. Born in 1800 in Torrington, Conn., he lived in several states—Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New York—failing in more than 20 different businesses within 35 years."

In 1855 Brown, who fathered 20 children, moved Kansas where, a year later, he led a raid with four his sons against several peaceful families believed to be in favor of slavery. Brown and his clan murdered five men and brutally chopped up their bodies with sabers.

Gathered 21 Conspirators

In July of 1859 John Brown rented a small farm in the Maryland hills near picturesque Harpers Ferry. Here he gathered together 21 conspirators—dedicated to the abolition of slavery regardless of the price. He also gathered a large number of guns and pikes with which he planned to arm the slaves whom he expected to rebel with him.

On October 16, 1859—Sunday night—Brown came down out of the mountains with 18 of his men and a wagon load of supplies. He entered Harpers Ferry via a covered bridge over the Potomac River, quickly captured the Federal arsenal with its huge supplies of arms and ammunition, and then sent word to the local slaves telling them it was time to rebel.

Uncomprehending, they did not.

Early Monday morning local militia and townspeople began to attack Brown in the arsenal. The first victim to die was, ironically, a free Negro. Many more persons were shot during Monday.

Lee Led Marines

On Tuesday a small company of United States Marines, led by Col. Robert E. Lee, arrived in the city, rushed to the arsenal, and captured Brown and his men.

Thus ended one of America's strangest revolutions.

"Those who called Brown insane for his mad deed had some justification," said Dr. Woodward. "His family showed considerable signs of insanity—including his mother, her brother and sisters, his maternal grandmother, his six first cousins, and his first wife and two of their sons."

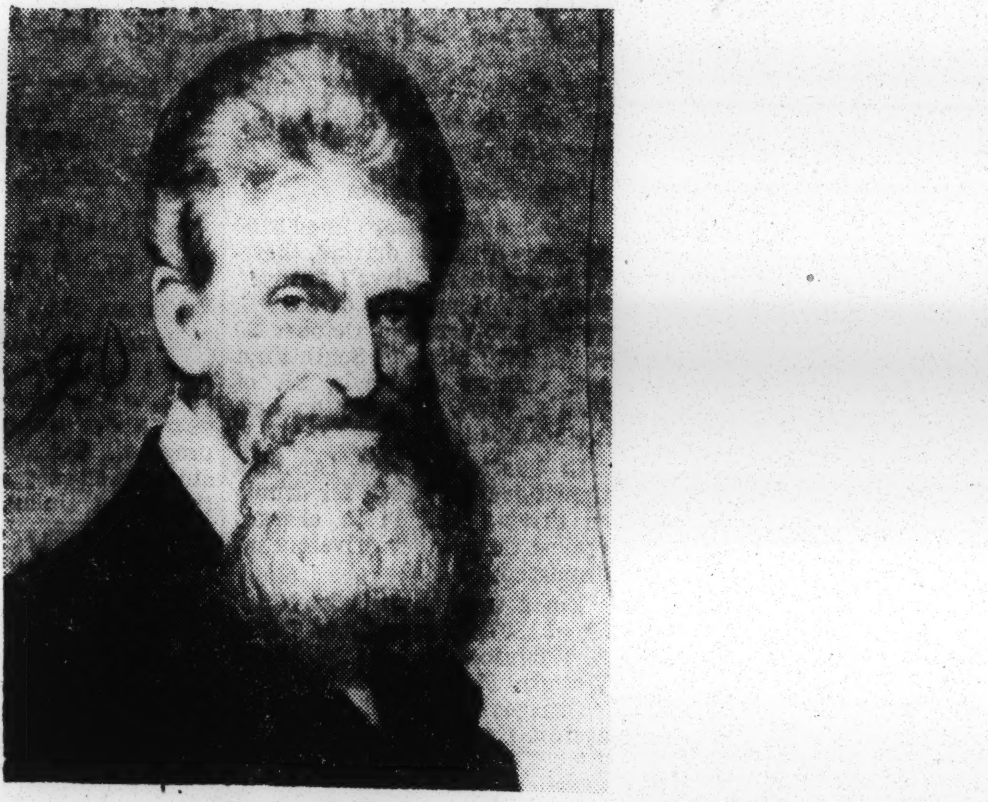
Dr. Woodward cautioned that the importance of John Brown's raid should not be overestimated as a cause of the Civil War.

"Nevertheless," he said, "Americans have rarely been more sharply divided between the conflicting values of higher law and statutory law."

Brown was a revolutionary. His act raised a question which has been universally asked about revolutionaries. Does the struggle against injustice (in Brown's case, slavery) justify treason and murder? Does the end justify the means?

Persons engaged in revolt throughout history have believed so.

Brown's jury, however, found him guilty of treason and insurrection. Perhaps there is a lesson for the world today in John Brown's story.



JOHN BROWN
Bible-reading, bankrupt fanatic

100 Year Old Norfolkian Looks Back Over The Years

Mrs. Lucy Anne Wilson, who celebrated her 100th birthday on July 15, likes to recall this event about her grandmother, a slave, that took place some 90 years ago. Smoke from a battle at Yorktown could be seen in Mathews County where Mrs. Wilson lived on a plantation. The children seeing the smoke first told the grown-ups and everybody decided that it was time to leave.

That is, everybody but her grandmother, who said she was too old to run and had already been worked to death. But later she changed her mind and ran down the road after the others.

Upon returning to the plantation that night after the smoke had cleared, Grandmother found that a cannonball had hit her trunk which, through the years, had been a favorite place for her to sit.

Mrs. Wilson of 1015 Norchester street, who bears her years exceptionally well, was born on July 15, 1958, just 100 years and three weeks ago, the daughter of Isaac and Mrs. Sarah Litchfield of Matthews county, Va.

Last month she had a well-deserved birthday observance, previously reported in these pages. Today she has two daughters, 15 living grandchildren, and 23 great grandchildren.

SHE OUTLIVED two brothers and three sisters. Her husband, Moses Wilson, a Norfolkian, passed at the age of 79. Mrs. Wilson was brought to Norfolk as a child at the close of the Civil War. Her two living daughters are Mrs. Maria Williams of Marshall avenue and Mrs. Marie Fields, with whom she makes her home.

One of the aged widow's most vivid memories of her childhood is seeing "the men in blue" of the Union Army who fought to reunite a nation and to end human bondage, including her own.

She recalls also viewing in the distance the smoke of battles and skirmishes between the Confederates and the northern forces.

* * *

MRS. WILSON "has not been sick much," she told a Guide reporter, but about seven years ago she broke her hip in a fall. Her hobbies have included looking after children, visiting the sick, and attending church.

She enjoys attending church services now and a highlight of her birthday was a visit with members of the family to Bute street's First Baptist Church, where she has been a member for eighty years.

The surprisingly spry old lady urges young people to live right and go to church. She still holds membership on the deaconess board at the church. Her own habits are regular; she sleeps and eats well. She likes to talk to friends and neighbors.

* * *

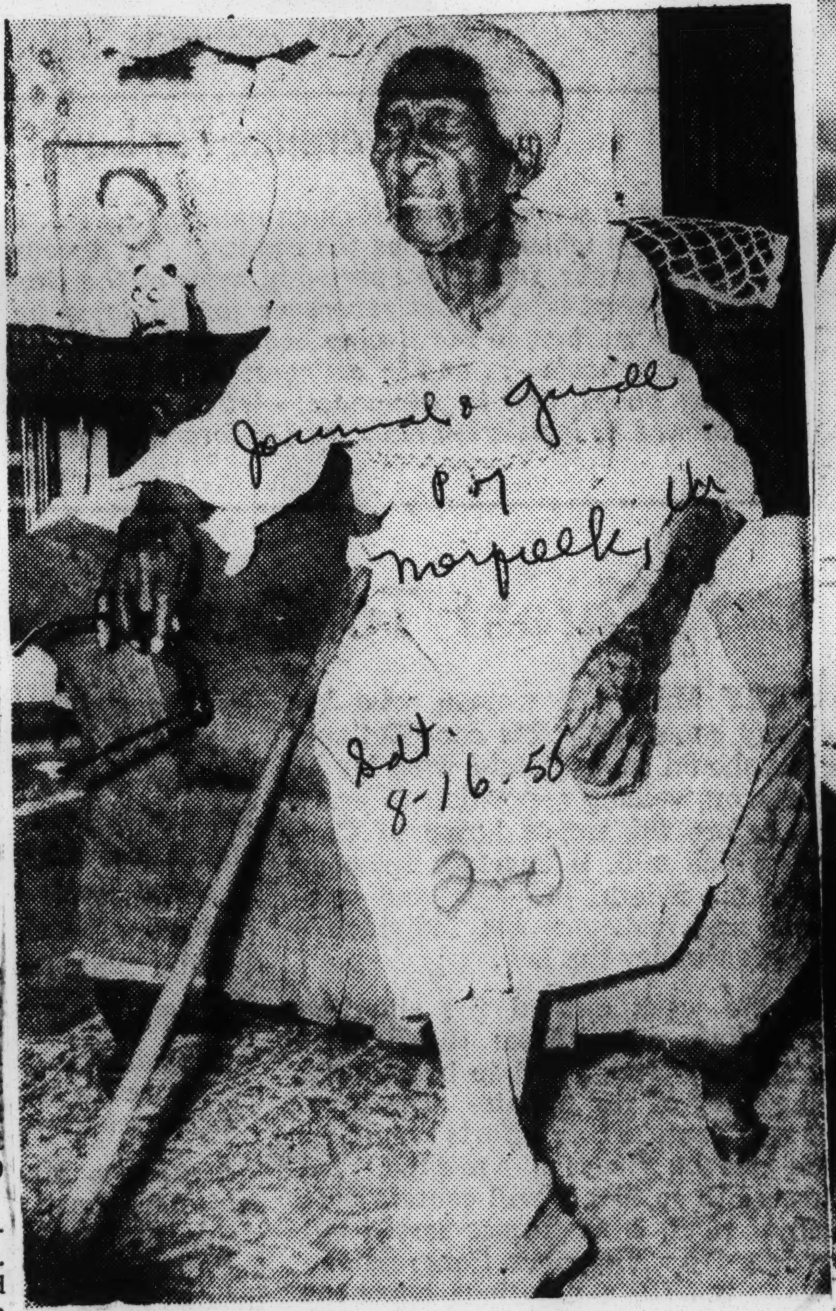
WHEN MRS. Wilson broke her hip the doctors said she would not walk again, but she proved them wrong within about two years, getting about with the aid of a cane. Most people observing her find it difficult to believe she is 100 years old.

When she relates her experiences it is not hard to believe. She walked five miles to and from school when she was a child.

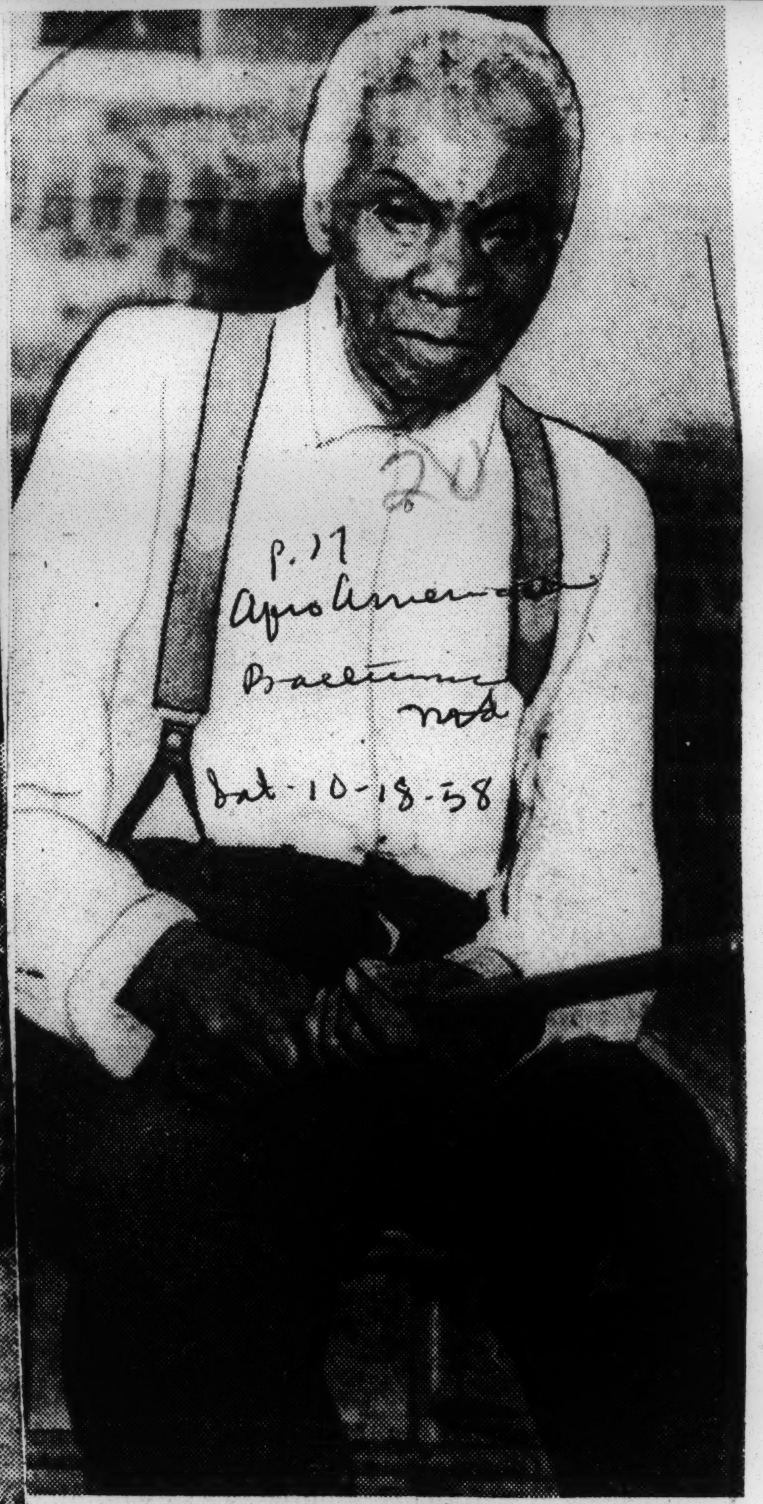
The "devil's work" is how the venerable lady regards such modern-day favorites as radio and television. She refuses to look or listen to them. She can go up and down stairs by herself, dress herself, and make her bed.

She was brought to Norfolk when she was quite young by a Mrs. Harriett Young, who also brought a number of young children here.

Mrs. Wilson, who likes to quote the Bible, walked to the door with the reporter when she left.



MRS. LUCY ANNE WILSON
Celebrated 100th Birthday



C. L. McCORD

City's oldest resident marks 108th birthday

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Clark Leander McCord, one of the city's oldest residents, recently celebrated his 108th birthday, but still participates in the annual clean - up campaign, though he sits in a chair.

Born in Lincolnton Ga., the fourth child of 14 children, McCord came to Augusta 42 years ago. He made his support by making baskets and putting bottoms in chairs. He is a lover of music and still entertains children by blowing his fife. He still likes to grow a nice garden...

AS FAR AS he knows he's the only survivor of the large family.

Mr. McCord married the former Miss Betsy Murray in 1882. She died in 1909. He hasn't married since. No children were born to the couple.

I don't like electricity, he said. I still burn lightwood for a light, and I don't care for televisions, for I don't know who made them.

20 1958

Mrs. Cora Stewart Is Honoree

Friends Hold Birthday Party for Centenarian

By JOHN L. CLARK
(Courier Staff Writer)

PITTSBURGH — "If I didn't have arthritis in my knees and could keep my age from the people who hire me, I would be doing day's work right now," declared Mrs. Cora Stewart, who observed her 100th birthday on Oct. 24. A party, staged by friends and neighbors, will honor her at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Dorsey.

When asked about her everyday routine, Mrs. Stewart replied:

"After prayers every night, I sleep soundly without interuptions of any kind.

"I have breakfast every morning between 9 and 10, and dinner between 3 and 4. I buy my own food and cook it.

"I clean my own room, wash and iron my own clothes, and take a walk around the block every day, except in real bad weather."

WHEN ASKED about her vision, Mrs. Stewart explained that she does have eyeglasses, but can thread needles and sew all day without them.

About her early life, she wasn't exactly clear on all details, but was certain of when and where she was born—Oct. 24, 1858, in Raleigh, N. C.

Longevity seems to run in the family. Mrs. Stewart says her great-grandmother is reported to have been a full-blooded Cherokee, and lived until she was 113 years old.

The most amazing report on Mrs. Stewart comes from doctors, who describe her condition in this language:

"There is nothing wrong physically or mentally—just a little arthritis in her knees."

Mrs. Stewart says she has had membership in Bethel AME Church for 50 years.

Even now, the centenarian is regarded as exceptionally industrious—and never lazy. Ten years ago, Cora Stewart admitted to the writer that she was doing "a little laundry work for men, and making out very well from the pay" she received.

Mrs. Stewart says she has no idea where her four living children now reside, but was quite certain that they are somewhere in the South.

She gave these names: Isabella Brown, Mineola Brown, Kathleen Brown and Isaac McKinley Brown.

No Eyeglasses—Mrs. Cora Stewart celebrated her 100th birthday Oct. 24. She demonstrated that her eyesight remains good and that she needs no glasses to thread a needle. She also sews all day without eyeglasses.—Harris Photo.

Know Your History

By W. SHERMAN SAVAGE, LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

THE INFLUENCE OF JOHN CHAVIS ON THE HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA

In considering the long history of North Carolina from the beginning of colonial times until the present day, there have been many distinguished citizens who have contributed to its development.

Some of these men and women have not only gained national reputations, but international as well. Some of them are so well known that little or no time need be taken up with them. They represent every walk of life and every field of endeavor and many of them are known to every schoolboy who knows very much about his country's history.

Most of these are persons who belonged to the so-called privileged group in America. At this same time, there were several Negroes who attracted state as well as national attention, and made very definite contributions to the history of that state.

There is not time to discuss all of them and thus I must limit my time to one. The one to be considered is John Chavis. He was a person who must not only be considered as a great North Carolinian, but a great American.

John Chavis, a free Negro, was born about 1763. The exact date of his birth is uncertain. We do not know with any degree of exactitude where he was born. Some persons who have made studies of this man claim that he was born in the West Indies and moved later to the states and made his home in Virginia. Others assert with just as much force that he was born in Pitt county, North Carolina, either at Greenville or Reeves Crossroad. It is easily understandable why so many places claimed him as a native son, for he became so outstanding that any city in that state or any other state of the American Union might have been glad to claim him as its own. He was a full-blooded African Negro, as one writer says, with no trace of white blood.

We are in as much doubt about education as we are about his birth. It is said that Chavis was sent to Princeton as a result of a friendly disagreement by two southerners. One was willing to bet that a Negro could not learn Greek or Latin. The other exerted with just as much certainty that a Negro could learn these classics. It was settled by sending Chavis to Princeton and placing him under the charge of Dr. Witherspoon of that institution.

Dr. Witherspoon was an outstanding classical scholar of that day and one of the great college presidents. Chavis was not able to attend classes with the other students, but was taken as a private student of the president.

If his attendance at Princeton was an experiment, it worked well for Chavis was a good Latin scholar and a fair Greek one. How long he remained under the tutalage of Dr. Witherspoon is again not clear, but he did remain long enough to learn the use of the language tools.

There are others who claim that Chavis not only attended Princeton but Washington and Lee at Lexington, Virginia. It might well be that he attended both, Washington and Lee as a preparatory school and finished his education at Princeton.

It is said that he went from New Jersey after he concluded his work to Virginia where he was licensed as a preacher. We hear little more of him until the year of 1801. In that year, we find the following inserted in the acts and proceedings of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States: "Mr. John Chavis, a black man of prudence and piety, who has been educated and licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Lexington in Virginia, be employed as a missionary among the people of his color, until the meeting of the general assembly; and for his better direction in the discharge of his duties which are attended by many circumstances of delicacy and difficulty, some prudential instructions

be issued to him by the assembly, governing himself by which the knowledge of religion among people may be made more and more to strengthen the order of society."

The Virginia Presbytery realized there would be some difficulty in sending out a Negro as a missionary to preach, gave specific direction by which he might be guided. The next year, 1802, his journal was read in the Presbytery of Lexington in Virginia. He seemed to have had fair success as a missionary for he was employed at various lengths of time until 1807. He was connected with several of the Presbyteries of Virginia during the period between the years 1801 and 1807. After that year his name disappears from the records and acts of the general Presbyterian assembly of that state. In 1809, he was received by Orange Presbytery of North Carolina as a licentiate. For the next twenty years, he seems to have preached regularly in Granville, Wake and Orange counties. It is not certain, one writer says, that Chavis held the regular pastorate of white churches. He continued his missionary work among the Negroes and preaching from time to time at white churches.

His ability as a minister of the Gospel is expressed by the late George Wortham, a lawyer of Greenville, North Carolina. He said, in speaking of the work of Chavis as a preacher, that he had heard John Chavis read and explain the scripture to his father's family and slaves repeatedly. His English, this witness declared, was remarkably pure, containing no Negroism; his manner was impressive, his explanations clear and concise and his views entirely orthodox. Attorney Wortham said Chavis had read God's word much and meditated deeply upon it. Chavis was said to have been an acceptable preacher, his sermons abounding in common sense views and happy illustrations without effort at oratory or any sensational appeal to the passion or emotions of his hearers. He preached at Shiloh, New Brush and Island Greek in the state of North Carolina, all of these churches being white. This indicated that he was an acceptable minister in that section of the country.

Chavis even aspired to religious authorship and published in 1837 a pamphlet entitled "Letter Upon the Doctrine of the Atonement of Christ." In this work he argues strongly against the popular conception of Calvinism. He took this view in spite of the fact he was a Presbyterian. This gives some idea of the man and shows that he was not a narrow religious fanatic, but a student of the Bible.

As important and apparently successfully as his ministry had been, it closed in the year 1832. In 1831 there occurred in Southampton County, Virginia, the Nat Turner insurrection. Nat Turner was a preacher and it was thought the one way to prevent Negro uprisings was to silence the Negro preacher. Virginia passed a very drastic law that silenced both the slave and free Negro preacher. The same year he wrote a letter to his Presbytery setting forth his difficulties and embarrassments because of the law passed by the state The Presbytery could only advise that he abide by the decision of the state and leave the matter to the providence of God. This ended the career of Chavis and there is no evidence that he ever preached publicly after this date.

As important as his ministry was, preaching as he did to both Negro and white congregations in the very heart of the South during the first and second decades of the 19th century, it was secondary when compared to his work as a teacher. It is this work which has made his name history, or should we say makes his name stand forth in southern history. Stephen B. Weeks, speaking of Chavis in the "Southern Workman," February, 1914, said, "It was not, however, as a minister, but as a teacher of white boys (and apparently of white girls also), that this free-born, full-blooded Negro was of most service to the state of North Carolina."

He, no doubt, began his teaching when he first returned to the state from Virginia. At that time, he divided his effort between the church and his instructions. During his later life he devoted his time wholly to teaching. This was probably his first love in spite of the fact that he hated to give up his ministry. He conducted what today might be called a portable school because it was not located in any particular place. It was conducted in three countries, Chatham, Wake and Granville, which are in the central part of the state. His was a classical school, where students were prepared for college. That was the day when Greek and Latin were essential to college entrance. He evidently stood well with the community for an advertisement was sent out by Chavis which read "John Chavis takes this method of informing his employers and citizens of Raleigh in general that the present quarter of his school will end the 15th of September and the next will commence on the 19th. He will at that same time open an evening school for the purpose of instructing children of color, as he intends, for the accommodation of some of his employers, to exclude all children of color from his day school. The evening school will commence at an hour by the sun. When the white children leave the house, those of color will take their places and continue until ten o'clock."

"The terms of teaching the white children will be as usual, two and a half dollars per quarter; those of color one dollar and three quarters. In both cases the money to be paid in advance to Mr. Benjamin S. King." He made it clear only those who produced a certificate from Mr. King would be admitted. He showed himself a good businessman by insisting that the fees must be paid in advance.

He promised to pay the strictest attention to the morals of the students put under his care. He claimed that he had a very superior method of teaching the English language and wrote Judge Mangum that he wished to teach his children. Chavis said that he wished to teach his children the theory of the English language because, strange to say they would not be taught unless he taught them. He explained this by saying that he was the only teacher in that section of the country who had learned his theories from Lindy Murry's Spelling Book. It was, he thought, superior to the English grammar, evidently the method the other teachers used.

Chavis wrote a letter to Mrs. Mangum in March, 1832, offering to teach her daughter for the same as she was being taught for at Hills if he could be given board and a horse occasionally to go and see his family. He offers to find a place for the daughter of Judge Mangum to board if the judge will agree to have his daughter board out. It is not certain whether he had girls, but there are several reference to them.

There were numbered among his students some who were distinguished in the history of North Carolina. Some of them were Priestly Mangum, a lawyer of distinction and brother of W. P Mangum, senator of the United States, prominent during the administration of Andrew Jackson; Charles Manly, governor of North Carolina; Abraham Rencher, minister to Portugal and governor of New Mexico; and James H. Horner, founder of the Horner school; Archibald E. and John L. Henderson, sons of Chief Justice Henderson, and many others of less distinction.

His school served as a high school and academy for the central section of the state where it was located. It is thought that he made a speciality of preparing students for college. That was a much more difficult task than it is now. The basis of the curriculum was Latin and Greek, while today it is science and anyone can enter the university who can offer fifteen units of high school work. The problem of college entrance in those days required real preparation.

In the darkest days of slavery when Negroes were proscribed on every hand, here was a Negro in the deep South who dared not only to teach school, but to teach white boys and apparently white girls, too, Greek, Latin and English. One writer said that John Chavis was the most remarkable figure in the south and one of the greatest educators in the country.

John Chavis is a name that should be on the lips of every citizen of North Carolina and especially every Negro citizen of that state. He is certainly not as well known as he ought to be. When the history of American education is better known and more unpartially written, John Chavis will loom large in it as one of America's great teachers.

20 1958

'People don't sing no more'—

Hospitalized ex-slave keeps his faith alive

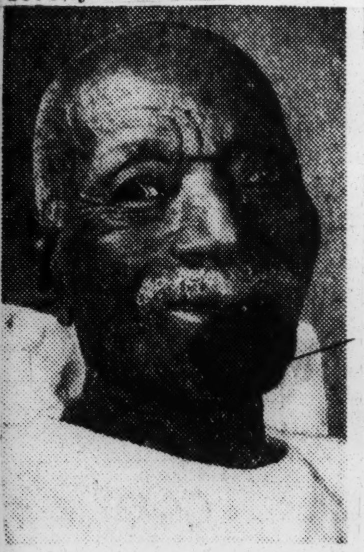
BY BILL ROBINSON
News staff writer

Will Sloan, 106, born in slavery on a Mississippi plantation, sat in the hospital whiteness of the wheelchair. The sunlight from the window gleamed in his white hair and mustache, like moonlight shining on cotton.

He was bemused at his callers. "I feel all right," he said, "cept my foot keeps a kindling of fire in it all de time."

"Jest have to stand it, dat's all," he declared, smiling.

Will has been in University Hospital six weeks. He is recovering from the amputation of one foot. The other is severly frost-bitten.



WILL SLOAN

. . . Ex-slave is 106

HE BUILT A FIRE on a bitter cold day in January in the cabin two miles east of Warrior where he lives alone. Going to sleep by the stove, he awoke to feel the "freeze" in his feet. The fire had died. Neighbors brought him to the hospital.

"De good Lord purposed everything for everybody," he explained. "Dey's treatin' me better den in de ole days when all de medicine come from roots and herbs."

Will was born Aug. 3, 1852 on the plantation of "Cap'n Sloan, seven and one-half miles west of Meridian." His mother and father came "'cross de water from Africa," he said. His mother became chief cook on the plantation and Will became his master's favorite houseboy.

"DE OLD MARSTER called me his monkey boy . . . I was his joy, I could ride any hoss on de place. Dat's de reason when de Yankees come he sont me to spy."

Will recalled that the Yankees, most of them on horseback, caught him sittin on a fence. "Cap'n Sloan raised and trained me. When de Yankees got me I kicked one of 'em in de shinbone. He like to beat me to death."

After a "pitched battle near Marion, Miss., Will said the Federals left, taking most of Capt. Sloan's stock with them.

Besides the Yankees, Will remembers the Choctaw Indians in his country, camping in the canebrake and making baskets to trade.

WILL CAME to Birmingham looking for work when he was 21. He farmed a little—remembers plowing where 20th-st is now—and worked in coal mines at Henrietta, Little Warrior, Sayre. Finally he became a railroad gang worker, driving spikes all the way to New Orleans. There the water scared him and he came back.

Working in coal mines 49 years, he climbed out for good at age 81.

He married in 1898. His wife died in 1913. They had no children. A sister kept house for him several years, but went back to Mississippi. She has since died.

"I don't gets lonesome wif my radio," Will said. "But dem days wif Cap'n Sloan was de best. Peoples hard now, dey don't sing lak dey did when I'se a child.

He told briefly of "de brush arbor" meetings and the singings, remembering especially the spiritual "Jesus Gwine Make Up My Dying Bed."

"De song say He goin' to make my pillow soft, and I reckon He will too." Will said.

Things You Should Know

Wendell PHILLIPS

ABOLITIONIST LEADER OF THE 1830's A REMARKABLE SCHOLAR AND ORATOR, HE TRAVELLED AND LECTURED FOR THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES! HE IS THE MAN WHO REFUSED TO SUPPORT A CHURCH THAT WOULD COMPROMISE ON THE SLAVERY ISSUE! HE, THE MAN WHO RENOUNCED A LAW CAREER BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT SWEAR TO UPHOLD A CONSTITUTION WHICH LEGALIZED SLAVERY!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

OLDEST? — Rhoda Nettles, of the Avondale area, claims to be 113 years old, which would make her one of Alabama's oldest citizens, if not the oldest. The Negro woman says she was born in 1845 in the locality that later became Birmingham.

January Jones dies at 104

BALTIMORE

Funeral services for one of Cherry Hill's oldest residents, January Jones, believed to be 104 years old, were held from a W. Barre St. funeral home on Saturday.

Mr. Jones, the subject of an AFRO feature story on April 5, died at his home, 1010 Shellbank Rd., last Tuesday. He had been in ill health for several years.

Mr. Jones, named for his birth month was said to have been born on Jan. 7, 1854.

* * *

A NATIVE of South Carolina, Mr. Jones moved to Baltimore from his home state six years ago with his third wife, Mrs. Sallie Jones, at the request of one of her sons.

According to Mrs. Jones, her husband had been active until two years ago. Since 1956, however, he spent most of his time in the home except for trips to the doctors, she related.

An AFRO reporter who wrote the feature on the centennarian, described Mr. Jones as a small, slender and graying man with a surprisingly strong bass voice.

Mr. Jones, a farmer during his active years, was married to the recent Mrs. Jones in 1941.

Besides his widow, Mr. Jones is survived by 12 stepchildren and 57 step - grandchildren.

HISTORIC MEMENTOS—Dr. Carl Murphy (left), president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers and chairman of the Board of Trustees at Morgan State College, is shown with Herbert Frisby (right) and trophies to be displayed at the college. The trophies are a copy of the bronze head presented to Matthew Henson by the Explorers Club of New York and a silver loving cup presented to Mr. Henson by the Bronx Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Henson was the first man to set foot on the North Pole.

Henson trophies for Morgan State

BALTIMORE

Mrs. Matthew Henson, widow of the Arctic explorer and first man to set foot on the North Pole, has presented to Morgan State College for permanent display:

1. Mr. Henson's copy of the bronze bust presented to him by the Explorers' Club of New York of which he was honorary member. The original bust of Mr. Henson's remains in the Explorers' Club.

2. Silver loving cup presented to Mr. Henson by the Bronx Chamber of Commerce in 1929 for his "service to science" as a member of the 1906 Peary Expedition, which discovered the North Pole.

3. The diploma given Mr. Henson when he was awarded the Honorary Master of Arts degree at Morgan in 1924.

Morgan diplomas in those days were signed by J. Oakley Spencer, president of the college; Charles W. Baldwin, president of the corporation; Lee Marcus McCoy, dean; and Carrington Davis, secretary.

FORMAL presentation of the Henson gifts to Morgan will be made by Herbert M. Frisby in behalf of Mrs. Henson at the May 8 meeting of the Morgan Board.

Mr. Frisby, who has spent his last 14 summers in the Arctic, and the Hensons are old friends.

On a visit to Mrs. Henson recently, he received the gifts from her hands to be brought to Baltimore.

Mr. Frisby, who is head of the Science Department at Douglass High will appear on WBAL-TV May 16 at 9:45 a.m. to speak on Matthew Henson and the Arctic. Mr. Frisy is an AFRO war correspondent.

Things You Should Know

Charles T. TORREY

...GRADUATE OF YALE AND OF ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, HE WENT TO ANNAPOLIS IN THE MIDDLE 1880'S TO REPORT A SLAVEHOLDERS' CONVENTION! FOR THIS HE WAS ARRESTED BUT HE WAS RELEASED ON BAIL. YEARS LATER, HE WAS INDICTED FOR HELPING A SLAVE TO ESCAPE AND SENT TO MARYLAND STATE PENITENTIARY WHERE HE REMAINED 'TIL HIS DEATH.

CONTINENTAL FEATURES